




ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY



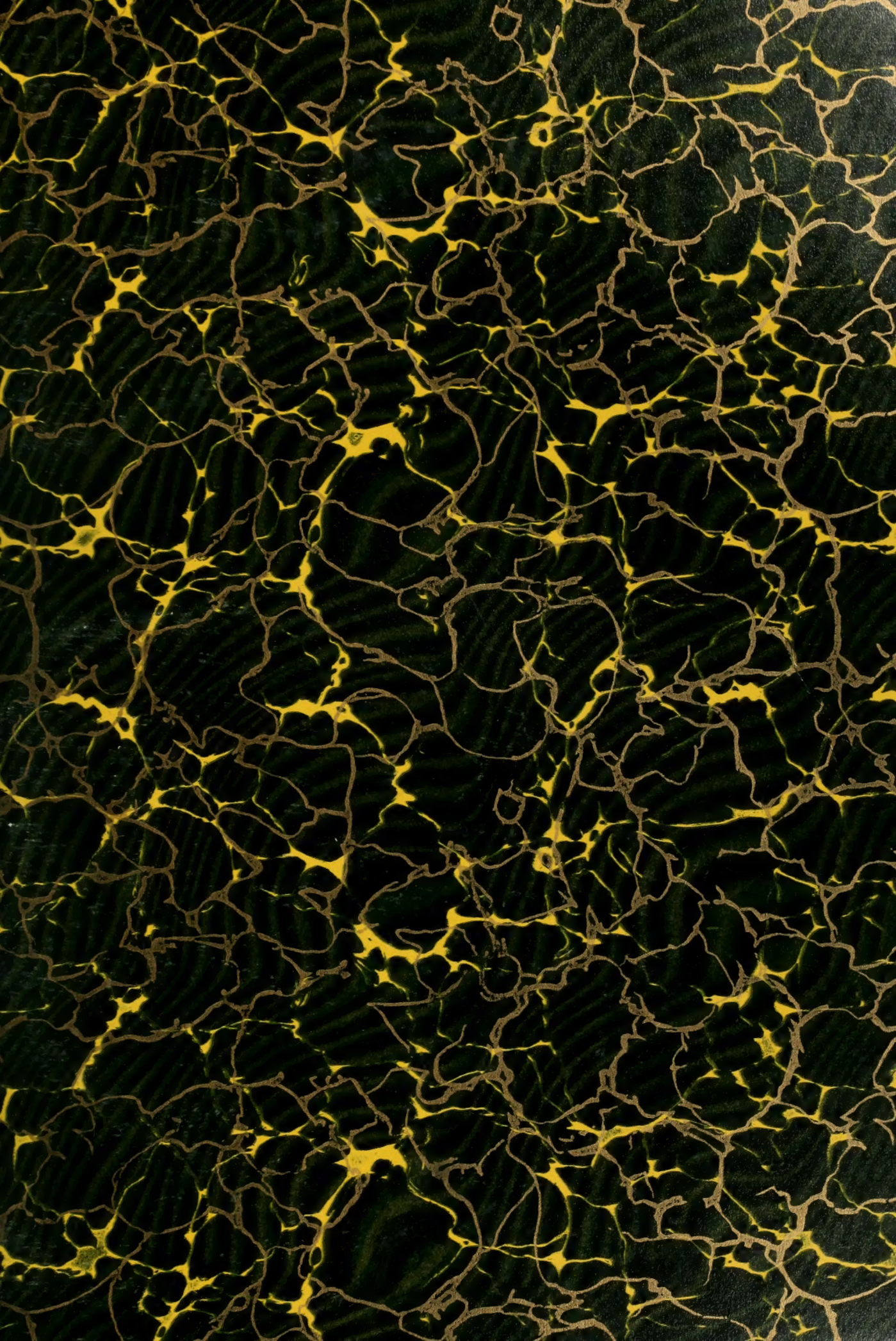


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HISTORICAL  
ENCYCLOPEDIA  
OF  
ILLINOIS

WITH  
COMMEMORATIVE  
BIOGRAPHIES



BY

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MAJOR GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN  
(From the painting by Gilbert Stuart, 1821)



## PART II

(*See Index*)

### HENRY DEARBORN.

Henry Dearborn, general and statesman, was born in 1751 in New Hampshire, when it was yet one of the "original thirteen colonies." His father was Simon Dearborn who had himself been born in the colony. After attending the best schools of his native place young Dearborn completed a course in a medical school at Portsmouth, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In anticipation of a conflict with the Mother Country he engaged in military exercises and studied the science of war. He was a devoted student, was a constant reader and became a master of an excellent English style which is clearly apparent in the various state papers and documents of which he was the author. The inhabitants of the colonies were deeply imbued with the principles of liberty, and after the battle of Lexington young Dearborn enrolled himself in the American army at Cambridge as a volunteer in company with some sixty others of his associates. He was appointed captain of a company in the regiment commanded by Col. John Stark, which arrived on the battlefield of Bunker Hill on the morning of the battle. The regiment was soon in the thick of the fight which resulted in several repulses of the indomitable British who, however, finally carried the works but not until the ammunition of the Americans had become exhausted. The British forces far outnumbered the defenders and lost heavily in the battle. One result of the battle was to give the American a reputation for bravery and fighting qualities that has continued through all the wars of the Republic to this day. Dearborn was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army in 1777, holding the rank of major, and remained in the service until the end of the war. He was

elected member of Congress in 1792 and 1795, where he established a reputation as a speaker and political leader. When President Jefferson took his seat as president in 1801, Dearborn was appointed Secretary of War and continued in that office until 1809. It was during this period that the site for a fort at the mouth of the Chicago River was chosen. The fort was completed and occupied December 3, 1803, and named in honor of the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn. After his retirement from the cabinet of President Jefferson he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. On the breaking out of the War of 1812 Dearborn was appointed senior major-general of the American forces, and he entered upon active service with the army on the Northern frontier. John Wentworth said of him that "history records no other man who was at the battle of Bunker Hill, the surrender of Cornwallis, and then took an active part in the War of 1812." One of Chicago's principal streets is named in honor of Gen. Dearborn, and the name is met with in many connections throughout the city. It was said of him that "one of the highest compliments paid to Gen. Dearborn is the fact that whilst the names of so many of our streets have been changed to gratify the whims of our aldermen, no attempt has been made to change that of Dearborn Street. Not only is this the case, but the name of Dearborn continues to be prefixed to institutions, enterprises, and objects which it is the desire of projectors to honor." Gen. Dearborn was appointed by President Monroe minister to Portugal in 1822, where he remained two years. He died at Roxburg, Mass., June 6, 1829, and was buried at Forest Hills Cemetery.

## MARSHALL FIELD.

Marshall Field, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academical education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's busi-

ness career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field had extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises. Died in New York Jan. 16, 1906, leaving an estate valued at more than \$100,000,000, the largest single bequest in his will being \$8,000,000 to the Field Museum.

## ISAAC ARTHUR ABT.

Among the more notable physicians and surgeons of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have achieved honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. Isaac A. Abt, specialist in the diseases of children. He has been a potent factor in the medical profession of this city for thirty-six years; holds prestige in his profession by reason of ability and faithfulness, and, as a pediatrician, he is recognized as one of the most skilled and thoroughly qualified in the United States. His work has been characterized by devotion to duty, his professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and he enjoys merited prominence in his profession.

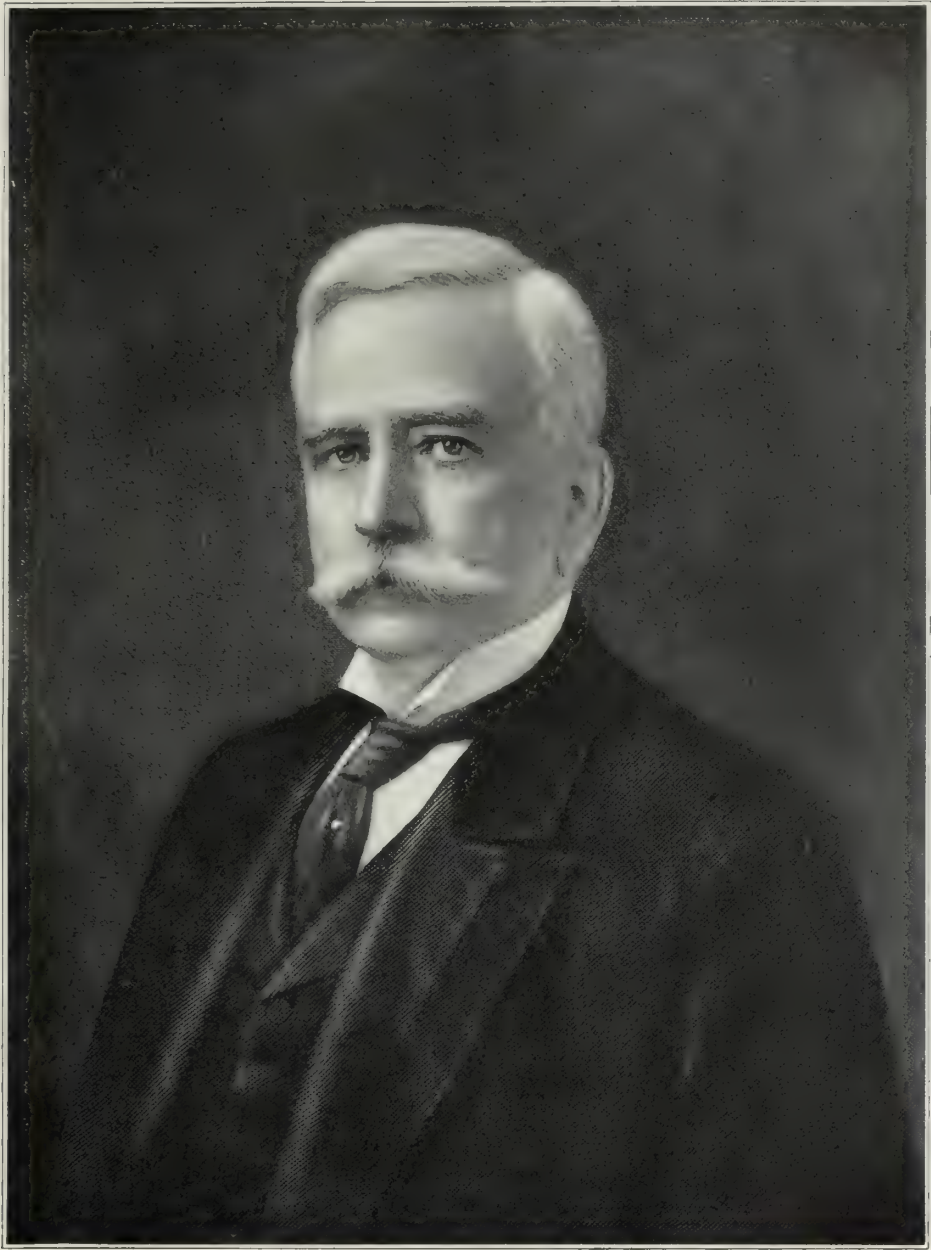
Doctor Abt was born at Wilmington, Illinois, December 18, 1867, a son of Levi and Henrietta (Hart) Abt. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Illinois and was supplemented later by a preparatory course at the University of Chicago. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early entered Johns Hopkins University where he completed his preliminary medical course in 1889. He then matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, and was graduated

from that institution in 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From the latter date until 1893, he served as interne at the Michael Reese Hospital, and to further his education he then went abroad and took post-graduate work for a year in Vienna and Berlin, during which time he studied under some of the most noted preceptors of that country.

Returning to Chicago, Doctor Abt established himself in the practice of his profession and has since been an active practitioner of this city. He served as Professor of Diseases of children at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School from 1897 until it went out of existence in 1901. From the subsequent year until 1908, he was associate Professor of Diseases of Children at Rush Medical College, and since 1909 has been Professor of Diseases of Children at the Northwestern University Medical School. Besides this connection he is Consulting Physician in diseases of children to the Provident Hospital, Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and the Chicago Orphan Asylum. He is also Consulting Physician to the Sarah Morris Children's Hospital and Attending Physician in diseases of children to St. Luke's Hospital.

Doctor Abt was formerly attending physician in the diseases of children to the Cook County





*Marshall Field*



Hospital and Consulting Physician to the Jackson Park Sanitarium, the Mary Thompson Hospital, Evanston Hospital and others. Few physicians of Chicago have been so active in the profession, and none has made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a laudable personal character. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, he has given impetus to the medical profession of this city. As an instructor he is both popular and thoroughly qualified in scholarship, and is endowed with rare gifts of oratory, ready diction and personal magnetism. His style of delivery is forceful and logical and each sentence teaches its own lesson. He has also gained distinction as a writer and is the author of many monographs on subjects relating to diseases of children. He has likewise been a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals and clinics, and is the editor of *A System of Pediatrics*, known as *Abt's Pediatrics*, also a volume on *Pediatrics in the Practical Medicine Series*.

Public spirited in his civic attitude, Doctor Abt does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to all

measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. He is a member of the American Pediatric Society, America Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, and the Chicago Pediatric Society. He is also a member of the City, Quadrangle and the Illinois Athletic Clubs and is prominent in both social and professional circles. He was made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor November 4, 1927, the honor being conferred by Dr. G. Illingworth Helie, of the American Hospital of Paris, and is the highest honor of the French government to be bestowed on any one. Doctor Abt was married August 20, 1897, to Miss Lena Rosenberg of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality and beauty of character and of this union were born two sons; Dr. Arthur Frederick Abt, who is associated with his father in the practice of his profession, and Lawrence Edward Abt, who is the founder and executive head of the Hvid Ice Company, of Chicago.

## EDWARD JACKSON BRUNDAGE.

Mr. Brundage was born at Campbell, New York, May 13, 1869, a son of Victor and Mary L. (Armstrong) Brundage. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and on the removal of the family to Detroit, Michigan, in 1880, he became a student in the public schools of that city and pursued his studies there until he attained the age of fourteen. He then engaged in clerical work in railroad offices at Detroit and Chicago.

He early began the study of law. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1892 and the following year he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Chicago College of Law. In 1893 he established himself in the practice of law at Chicago, and has since been prominently identified with the legal profession of this city.

Mr. Brundage is not only a power in the legal affairs of this city, but he has also been active in civic and political affairs of Illinois for many years and is a strong factor in the furtherance of all measures tending to the public good. As

a member of the Illinois House of Representatives during the forty-first and forty-third general assemblies from the sixth Senatorial District of Illinois, he rendered effective service. In November, 1904, he was elected President of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County and made such a record for substantial and conservative ability as well as executive force, that he was re-elected in November, 1906. He served in this capacity until April 16, 1907, when he resigned to become Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago, which office he held until April, 1911. In 1915 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Claims of Illinois, but resigned in 1917 to become Attorney General of Illinois and filled this office until 1925, serving two consecutive terms.

Here as in all other official trusts, Mr. Brundage performed the duties devolving upon him with thoroughness and fidelity, and he left the office with a character strengthened in the estimation of the public because of the obvious



honesty of his intentions and the patient wisdom with which he met many trying situations.

He was Vice President for Illinois of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, in 1907.

Mr. Brundage is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations and of the Chicago Lawyers Association. He is a Thirty-third degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner and a member of the Knights of

Pythias. His club affiliations are with the Chicago Athletic Association, University, Industrial, and Mid-Day clubs, the Knollwood Golf Club of Chicago, the Illini Country Club of Springfield and the Rock River Golf Club of Oregon. He was married December 17, 1913, to Miss Germaine Vernier, of Caen, France, and of this union were born four children: Edward J. Jr., Margaret G., Robert V. and Jacqueline L.

## FRANK WAKELY GUNSAULUS.

Frank W. Gunsaulus was born at Chester-ville, Ohio, on January 1, 1856, a son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Hawley) Gunsaulus. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1875. He received his degree of Master of Arts, there, in 1887. Beloit College conferred his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1887, and Marietta College the same degree in 1910. He was made Doctor of Laws, by Miami College, in 1910.

He was ordained for the Methodist ministry in 1875. After preaching four years, he entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of Eastwood Church, Columbus, Ohio, from 1879-81, pastor at Newtonville, Massachusetts, 1881-85; of Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, 1885-87; of Plymouth Church, Chicago, 1887-99; and minister of Central Church, Chicago, from 1899 to 1920.

He had been President of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, since 1893. He was lecturer at Yale Theological Seminary since 1882; and professorial lecturer on practical theology, at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, since 1912. He was also a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Field Museum of Natural History. He was author of a number of books, for titles see "Who's Who in America."

Dr. Gunsaulus was married on September 20, 1876, to Miss Georgiana Long of Parsons, W. Virginia. Their children are: Joseph Long, Martha Wright, Beatrice Hawley, Mary Freeman and Helen Cowen.

Following we print, by permission, the resolutions passed at a public memorial meeting in the Auditorium following Dr. Gunsaulus' death on March 17, 1921.

"In the sixty-sixth year of a life devoted to the glory of God and the service of man, the

great soul of Frank Wakely Gunsaulus has gone to its everlasting reward.

"While we are of thousands who have gathered here today, we are but a few of the many who loved him, and whom he loved; and we seek,—even inadequately as it must be, to place on record our estimate of his character and work, and our sense of gratitude for his life among us, for so many years.

"Dr. Gunsaulus was deeply appreciated and revered always, but we realize now, to an even greater degree, his eminence and invaluable activities. Citizenship has lost a militant patriot; art an earnest apostle; education a triumphant leader; religion an ardent prophet, and humanity, the world over, a sympathizing and helpful friend.

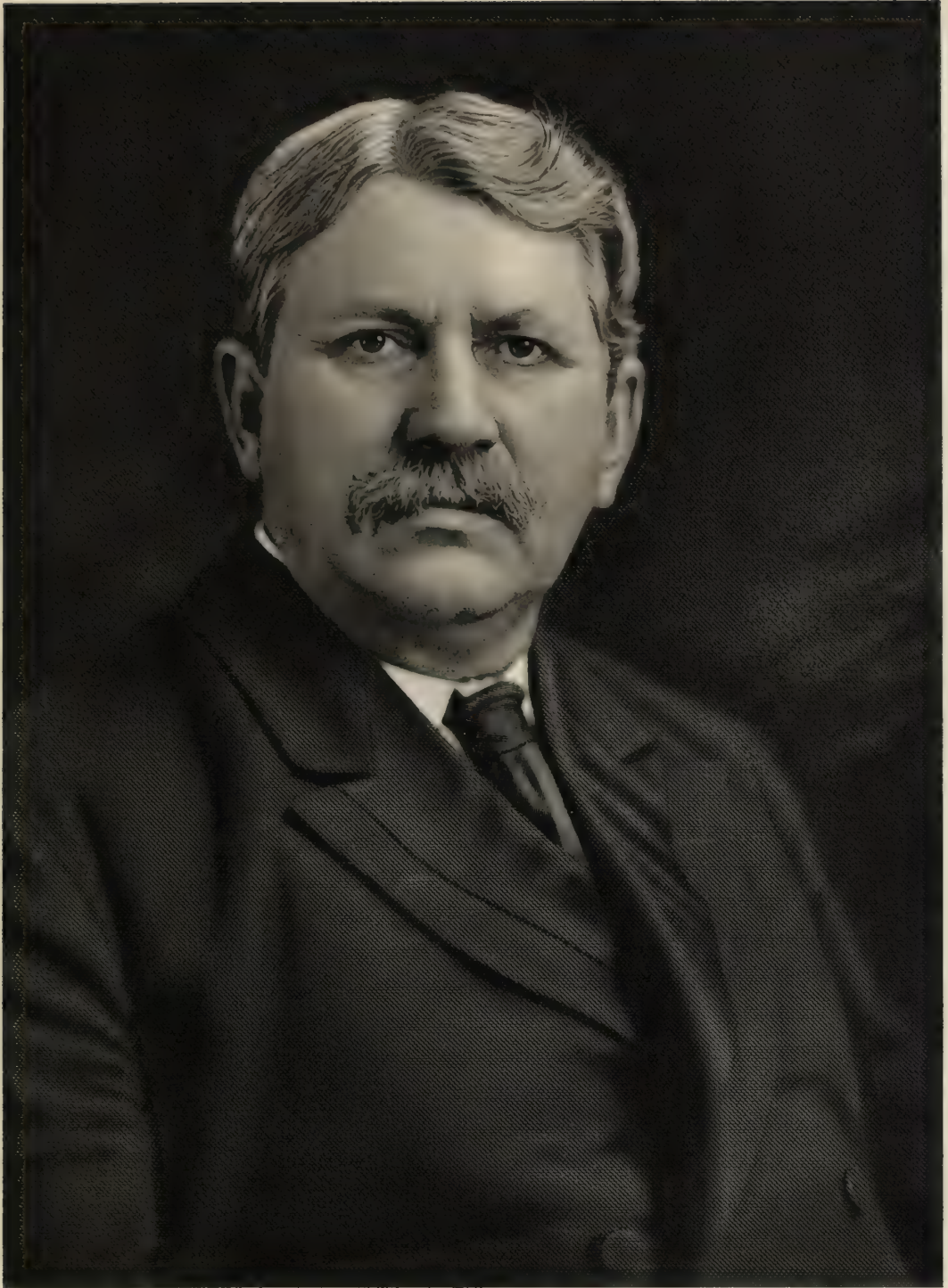
"Dr. Gunsaulus was of heroic mold mentally and physically and, in his capacity as a citizen, was a tireless crusader who won and held the multitude to the standards of law, order and civic righteousness. His was a sense of responsibility, catholic and keenly vigilant.

"He could not have a mere casual interest in any situation or measure which threatened the common safety or happiness. With a foresight and alertness that were characteristic, he was immediately aglow and into the arena at the first sign of danger, where he asked for no quarter and gave none.

"An armored knight when need be, in other hours Dr. Gunsaulus was a student, a poet, a musician.

"His was an unquenchable eagerness for knowledge; and his quick intelligence, aided by an aptitude for sifting the significant from the trivial, carried him in his range of interest far beyond our conception of the possibilities of the human mind.

"Those facts were most dear to him that could be made to add to men's store of knowl-



Frank P. Fursan





edge and happiness. In his writings Dr. Gunsaulus has given us vividly the harvest of a scholar. In his poems he has shared with us a fruition of spirit that is gleaned from the fields of many centuries.

"His love for music was a passion underlying all the colorful parts he played with unvarying ardor in his life among us. In its ministry he profoundly believed; he relied upon it to illustrate and interpret, beyond the power of words, and labored urgently that others might share its gifts and its message.

"The sense of beauty which was so marked in his religious ministrations, his deep understanding and appreciation of all art, flowed through him into the life of our city. As Trustee of the Art Institute and of the Field Museum of Natural History, donor of important collections to each institution; as patron, collector and inspirer of artistic and antiquarian interest wherever he went, his name will be kept in honor in the hearts of all lovers of ancient and beautiful things. He contributed to the art development of Chicago gifts which none but he could bestow; and he possessed the power of stimulating enthusiasm and of enlisting faith in the significance of art. More fortunate than many another scholar, he preserved his intimacy with the masses and pointed out to them the solace of art. He visioned its province with an enthusiasm which inspired his associates by its creative vigor; he advanced a knowledge of the manifestation of art for life's sake. He was tireless as a teacher and a lecturer, disseminating his learning in schools, colleges and art museums throughout the country; and for all of these and because of his life service, he will always be reverently regarded as one of the vital forces of art in his time.

"Chicago will remember Dr. Gunsaulus as the educator, to whose vision and creative leadership it owes its foremost technical school—Armour Institute of Technology. A famous sermon of his led to its foundation and subsequent enlargement; he has been its only President; and to this 'child of his Faith and Hope' the larger part of his time and strength have been given for more than a quarter of a century. It embodied not only his passionate interest in young people and their training, but his comprehensive philosophy of education, and his large sense of human welfare and progress. Its great past and its still greater future will be commemorative of him whose prophetic eye foresaw, and

whose kindling heart first inspired that which his marked powers of administration and indomitable energy have done so much to turn into reality.

"Underlying every interest, every activity of Dr. Gunsaulus, was a profound spirit of reverence which glorified his attitude toward all great things. To most people he was, first and fundamentally, a preacher,—a faithful ambassador of Christ, in whom a native gift of eloquent utterance, a vivid imagination, an extraordinary power of dramatic characterization, a creative aesthetic sense, intense moral convictions and a rich religious experience, combined to make one of the great voices of the American pulpit. The warm Spanish and the deep Puritan strains in his unusual inheritance mingled in him to produce a spiritual prophet who, through twelve years in Plymouth Church and twenty years in Central Church, led hundreds of thousands to 'worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.' His trumpet call, simple and impassioned, reached alike all men—an equal inspiration to educated and uneducated, to young and old, rich and poor—a fountain of courage and strength.

"The nation knew Dr. Gunsaulus almost as well as did Chicago. Perhaps none other of our city and of our day was so revered by his countrymen. Often and more often, as his fame spread from sea to sea, came the call to pulpit or lecture hall, of villages and cities all over the land; and never sparing his strength, never thinking of his convenience or comfort, he hastened to respond and give of his wealth of eloquence, knowledge and understanding. Those who had the privilege to find themselves under his magnetic spell will not forget, as long as memory lasts, this great preacher.

"But back of his diverse interests and achievement lies the most remarkable thing about Dr. Gunsaulus—his unique and irresistible personality. Magnetic and dominating as he was, he never used his great power over other men selfishly. He was quick to know and generously applaud the smallest contribution of others to the common weal.

"He had a heart of gold; unalloyed in its integrity, quick to melt in sympathy, rich in the rewards of its friendship. This made him deeply beloved and constantly sought out by all sorts and conditions of men; for he was intuitive to understand, tender to comfort, wise to counsel and mighty to inspire.

"He had an unfailing memory for our graces and a merciful forgetfulness for our shortcomings.

"The love for his fellow-men that poured forth unstinted and inexhaustible from his own great heart, came back to him again in the universal regard and general affection which this memorial gathering seeks to express.

"To his family, we extend our deepest sympathy and the acknowledgment of the debt of humanity to this husband and father—a debt which can never be repaid.

"THEREFORE, Be it resolved by all here as-

sembled, that this obligation be preserved in deathless memory and that the name of Frank Wakely Gunsaulus be inscribed forever upon the honor roll of our city and country as one of our noblest and best beloved citizens; educator; orator; writer, lover of music and art; minister—unsurpassed in understanding, undisputed in leadership, and unforgotten in his abiding and inspiring influence.

"As we glimpse the sunlight through a rift in the clouds, so, through Dr. Gunsaulus, we sense the glory of the infinite. Through him and 'through the lenses of our tears, we get a closer view of heaven.'"

## SAMUEL FALLOWS.

Samuel Fallows, presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, has recently died. His history is written in the many lives his influence has reached.

He was born at Pendleton, Lancashire, England, on December 13, 1835. He came with his parents, Thomas and Anne (Ashworth) Fallows, to America in 1848, locating in Wisconsin, where they endured all the hardships of pioneers. He was brought up in a devout home. After finishing country school at Aztalan and Sun Prairie, he entered the University of Wisconsin; and working his way through, graduated the valedictorian of his class with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859. In 1862 he received his Master's degree; and, in 1894, he was made Doctor of Laws by the same institution. He took his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lawrence University in 1873.

In 1859 he became vice president of Galesville University and filled that place for two years. On September 25, 1862, he entered the Civil War as Chaplain of the 32nd Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Under President Lincoln's call for volunteers to serve One Hundred Days, in 1863, he assisted in recruiting the 40th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment did service in Tennessee. Afterwards, he raised the 49th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was appointed Colonel of the organization. For meritorious service, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers on October 24, 1865. He was honorably discharged on November 1, 1865;

and then returned to Wisconsin, taking up again the duties of civil life.

In 1868 he was made Regent of the University of Wisconsin; and, during his subsequent connection, became deeply beloved. For several years before his death he was the oldest living alumnus and was always present at Commencement where, with the President, he headed the alumni procession. He was held in affectionate regard by the Alumnae and Alumni, who always gave him a great ovation. He was State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin from 1871 to 1874. In 1874 he was elected President of Illinois Wesleyan University.

In 1859 he began his ministry as a Methodist preacher and he so continued until 1875, when he came to Chicago as Rector of Saint Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. The following year he was chosen a Bishop and a few years later, Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada. This high honor was conferred upon Bishop Fallows eleven times. He was the head of this Church through a period of over forty years.

As an author and compiler the Bishop has over a score of books to his credit. From his pen we have: "Bright and Happy Homes;" "The Home Beyond;" "Synonyms and Antonyms;" "Handbook of Abbreviations and Contractions;" "Supplemental Dictionary of the English Language;" "Past Noon;" "The Bible Looking Glass;" "Life of Samuel Adams;" "Christian Philosophy and Science and Health;" while of standard works are: "Popular and



*Samuel Fallows*





Critical Biblical Encyclopedia," and "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," of which he was Editor-in-Chief. Enumerating some of his other interests, Bishop Fallows was a Trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor since its foundation. He took a deep interest in all young people, especially those who had gone astray and who had been caught in the meshes of the law. For twenty-one years he was President of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory. He was Chancellor of the University Association. He belonged to the U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Department of Illinois and was also Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1907-9; was National Patriotic Instructor in 1908-9; in 1913-14 was Department Commander for Illinois. Bishop Fallows served as Chaplain and State Commander of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For nearly two decades he was Chaplain of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard. He was President of the Illinois Commission for the conduct of the Half Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom. On October 12, 1916, he was unanimously elected President of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, following General W. T. Sherman and General Granville M. Dodge in that office. As President of the Army of Tennessee he was Chairman of the Grant Memorial Commission created by Congress to erect, unveil and dedicate a monument to Gen-

eral Grant in Washington, D. C.; and on April 27, 1922, he presided over the great concourse of people, comprising representatives of all nations gathered for this occasion. He was Chaplain of the Lincoln Memorial Committee which dedicated the memorial to Mr. Lincoln which was unveiled May 30, 1922, at Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

Samuel Fallows was married to Miss Lucy Bethia Huntington of Marshall, Wisconsin, on April 9, 1860. Their children are: Helen May (Mrs. William Mayer of San Francisco), Hon. Edward Huntington Fallows of New York, Alica Katharine Fallows of Chicago, and Major Charles Samuel Fallows of Saratoga, California. Mrs. Samuel Fallows died July 30, 1916. Bishop Fallows died on September 5, 1922.

The mind of Bishop Fallows was enriched and his experience enlarged in many directions. Study of the most comprehensive sort, travel, and acquaintance with the foremost men of America and Europe, assisted in broadening his intellect. In him united great mental ability and great beauty of character. His help to people through personal contact is beyond estimate; his writings are of widely recognized worth; and his powers, expressed in administrative connections, have served Illinois—and America—in such a way as to make his name imperishable.

## WILLIAM CULP BROWN, S.B., D.D.S., M.D.

Dr. William Culp Brown was born at Dunville, Ontario, Canada, April 12, 1866, a son of Rev. William Gould Brown and Lois Jane (Culp) Brown. He had the advantage of splendid education. He attended the primary and high schools of Ingersoll, Ontario, and Albert College, Belleville, Ontario. He later matriculated at the Dental Department of the Northwestern University and was graduated from that Dental Surgery. To further his education he later entered the National Medical University and was graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dunham Medical College in 1896. He became a resident of the United States in 1885 and a naturalized citizen in 1887, and is as appreciative of his adopted country as the country is of him. He was licensed to practice by the Illinois State

Board of Medical Examiners in 1895 and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1896-97 Dr. Brown was associate professor of pathology at Dunham Medical College, and in 1897-98 he was clinical instructor in medicine and lecturer in obstetrics at the National Medical University of Chicago. He was also former professor of dental prosthesis and crown and bridge work, dental anatomy and dental materia medica, at the Columbia Dental College (now the Dental Department of the University of Illinois). He is on the visiting staff of the Frances Willard Hospital. For some years he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and specialties in this branch of the profession, and is recognized as one of the most skilled and thoroughly qualified men in the city of Chicago.

Dr. Brown is a member of numerous clubs and

organizations, among which are the Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies; the American Medical Association of which he is a Fellow, and the Oak Park Physicians club and the Austin Kiwanis club. He is also a member of Austin Lodge No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Cicero Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Siloam Commandery No. 54, Oak Park Knight Templar; Medinah Temple Ancient Arabic Order of the Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 1925, Oak Park. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias of which he is past district Grand Chancellor of Illinois. He is a member of the Civil Legion of the United States in which he is an active factor and in which he rendered

valuable and efficient service during the World War. He is a member of the Chicago West Town Chamber of Commerce. In his religious faith he is a Methodist and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. Dr. Brown was married April 15, 1891, to Grace Matilda Dalbey, of Jacksonville, Illinois, a daughter of James H. Dalbey and Montague (Clark) Dalbey; and of this union were born four children; Alice Evaland, wife of Sidney B. Egan; Margaret Leone, wife of John M. Noble; William Culp Brown, Jr., and Lois Montague, who is deceased. The family home is at 738 Columbia avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, and the doctor maintains his offices in his own office building, "The Brown," 5720 West Lake street.

### FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born at Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839, daughter of Josiah F. and Mary (Hill) Willard. Her parents removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where she spent five years as a student in the college at that place. In 1846 removal was made to Wisconsin, the Willards settling near Janesville, but in 1858 the family finally took up their residence at Evanston, Ill., which remained their permanent home. In 1859 Frances graduated at the Northwestern Female Seminary, now known as the Woman's College of the Northwestern University. After some years of teaching she was chosen president of the institution from which she had graduated. She resigned her position in 1874, and in the same year was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and to its work she devoted the remainder of her life. Under her leadership the temperance crusade spread as if by magic throughout the United States. Eventually she visited England, and, having developed a wonderful power of oratory, she addressed immense audiences in the cause of temperance.

In 1888 she became president of the World's Christian Temperance Union. She was a prolific writer from early womanhood, and published many books among which may be especially mentioned "Nineteen Beautiful Years," "A Classic Town" (being a history of Evanston). "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and others. Her home in Evanston was known as "Rest Cottage," and is maintained at the present time in her memory and as the headquarters of the movement with which she was identified for nearly a quarter of a century. She died in New York, February 18, 1898, and her remains were brought to Rosehill Cemetery, in Chicago, where they rest under a beautiful monument, and are visited by thousands every year. In 1905 her statue was placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington, as one of the two representatives in that "Valhalla of the Republic," presented by the state of Illinois. At the time of its presentation Miss Willard was referred to as "one of the most eminent women of the United States."

### JAMES EDGAR BROWN.

James Edgar Brown was born in Monongalia County, West Virginia, February 8, 1865, a son of Granville and Elizabeth (Watson) Brown. He is a direct descendant of William Brown, who settled in Virginia in 1632. His great-grandfather, Thomas Brown, was a soldier in the American Revolution and fought with General Green, at the Battle of Cowpens, South Caro-

lina. His grandfather, Samuel Byrne Brown, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father was an officer in the Union Army in the Civil War.

James Edgar Brown attended the public schools of his native state and the West Virginia University, and he received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the latter institution





*Frances Willard*



in 1889, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891. He was admitted to practice in all the State and Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1892 he established himself in the practice of law in Chicago, where he has since been active in the legal profession of this city. He has traveled extensively and made a special study of municipal affairs and administration of justice in various countries of Europe, and few attorneys of Chicago are so thoroughly versed in modern jurisprudence. He has also taken an active interest in local, state and national politics, and has gained a wide reputation as an orator and campaign speaker. He is likewise a writer of notable reputation, and is the author of *Genealogy of the Brown Family*; of Prince William County, Virginia, and has also contributed extensively to various magazines on Criminology and Sociology, and on legal, patriotic and miscellaneous subjects.

He is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, among which are the Hamilton Club, Michigan North Woods Club of which he is a charter member and secretary, American and Chicago Bar Associations, Chicago Law Institute, Chicago Association of Commerce, National Geographical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was Chancellor General, Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is ex-President, Illinois Society of the War of 1812, of which he is also ex-President, National Star Spangled Banner Association, of which he is ex-Treasurer, and he was also Patriotic Instructor of the Sons of Veterans. He is likewise a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and the Chicago Historical Society. He is a Thirty-Second degree Mason, Oriental Consistory, a Shriner, and an Elk.

### CHANNING WHITNEY BARRETT.

Doctor Barrett was born near Blissfield, Michigan, December 14, 1866, a son of David F. and Martha C. (Dewey) Barrett. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, where he was taught the habits of industry and economy and the discipline proved a valuable one during the formative period of his life. He had the advantage of a thorough education, including that of the public schools of his native state, Fayette (Ohio) Normal School and Hillsdale (Michigan) College. For six years during his early career he engaged in teaching school, but having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for this profession and for two years during this period he read medicine under the direction of an eminent physician and surgeon. In 1892 he matriculated at the Detroit College of Medicine, where he took a thorough course and was graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having served as interne at St. Luke's Hospital, in that city for two years prior to his graduation.

Doctor Barrett was house physician to the Harper Hospital, Detroit, in 1895-96, and in the latter year he came to Chicago, where he was assistant surgeon to the Marion Sims Hospital for six years. From 1900 until 1906, he was Professor of Gynecology at the Chicago Clinical School and as an instructor, he was not only

popular but proved himself thoroughly qualified in scholarship. He has also been Chief Professor of the University of Illinois Medical School; Chief of the Department of Gynecology at the Cook County Hospital, and Attending Gynecologist to the West Side and Columbus Hospitals for many years, and has rendered most effective service to these institutions. He has also gained distinction as a writer and has been a frequent and valuable contributor of many articles to medical journals, among them: *The Crime of Gynecology* (American Journal of Obstetrics), in 1908; *Endothelioma of the Ovary*, 1909; *The Thyroid Gland, Its Degenerations in Relation to Obstetrics*, 1914; *The Treatment of Abortion on the Basis of Its Pathology*, 1915; *Hernias Through the Pelvic Floor*, 1909, and *The Elements Which Make Success or Failure in Surgical Work*, 1911. He has also published *Original Operations for Displacement of the Uterus* and also the *Pelvic Floor*.

Doctor Barrett keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and though a man of broad information along many lines, his professional work for many years has been confined chiefly to that of gynecology and abdominal surgery, and there are few specialists in the city of Chicago who are so thoroughly qualified in these branches of the medical profession.

Doctor Barrett is a Fellow of the American College of Surgery, the American Gynecological Society and the Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, Chicago Gynecological Society, of which he is President, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. He is also a member of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association and among his most distinguished work in connection with this organization was that as Chairman of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association Professional School and in the raising of funds for the erection of a students Young Men's Christian Association Building, now just completed. He is a member of the City and Press clubs and of

the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Republican in his political affiliations. He saw active service overseas during the World War and in many ways proved his loyalty and patriotism to his country. Although a gynecologist, he did work as a general surgeon in the United States Medical Corps in France, and was decorated with the medal of honor (Medaille D'Honneur) by the French government for work among the French wounded.

Doctor Barrett was married July 22, 1896, to Miss Luella May Alvord, a daughter of the late Nathan Alvord of Hillsdale, Michigan. Of this union were born four children: Russell Alvord, Florence Louise, Helen Elizabeth, and Ruth Esther.

## JOHN GRAVES SHEDD.

The late John G. Shedd of Chicago, President of Marshall Field & Company, was born on a farm at Alstead, New Hampshire, July 20, 1850, a son of William and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd, and the youngest of a family of eight children. When he was five years old the family moved to a farm at Langdon, New Hampshire. Here most of his boyhood was spent, doing a man's work about the farm.

Before he was seventeen he left home to strike out for himself. On June 13, 1867, he went to work in a small grocery store at Belows Falls, Vermont, for the wage of \$1.50 a week and board. On June 1, 1868, he entered the employ of Timothy Tufts who owned the general store in his native town, Alstead, New Hampshire. Fire destroyed the business in September, 1868, so he then went to work for James H. Porter who owned another general store at Alstead. Here he continued until April 1, 1870, when, for a year, he worked with C. A. Parkhurst & Company, dry goods merchants at Rutland, Vermont. In July, 1871, he took a position with B. H. Burt who was a leading dry goods merchant of Vermont. He remained there nearly a year and then, having by five years of close application, learned the rudiments of the dry-goods business, he decided, at the age of twenty-two years, to look for a better opportunity than was offered in the small New England towns.

In the fall of 1871 Chicago, then about 300,000 in population, had been almost overwhelmed by the historic great fire; but from its command-

ing location was destined to rise from its ashes and after phenomenal growth to become the center of business in the West: with nearly a ten-fold increase in population in the next half century. With the accurate, far-seeing judgment, which made all of his later life notable, Mr. Shedd decided to locate at Chicago.

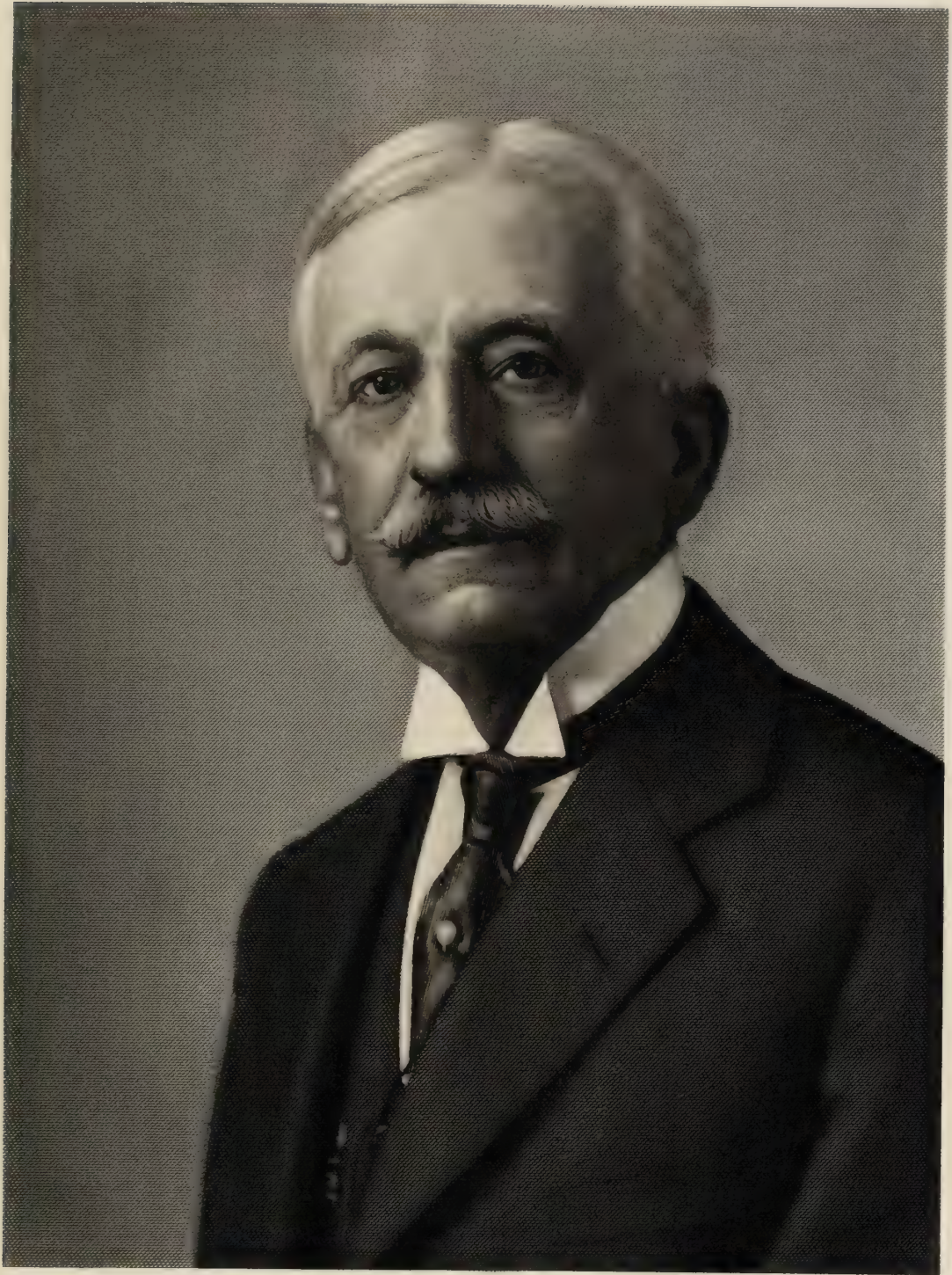
On August 7, 1872, he became a clerk in the employ of Field, Leiter & Company, which was even then the largest and fastest growing wholesale and retail dry goods house in the Central States. This business, ten years later, became Marshall Field & Company. Mr. Shedd began work there at \$12 a week. Five months later he was gratified to have his pay raised to \$14 a week, Mr. Field explaining that this was done in appreciation of his good work—"A tribute which pleased me more" said Mr. Shedd in later years, "than any other subsequent advancement in the whole course of my business career."

Mr. Shedd gave his concentrated attention to his duties, met every opportunity offered, rapidly progressed in usefulness from a position as salesman to executive work of increasing responsibility, and he grew in powers with the growth of the business.

In 1893 he was admitted to partnership in the firm and soon became a powerful controlling influence in its affairs. In 1901 the company was incorporated with Mr. Field as President and Mr. Shedd as Vice President. On the death of Mr. Field in 1906, Mr. Shedd was chosen to succeed him as President of this vast business.

In addition to the presidency of Marshall





*John Graves Shedd*





Field & Company, he was a Director of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, the First State Pawnors Society, and of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads. He was a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and a Director of the Bank of Commerce of N. Y.

His club memberships included: The Chicago, Union League, Commercial, University, Onwentia, Saddle and Cycle, Old Elm, Shore Acres, Flossmore, South Shore and Midlothian Country clubs, all of Chicago; the Metropolitan and

Recess clubs of New York City; and the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles.

Mr. Shedd was married May 15, 1878, at Walpole, New Hampshire, to Miss Mary R. Porter, of Walpole, New Hampshire, a daughter of Dr. Winslow B. and Laura M. (Burt) Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd have two daughters, Laura A. (Mrs. Charles H. Schweppe) and Helen M. (Mrs. Kersey Coates Reed.)

Mr. Shedd is the donor of the Shedd Aquarium (\$3,000,000) to the people of Chicago.

John G. Shedd died October 22, 1926. He stands as one of the greatest merchants that the business life of America has produced.

## DANIEL JOSEPH BRUMLEY.

Daniel Joseph Brumley was born near Leipsic, in Putnam County, Ohio, March 19, 1865, a son of Joseph Brumley and Phillippina (Lefler) Brumley. After his preliminary schooling he attended the Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, and the Ohio State University, graduating from the latter institution in 1895 with the degree of Civil Engineer. He entered the railway engineering service June 18, 1895, as assistant section foreman for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at Evansville, Indiana. From August to December of the ensuing year he served as assistant engineer for the Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company, at New Straitsville, Ohio. He then became identified again with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and served successively with that corporation as assistant supervisor at Belleville, Illinois, from December, 1896, until March, 1897; section foreman at Evansville, Indiana, from March, until May, 1897; rodman at Louisville, Kentucky, from May, 1897, until March, 1898; assistant engineer at Clarksville, Tennessee, from March until December, 1898, and at Louisville, Kentucky, from December, 1898, until September, 1901, and from September until October, 1901, he was engineer of maintenance of way for the National Railway of Mexico.

From 1901 until 1904 Mr. Brumley served as roadmaster for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and was then made division engineer for the Indianapolis Southern Railroad until 1905. He was appointed principal assistant engineer of the Illinois Central and Mississippi Valley Railroads on March 20, 1905, and served as such until May 1, 1910. He

was Engineer of Construction of the same roads until April 1, 1910. He then was engineer of Maintenance of Way of these properties until November 19, 1913, when he was appointed assistant chief engineer. Continuing with the same roads, he served as assistant chief engineer from November 19, 1913, until April 1, 1914; as valuation engineer from the latter date until September 10, 1918; as chief corporate engineer and director of valuation work from September 10, 1918, until April 1, 1920, and since the latter date he has been chief engineer in charge of electrifying the Chicago Terminal of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Besides his business and professional work Mr. Brumley is also interested in civic and military affairs. While in his native state he served as a private in Company A, 14th Infantry of the Ohio National Guard from 1893 until 1895. He has served as president of the board of directors of School District No. 161, Cook County, Illinois, since 1921; has been president of the board of trustees of the Village of Flossmoor, Illinois, since 1924, and justice of the peace of the Town of Rich, Cook County, Illinois, since 1920.

Mr. Brumley is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, among which are the Ohio Society of Chicago, Ohio State University Alumni Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association of which he is past vice-president, Western Society of Engineers, of which he is second vice-president, and the Chicago Engineers club of which he is past-president, and the Olympia

Fields Country club. In his religious faith he is a Methodist and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He has gained distinction as a writer and in conjunction with Thomas G. Grier and Fred Menge, was the author of "Preparation and Care of a Vegetable Garden," in 1918, besides being a frequent and valued contributor to magazines and periodicals.

Mr. Brumley was married September 1, 1908, to Susanna Pinkerton Lytle, of Deshler, Ohio, a daughter of David Lytle and Sarah (Pinkerton) Lytle. Mr. and Mrs. Brumley have one son, David Joseph Brumley, who is a student at the University of Illinois. The family home is at Flossmoor, Illinois, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

## JOHN WILLIAM O'LEARY.

Although many changes have taken place in the industrial life of Chicago during the past half century, some of the old reliable firms still have the advantage of being governed by members of the same family who were the original founders. The advantage of such conditions is easy to determine, and is generally recognized, for interest is always sustained and old standards maintained when no radical changes have been effected in the management. In the manufacture of iron and steel products, the firm of Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Company and its predecessors, takes precedence over all other concerns of its kind in Chicago, both in prolonged period of operation and in the scope and importance of business controlled. This notable enterprise had its inception in Chicago nearly a half century ago when, in 1874, Arthur John O'Leary founded the business under the name of Smith & O'Leary, manufacturers of iron and steel products. This firm was later succeeded by Arthur J. O'Leary, which was incorporated in 1903 as the Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Company.

During the ensuing years this enterprise has kept pace with the marvelous development and advancement of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative industrial activities of the country. Although its honored founder has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as one of the sterling pioneer business men of this city whose efforts not only contributed materially to the growth and development of the industrial interests of Chicago, but in the promotion of charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good he was an active and unostentatious worker. He was born at Portsmouth, England, March 25, 1836, a son of John and Mary (Hartnett) O'Leary. He came to America in 1868, and in 1874 established the forge and iron works at Chicago with which he was identified for many

years, and of which he was the executive head until the time of his death in May, 1923. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was a Mason, Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow and was prominent in both business and social circles. He was married June 24, 1858, to Miss Emma S. Hunt, of Peterborough, England, and of this union were born eight children, all of whom are deceased but John William O'Leary, whose name heads this review and who is well upholding the honor of the family name.

John W. O'Leary was born in Chicago, July 9, 1875. He grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which has figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities have been centered for more than half a century. His early education was obtained in the public schools of this city and Armour Institute of Technology. He later matriculated at Cornell University and in 1899 was graduated from that institution with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He has been identified since the beginning of his active career with the business established by his father, and the success of this enterprise may be attributed in no small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. For a number of years he served as Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation, and after his father's death he became President, and still retains this position.

Besides his connection with the Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Company, Mr. O'Leary is also identified with numerous other enterprises, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He is President and a Director of the Chicago Trust Company; a Director of the First Englewood State Bank and Receiver for the Michigan Avenue Trust Company. He is also a Di-





JOHN G. SHEDD AQUARIUM  
GRANT PARK, CHICAGO



rector of the Advance Rumely Company, Chicago Railways Company, Belden Manufacturing Company, Republic Realty Mortgage Corporation, Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, Templeton Kenly & Company, Ltd., and the Chicago Crucible Company. He is past President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of which he was President in 1916-17. He is also a member and ex-President of the National Metal Trades Association and was a member of President Wilson's First Industrial Conference. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Committee of Fifteen, Chicago Crime Commission; Vice Chairman of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award; Trustee of the Wesley Memorial Hospital and a member of the Board of the Infant Welfare Society.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, Mr. O'Leary does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in in-

dividual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. In his political affiliations Mr. O'Leary is a staunch Republican but he has never cared for the distinction that comes from political office and takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Chicago Athletic Association, the MidDay, Industrial, Chicago, Knollwood, Onwentsia and South Shore Country Clubs of Chicago, the Lotos club of New York City, and Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

Mr. O'Leary was married at Chicago in 1901 to Miss Alice Estelle Smith, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union were born five children: Alice Estelle, Lillian Emma, Dorothy Rose, Janet Edna and John William, Jr.

## CARROLL EUGENE COOK.

Although Dr. Carroll E. Cook has been a resident of Chicago but a few years, he has made a lasting impression. A man of broad information along many lines in medical science, he has confined his work largely to that of roentgenology for a number of years, and has gained a national reputation in this branch of the medical profession.

Doctor Cook was born at Post Mills, Vermont, February 21, 1876, a son of Edward Sargent and Elizabeth Kimball (Cooley) Cook, and comes of prominent old established New England families. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the grade schools of his native state and Keokuk, Iowa. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at Rush Medical College (University of Chicago), and was graduated from that institution in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after completing his medical course he established himself in the practice of medicine at New London, Iowa, and was an active practitioner of that city for twenty-five years.

He was Mayor of New London, Iowa, from

1914 until 1920; was the organizer of the Farmers' State Bank, there, of which he was the chief stockholder; was President of the Henry County (Iowa) Medical Society; was a member of the local Board of the United States Government Fuel and Food Exemption Administration of Henry County, Iowa, in 1918-19, and since the latter date he has been a member of the Iowa State Game Commission.

In 1922-23 Doctor Cook was assistant to George W. Holmes, Professor of Roentgenology, at Harvard Medical School, and in the latter year he came to Chicago, where he has since been a potent factor in this field of activity. For some time he was Chief Director of the X-Ray department at the West Suburban Hospital, at Oak Park, but of late he has been actively identified with the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium of Chicago, and is Chief Consultant of the X-Ray Department of that institution. He is the designer and patentee of a valuable optical auto-glass, and has also gained distinction as a writer and lecturer, having written many medical articles which he has read and lectured on before medical socie-



ties in Iowa, Boston and Chicago, and was highly complimented for his work along this line. He has also written on propagation and on the growth of fresh water game fish and made moving pictures in the wilds.

He is a Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Lincoln Park Traps Club, of which he is Director and Vice-President.

## A. MONTGOMERY WARD.

Mr. Ward was born at Chatham, New Jersey, on February 17, 1843, a son of Sylvester A. and Julia Ann Green Ward. He was a great-grandson of and namesake, of Gen. A. Montgomery Ward of Revolutionary fame, and a grandson of Capt. S. Israel Ward of the War of 1812.

When he was eight years old the family moved to Niles, Michigan, and here he went to public school until he was fourteen. His parents needed his help with the financial support of the family at this time, so he was apprenticed to a trade. However, he preferred to get a job for himself; and he began working in a stove factory, for twenty-five cents a day.

Later he moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, and worked in the general store there. He started at a wage of \$5 a month with board; but, at the end of two years he was placed in charge of the store at \$100 a month and board.

In 1865, Mr. Ward located in Chicago. He worked for Field, Palmer & Leiter for two years. Then he entered the wholesale dry-goods firm of Willis, Gregg & Brown, after which he travelled for Walter M. Smith & Company, of St. Louis. He soon returned to Chicago and went with C. W. Pardridge & Company.

Mr. Ward was married in Chicago, in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth J. Cobb. That same year he and his brother-in-law, Mr. George R. Thorne, founded the business now known all over the world as Montgomery Ward & Company. The idea they started with was to develop an organization that could sell merchandise, of nearly every sort, direct to the consumer,

eliminating the middleman. Theirs was the first mail-order business. From this beginning, when but one clerk was employed, Montgomery Ward & Company has grown into one of the largest industries in the world and is saving millions of dollars annually to the people with whom it trades. Mr. Ward was president of the company from its beginning in 1872, until his death in 1913, although in 1901 he retired from active management.

Further, Mr. Ward rendered Chicago a very distinguished and permanent service through the fight he waged for twenty years to keep buildings, of all descriptions, out of Grant Park. This involved litigation that carried him four times to the Illinois Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward for years maintained their summer home, LaBelle Knoll, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and here Mr. Ward indulged his fondness for fine horses.

Through his charities, which were many and which were thoughtfully administered, and through his endowments to hospitals and other institutions, Mr. Ward did a vast amount of good. His death on December 7, 1913, closed one of the most practical, useful and helpful careers on record in America.

In 1923, Mrs. Ward gave to Northwestern University, one of its principal buildings, to be erected and presented as a memorial to Mr. Ward. Later Mrs. Ward made Northwestern University another gift of four million dollars the proceeds of which are to be used in securing and maintaining for the A. Montgomery Ward Memorial Dental and Medical School the finest faculty obtainable.

Mrs. Ward died July 26, 1926.

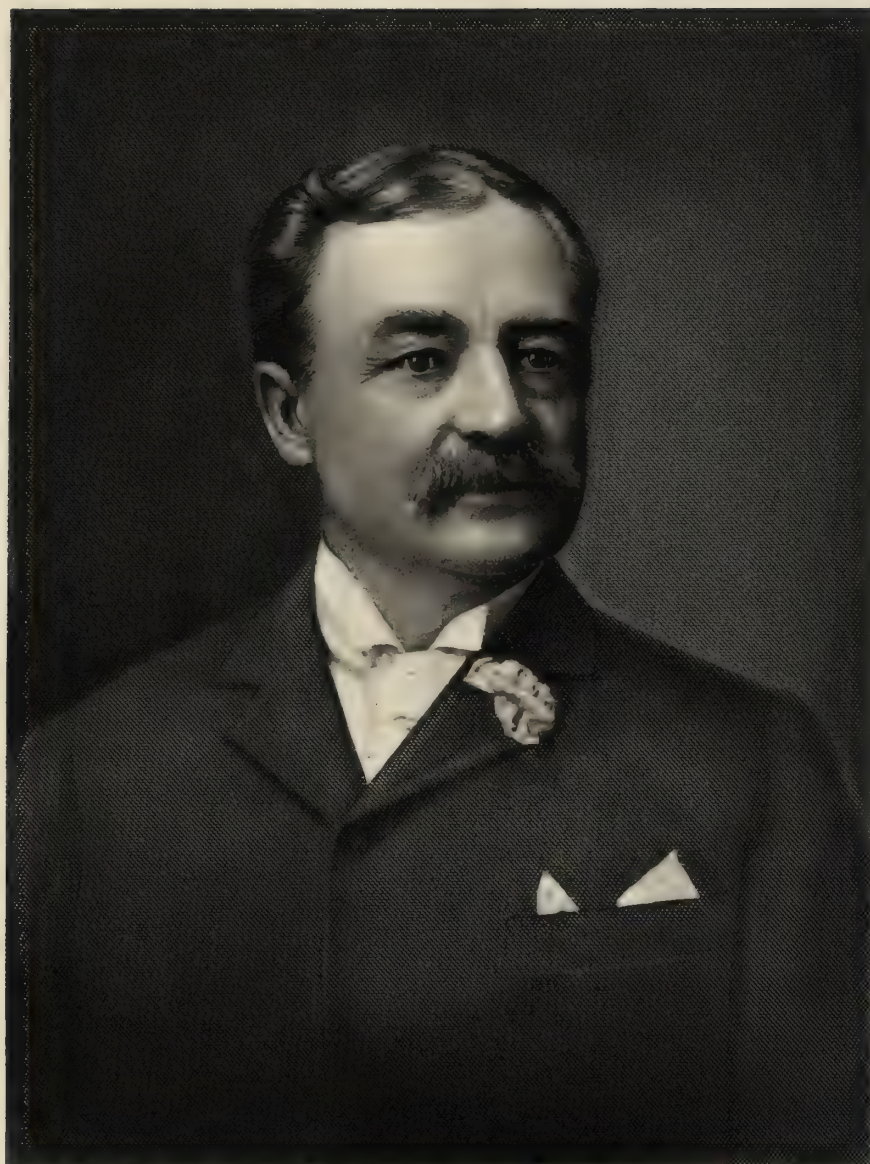
## SOREN THOMSEN CORYDON.

Soren T. Corydon, founder and President of the modern department store of S. T. Corydon Company, at 2704-12 West North Avenue, has achieved a well-earned success. Although Mr. Corydon's birth occurred many hundreds of

miles away, he has been a resident of Chicago for approximately forty years.

He was born in Denmark, February 27, 1868, a son of Niels T. and Ellen C. (Dahl) Corydon. His early training was had in elementary schools





*Montgomery Ward*





MRS. A. MONTGOMERY WARD







*Seymour*

WARD MEMORIAL BUILDING



and a business college. In 1889, when twenty-one years of age, he sailed for the United States, coming direct to Chicago, and has since been a resident of this city. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1895.

He was engaged in the mercantile business in his native country from 1882 until coming to Chicago in 1889. Soon after coming to this city he secured a position as salesman with the Ed Ahlswede Dry Goods Company, and remained with that concern for nine years. His ability soon became apparent and in 1894 he was made general manager of the store and served in that capacity until 1898, when he resigned to become buyer for the firm of W. A. Wieboldt & Company. In the subsequent year he became associated with A. H. Greenberg, in the dry goods business, under the name of Greenberg & Corydon, and this alliance continued until 1907, when he purchased his partner's interests, and conducted the business under his own name. In 1916 he erected a large and adequate store building and established a modern department store. In 1923 the business was incorporated under the name of the S. T. Corydon Company, of which he is President. The store is a modern and well-ordered mercantile establishment, and under the able and conservative management of its founder, it has become one of the largest and most popular department stores in the Northwest section of Chicago, and its status is one of prominence in commercial

circles. Besides his mercantile activities, Mr. Corydon has been President of the Chicago National Life Insurance Company since January, 1923, and is also a Director in the Humboldt State Bank, and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He is also prominent in social and fraternal circles and is identified with numerous clubs and organizations, among which are the Hamilton, Edgewater Athletic, Edgewater Golf, Pistaqua Heights, Medinah Athletic, and Lake Shore Athletic Clubs and the Society of Dania. He is also a member of Progressive Lodge No. 954, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Oriental Consistory, and Medinah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran, and in his political affiliations he is a staunch Republican.

In December, 1926, he was created Knight of Dannebrog by the King of Denmark, in recognition of his services in relief work to World War sufferers in the Province of Slesvig.

Mr. Corydon was married January 25, 1896, to Miss Herline F. Boysen of Chicago, who died March 10, 1916, leaving four children: Ella M., Henry F., Arthur E., and Lillian A., of whom the two sons are able assistants to their father in the store. On September 18, 1918, Mr. Corydon married Mrs. Dagmar R. (Thustrup) Anderson, of Chicago. The family home is at 5909 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago.

### A. J. CERMAK.

Mr. Cermak was born at Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 9, 1873, a son of Anton J. and Catherine (Frank) Cermak. He came to the United States with his parents when a year old. He attended the public schools at Braidwood, Illinois, and high school and a business college at Chicago and also studied law.

Beginning his active career as a coal miner in Illinois, Mr. Cermak continued in that field of activity until 1892, when he came to Chicago and embarked in the coal and wood business and was actively identified with that enterprise for sixteen years. In 1908 he organized the real estate firm of Cermak & Serhant and is still an active member of this concern. He has been President of the Homan Building & Loan Association since 1907 and is also a Director of the Lawndale National Bank and of the 26th Street Business Men's Association.

He was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives during the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth General Assemblies. He was Bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago from 1912 until 1918. He also served as a member of the City Council of Chicago and was elected President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County in 1922, and still retains this position, having served in this capacity for six consecutive years, a record that indicates his executive ability and his popularity and high standing as a citizen. He is also Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Committee. In all his official trusts Mr. Cermak has performed the duties devolving upon him with fidelity and thoroughness, and vindicating every pledge of his official trust, he has stood the acid test for loyalty and efficiency.

As President of the Bohemian Charitable As-



sociation, he has rendered exceptional help to that institution and there are few who respond more readily for the relief of suffering.

Mr. Cermak is a valued member of the Lake Shore Athletic, Midwest Athletic, Medinah Athletic and the Medinah Country Clubs, and his friends are as numerous as his acquaintances. He is also a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Medinah Temple, an Elk, Odd Fel-

low, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Lincoln Turn Verein.

Mr. Cermak was married December 15, 1894, to Miss Mary Horejs, of Chicago, and of this union were born three daughters; Lillian, who became the wife of Richey V. Graham; Ella, wife of Dr. Frank J. Jirka; and Helen, wife of Floyd M. Kenlay. The family home is at 2348 So. Millard avenue, Chicago.

## RICHARD TELLER CRANE.

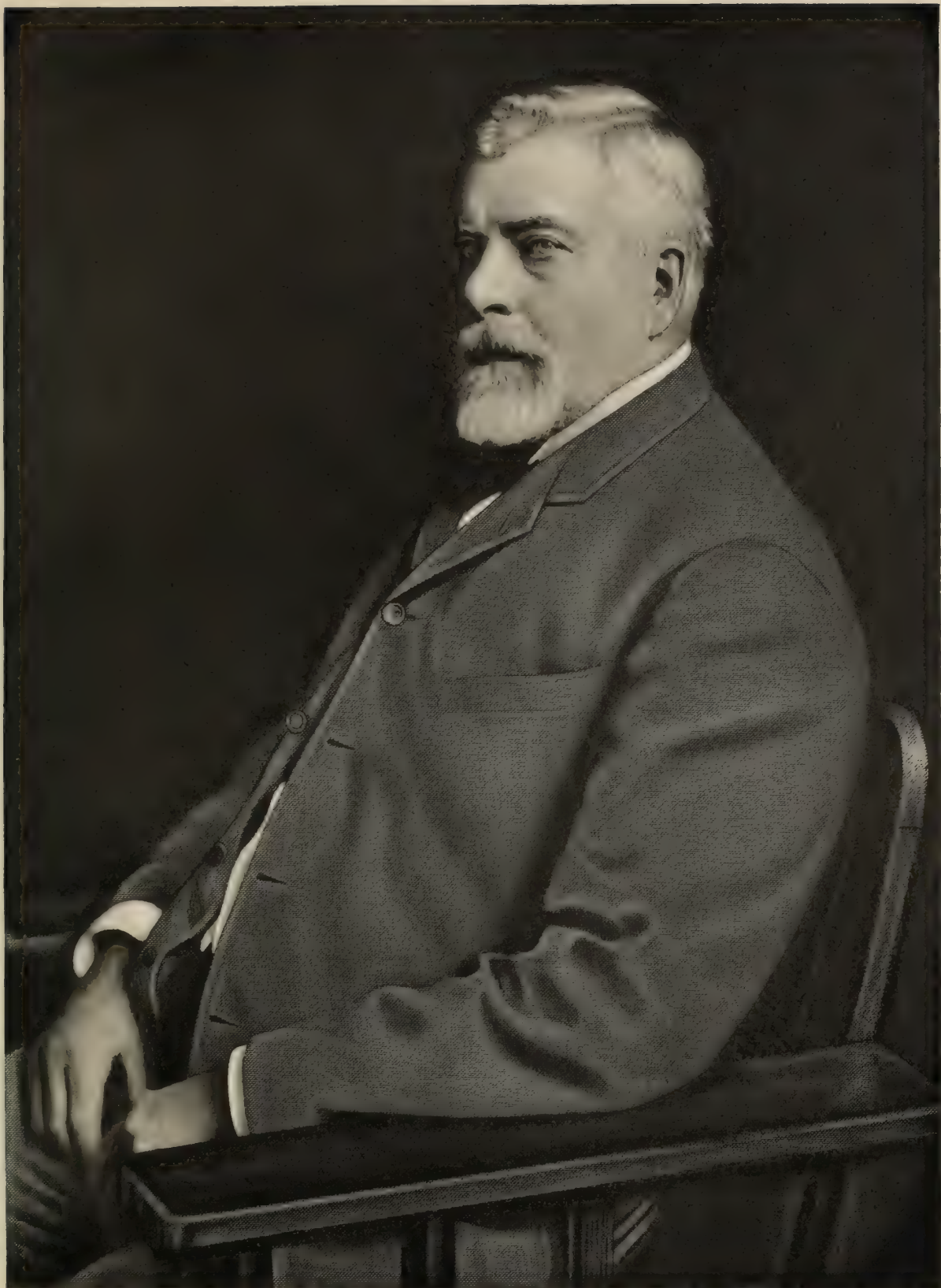
Mr. Crane was born at Passaic Falls, Paterson, New Jersey, May 15, 1832, a son of Timothy B. and Maria (Ryerson) Crane. His ancestors are traced to the original Mayflower colony, which settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. His father, Timothy B. Crane, learned the carpenter's trade in Litchfield, Connecticut, and became a contractor and builder in New York city. He later removed to Passaic Falls, New Jersey, to engage in the milling business and erected many saw and flour mills in that state.

From his father Mr. Crane inherited mechanical aptitude and ingenuity and his mother's one desire was that her boys should all learn trades. The family were too poor to send the children long to school, consequently at the age of eleven he was obliged to seek self-support. He learned various branches of mechanical work, and in 1847, an uncle procured for him a situation in Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1851, by which time he had acquired the trade of a brass and iron worker. He then went to New York city, where he found employment with several prominent firms, among them that of R. Hoe & Company. The business depression of 1854-5 threw him out of employment, and after some time spent in futile search for work, he came to Chicago in the latter year. Here he had an uncle, Martin Ryerson, engaged in the lumber business. Shortly after his arrival he decided to start in business for himself, and Mr. Ryerson granting him the privilege and furnishing the means, he erected a small brass shop in a corner of the latter's lumberyard. Here he began the manufacture of finished brass goods, in a small way, and lived in the loft overhead. He had neither capital, business experience nor acquaintance with which to start his enterprise, and but little ability as a salesman, but possessed a fairly good knowledge of brass foundry work and fin-

ishing and was a good machinist. And what is more, he was endowed with foresight, ingenuity, energy and determination. He avoided all deception and trickery, soon won the confidence of all with whom he had dealings, and established a reputation for fairness and reliability, which has been his chief pride throughout his entire business career.

A few months after starting, Mr. Crane was joined by his brother Charles S., with whom he formed a partnership under the name of R. T. Crane & Brother. The business grew rapidly from the start, the variety of their products was gradually increased, and from time to time new quarters were secured to accommodate the growing enterprise. Owing to the small demand, it was necessary for some time to take up any article which was found profitable and they were obliged to manufacture an enormous variety of goods in order to build up their business. In 1858 they begun the manufacture of steam heating apparatus (which they discontinued in 1877). In 1860 they established an iron factory, and in 1864 a wrought-iron pipe mill, at the corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets. In 1865, they built their works on North Jefferson street, and added three new branches to their business—a malleable iron foundry, the manufacture of malleable and cast-iron fittings, and a general machine shop, in which, later, steam engines were made. Their business soon doubled, and a charter was obtained from the legislature, incorporating the concern, under the name of the North-Western Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, of which only fifteen thousand dollars was issued. R. T. Crane was the first president and Charles S. Crane the first vice president. At this time, the amount of business annually transacted was five hundred thousand dollars, and the number of employes about two hundred. The higher





*R. J. Crane*



classes of employes were given an interest in the company's business. In August, 1872, the corporate name was changed to Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, owing to the adoption by other parties of the word "North-Western" and the consequent danger of confusion. In 1870, more room was required, and a four-story building was erected on Desplaines street, adjoining that on Jefferson street; and during 1871, a four-story wing was added. Charles S. Crane retired from the company at this time, and the business was thereafter conducted by its founder to the time of his death. Previous to this time, the company had commenced building steam freight and passenger elevators, of which but few were then in use in Chicago, none having been, up to that time, constructed in the west. The company's first passenger elevator was placed in a hotel on the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. In 1874 the manufacture of hydraulic elevators was undertaken, and has since grown steadily, this branch of the business being conducted under the name of the Crane Elevator Company. It, too, has grown to the proportions of leadership in its line and there is today no civilized country on the face of the globe where the Crane elevator has not been introduced. Shortly after the building of steam elevators had been commenced, an accidental discovery showed that the machine was adapted to the hoisting of material for blast furnaces. The company at once set to work to design an apparatus still better suited for this class of work; the result was a great improvement over anything theretofore built. In 1880, the pipe manufacture had entirely outgrown the capacity of the mill erected in 1864, and a new mill was erected, on the corner of Canal and Judd streets. Eventually, however, it developed that the fitting business was growing so rapidly that it would be a good line in which to specialize, and Mr. Crane decided to give especial attention to that line; then, as their capacity for manufacturing became crowded, he gradually dropped one after another of their various outside lines, including steam warming and elevators, feeling that the rapid growth of the pipe and fitting business would afford an enterprise sufficiently large for himself and family to look after. It then became his aim to place his plant in advance of all others in the country in the variety and quality of goods, and with this end in view he endeavored not only to carry everything that was called for in this

line, but to anticipate the wants of the trade; that is to bring out, in advance, articles that he could see would be needed, which his experience in the steam-fitting line had for many years enabled him to do. As a result Mr. Crane had a vast number of inventions to his credit covering a wide and varied range of articles.

From time to time, since 1886, branch offices have been established in other cities throughout the United States where satisfactory arrangements could be made with jobbers, thus insuring a steady, reliable outlet for their products. In doing this, however, Mr. Crane at no time pursued an avaricious course, as he believed in the policy "live and let live," but made it a rule not to establish a branch at a point where he was receiving fair treatment from the trade.

While no special effort has been made to create a demand for Crane goods outside the United States and their possessions, for the reason that the capacity of the company has been fully taxed in taking care of domestic demands, nevertheless they are sold in considerable quantities in Canada, Great Britain, Denmark, Mexico, South America, South Africa, Australia, Japan, China and Russia, and in smaller quantities in all countries of the world. The company was awarded the only gold medal given at the Paris Exposition, 1900, for exhibits of valves and fittings.

As the business of the Crane Company grew, Mr. Crane grew. Gradually he acquired a valuable business acquaintance, and a thorough understanding of business methods was added to his thorough mechanical knowledge. His policy from the first was to put his earnings back into the business, and he had sufficient courage to extend the business as rapidly as his means permitted. The panics of 1857 and 1865 both found the company in a greatly expanded condition, and an exceedingly severe struggle was necessary in each case to weather the storm. By 1873 the company had gained such financial strength that the panic of that year, as well as the later panic of 1893, was passed without the business being seriously threatened. Although the company started without resources, and the business has been rapidly extended and many financial difficulties encountered, never, during the years, has the company's paper gone to protest. Very early in his business career, Mr. Crane recognized the value of thorough system, and worked out for himself a system of policies, rules, and regulations, covering every feature of



the business. This, in addition to supervising the details of work, not only in the manufacturing departments, but the sales, cost, finances and general office work as well, was a tremendous task, but he finally succeeded and today the company is one of the most thoroughly systematized and best organized concerns in the world.

One of the greatest factors in his success was the attitude which Mr. Crane always maintained toward his employees. "Justice," he said, "is the first thing to be considered in dealing with your men, and justice, in its broadest sense, includes kindness, courtesy, sympathy and genuine interest in the welfare of your employees." Absolute fairness to the employee as the inspiration of fidelity and service, has been the Crane keynote. Always accessible to the lowest of his force, keeping constantly in touch with them all, in their work and their amusements as well, he established and maintained a feeling of regard and loyalty among his employees such as probably no other man has ever enjoyed from so large a force. At its fiftieth anniversary the home shops and offices mustered forty-two employees who had been continuously with the concern from twenty-five to forty years.

Mr. Crane always believed in a fair distribution of profits, as a practical remuneration of his employees' loyalty. He investigated numerous profit-sharing systems in use in this and other countries, some of which he gave a trial without satisfactory results. However, years ago he devised and adopted what is probably as fair and liberal a practice as has ever been instituted by any large concern. Every year each employee is presented with a cash Christmas gift from the company. This amount has varied from five to ten per cent of each employee's annual earnings from the company. In this way the Crane Company has given its employees many millions of dollars. Mr. Crane believed in giving his employees golden dollars in return for the golden dollars they harvested for the company, and was bitterly opposed to the so-called profit-sharing practices in vogue with many corporations by which the employer gratifies a selfish ambition under the guise of charity. Prior to the establishment of a pension system by the Crane Company, Mr. Crane personally pensioned employees whom sickness or old age had overtaken without their having been able to lay by enough to support themselves and their families. Some of the axioms that made

Mr. Crane a millionaire are: "Money comes to the man who knows. If you want to lead you must first learn. Learn your business thoroughly and you can get to the head today, as well as men could fifty years ago. The only place to learn a business is in the business. To make a success today a man must know a great deal more than in the old days—therefore begin to learn early. The big men in business today were poor boys of yesterday. The big men of tomorrow are to be found among the poor boys of today. There is always room for capable men—big employers can never find enough of them. To be poor is no bar—a poor boy can enter the trades and at twenty-six have acquired the knowledge on which to base a fortune. Lack of college training is no handicap. Get right into the business and learn from the bottom up. I don't know of any man who has made a success in any other way. To develop a perfect organization a man must have a thorough knowledge of the line he is to manufacture, of the best machinery, processes, factory locations and construction, raw material, men, wages, merchandising, manufacturing costs, improvements, business growth, panics and other trade conditions."

The development of the Crane Company would alone entitle him to recognition as one of the most prominent factors in the life of Chicago, but Mr. Crane also became widely known by reason of his activity in philanthropic, benevolent and humanitarian movements. He always took an active interest in social, economic, political and educational affairs and was prominently identified with many important works. He was a student of and writer upon educational problems. In his articles and pamphlets he placed great emphasis upon the distinction between an educational system adapted to meet the wants of the masses and a system suitable for training a favored few. He laid great stress upon the importance and practical value of manual training in the grade schools and was associated with John W. Doane, Marshall Field, John Crerar, N. K. Fairbanks, E. W. Blatchford and O. W. Potter on the pledge of one thousand dollars for the building of the Chicago Manual Training School. In September, 1892, Mr. Crane equipped a manual training room in one of the Chicago grade schools and employed a special teacher to give instruction in woodwork in the higher grades of several of the schools. In 1900, recognizing the success of his first ex-

periment, he provided the necessary means for making possible manual training in the lower grades. In 1905 he provided twenty-four scholarships, of three hundred dollars each per year, to enable young men to prepare themselves as teachers of manual training and provided funds for opening manual training departments in five more grades schools. In recognition of his interest in the public school system the Chicago board of education named the R. T. Crane Manual Training High School.

With the exception of Potter Palmer Mr. Crane was the largest subscriber to the Chicago Interstate and Industrial Exposition Company, which was organized in March, 1873, to hold exhibitions on the lake front. These continued for many years, one of the most attractive features in the public life of the city, drawing to Chi-

cago hundreds of visitors annually and proving a decided stimulus to trade. Many other instances might be cited of Mr. Crane's kindly spirit and generous nature. To his financial assistance and intelligently devised plans many great movements and organizations owe their success today.

As a writer Mr. Crane was concise, analytical and forceful. His contributions during the last few years were numerous and cover a wide range of topics. Each issue of the "Valve World," his house publication, contained one or more editorials from his pen, and noteworthy among these are a series of biographies of English and American inventors and a series of articles on education.

Mr. Crane died, at Chicago, on January 8, 1912.

## WILLIAM ROBERT CUBBINS.

Among the more notable physicians and surgeons of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have achieved honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. William R. Cubbins. He has been an active factor in the medical profession of this city for more than a quarter of a century, and no physician or surgeon of Chicago has made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a laudable personal character. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge and, though a man of broad information along many lines, his professional work for many years has been confined chiefly to that of surgery, in which he is recognized as one of the most skilled and thoroughly qualified in the city of Chicago.

Doctor Cubbins was born at Memphis, Tennessee, August 6, 1874, a son of John and Miriam (Windiate) Cubbins. He had the advantage of splendid educational discipline, including that of the Memphis (Tennessee) Institute, Hanover (Indiana) College, and Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated from the last named institution in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at the Northwestern University Medical School, and was graduated from that institution in 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving as interne at the

Cook County Hospital in 1900-2 he established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and has since been an active practitioner of this city. In 1910 he became Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Northwestern University Medical School and filled that position until 1918, and since the latter date has been Associate Professor of that institution. He was also Professor of Surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School from 1905 until 1921. From 1913 until 1919 he was Attending Surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, and from the latter date he has served as Chief Surgeon of that institution. He is Surgeon to the Post-Graduate Hospital and to the Wesley Memorial Hospital, and is also Surgeon for the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York.

Although his work was broad and exacting, Dr. Cubbins proved his loyalty and patriotism during the World War and rendered valuable and efficient service to his country in various ways. As Major of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, he served as Chief Surgeon of Base Hospital at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, from March 1 until July 5, 1918. He also served in the same capacity at Evacuation Hospital No. 22, of the American Expeditionary Forces, from July 7, 1918, until February, 1919. Munificent and public-spirited in his civic attitude, he does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. He



has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

A man of exceptional intellectual activity, Doctor Cubbins has gained a wide reputation as a writer and author and for a number of years has been a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals and periodicals on subjects pertaining to surgery. As the editor of *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, he wrote *A Study of Wounds of the Ureter* for this publication in 1906; *A Contribution to the Surgery of Hernia* in 1911; *General Plastic Peritonitis with a Report of a Case* in 1913; *Intussusception with the Technique of a New Operation* in 1915; and *A Compilation of the Methods Used and the Results Obtained by Fellows of the Surgical Society in Brain Surgery*, and *The Effect of Foreign Substances in the Peritoneal Cavity*.

He is a member of numerous clubs and societies, among which are the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Surgical Society, of which he was Secretary in 1912-15 and inclusive, Vice President in 1915-16, Chicago Pathological Society, Western and Southern Surgical Societies, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is also a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Nu Sigma Nu, Northwestern University Medical School Alumni Association, of which he served as President in 1915-16, Cook County Alumni Association, of which he was Secretary in 1912-15, and President in 1915-16, the University, Midlothian Country and the South Shore Country Clubs, and is prominent in both professional and social circles. Doctor Cubbins was married September 18, 1901, to Miss Cora Hott Brindley, of Washington, Iowa, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union were born two sons: Lawrence B., who died April 13, 1905, and William Robert Cubbins, Jr.

## FRANK BILLINGS.

Doctor Billings was born at Highland, Iowa County, Wisconsin, April 2, 1854, a son of Henry M. and Ann (Bray) Billings. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native state, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity, and, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for this profession. Matriculating at the Northwestern University Medical School, he was graduated from that institution in 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also received the degree of Master of Science from the Northwestern University in 1890, and the degree of Doctor of Science from Harvard University in 1915. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Wisconsin in 1924, from Northwestern University in 1926 and from the University of Chicago in 1927; and the degree of Doctor of Law from Cincinnati University in 1925.

After completing his course at the Northwestern University Medical School and serving an internship in 1881-2 in the Cook County Hospital, Doctor Billings established himself in the practice of medicine at Chicago, and, for forty-six years, he has been one of the ablest men in this field of activity in this city. To further his education he went abroad and took post-graduate courses at Vienna, London and Paris in 1885-6,

during which time he studied under some of the most noted instructors of that country.

For sixteen years Doctor Billings was actively identified in various capacities with the Northwestern University, and during this period he rendered most efficient service to that institution. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy from 1882 until 1885; Professor of Physical Diagnosis from 1886 until 1891 and Professor of Medicine from 1891 until 1898. Since the latter date he has been Professor of Medicine at Rush Medical College (University of Chicago), and has also been Dean of the Faculty of the same institution since 1900. From 1901 until 1905 he was Professorial Lecturer at the University of Chicago, and from the latter date until 1924, he was Professor of Medicine at the same institution; and Professor Emeritus since that time. He also served as Attending and Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian, the Children's Memorial, St. Luke's, Michael Reese, Cook County and Provident Hospitals for many years and was President of the Illinois State Board of Charities and of the State Charities Commission from 1906 until 1912.

During the World War Doctor Billings rendered valuable and efficient service to his country in various ways giving generously of his time and means for the winning of the war.





Very truly yours  
Frank Billings, M. D.



He was a member of the Advisory Board of the American Red Cross War Council and of the Illinois State Council of Defense. He was also Chairman of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917. He also served as Major of the Medical Corps of the United States Army as aide to the governor of Illinois in the organization of advisory medical boards for army draft. He served in the American Expeditionary Forces and in the office of Provost Marshal General and office of Surgeon General from February 1, 1918, until June 28, 1919. He was honorably discharged with the rank of Colonel, Medical Reserve Corps. In 1922 he was promoted to Brigadier General, Medical Reserve Corps. The Distinguished Service Medal was conferred upon him by the U. S. War Department, May 1919. In 1927 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France.

He retired from active practice, at the age of seventy, in 1924.

Doctor Billings is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society,

of which he was President in 1890, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Neurological Society, Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, American Medical Association, of which he was President in 1902-4, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis of which he was President in 1907, and the Association of American Physicians, of which he was President in 1906. He was President of the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1922. He is also a valued member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, University, Saddle and Cycle, City and Glen View Clubs, and is prominent in both social and professional circles.

He was married May 26, 1887, to Dane Ford Brawley, of Washington, D. C., and of this union was born one daughter, Margaret, who was married June 3, 1916, to George R. Nichols, Jr., of Chicago, who died October 10, 1919, leaving two sons, Frank Billings Nichols and George Roseman Nichols. Mrs. Billings died October 2, 1896, and is mourned by all who knew her.

## JACOB McGAVOCK DICKINSON.

Judge Dickinson was born at Columbus, Mississippi, January 30, 1851, a son of Henry Dickinson and Anna (McGavock) Dickinson. His maternal great-grandfather, Hugh McGavock, served as a Lieutenant with the colonists, in a Virginia Regiment under General George Rogers Clark, in the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, J. M. Dickinson served in the Confederate Army, as a boy of fourteen. He had the advantage of splendid educational discipline, including that of the University of Nashville, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1872. He also studied law at Columbia University, New York, University of Leipzig, and L'Ecole de Droit, Paris, and attended lectures at the Sorbonne. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Columbia University, and the University of Illinois, in 1905, by Yale University in 1909, and by Lincoln University in 1917. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and for a quarter of a century thereafter was one of the potent factors in the legal profession of Nashville, Tennessee. During this period he served several times by special commission on the Supreme Bench of that State, and was recognized as a strong factor in the best element of his profession. He also

served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States from 1895 until 1897.

In 1899 Judge Dickinson removed to Chicago, where he at once became an active factor in the legal profession of this city. He was general solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad Company from 1899 until 1901, and general counsel from the latter date until 1909. He also served as counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, and from March, 1909, until May, 1911, was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taft. Resuming the practice of law in Chicago in 1911, he again became a strong figure in the legal profession of this city. He was made receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in 1915, and also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway, and served in these capacities until 1917. Since the latter date he devoted his time chiefly to private practice and to conducting the affairs of his personal account.

He served as President of the American Bar Association in 1907-8, and also as Vice President of the American Society of International Law. He was a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was also a member of Wayfarers, Industrial, Cliff Dwell-



ers, and Chicago Clubs of Chicago, the University Club of Washington, D. C., and the Waponeca Outing, and Coleman Lake Clubs.

He was married April 20, 1876, to Martha Maxwell Overton, of Nashville, Tennessee, and of this union were born three children: John Overton Dickinson, who is deceased; Henry

Dickinson, a practicing attorney of Nashville, Tennessee, and Jacob McGavock Dickinson, Jr., who is engaged in the practice of law at Chicago, and who is more specifically mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Judge Dickinson died on December 13, 1928.

## EDMUND D. HULBERT.

Through the recent passing of E. D. Hulbert, of Chicago, one of the finest men and one of the finest minds participating in the control of financial matters in the United States, is no longer among us.

Edmund D. Hulbert was born on a farm in Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, on March 2, 1858, a son of Henry Roberts and Emeline (Stillman) Hulbert, both natives of Connecticut. As a boy he worked on the home farm and attended school at Winsted, Connecticut, which town was near his home. His first business position was that of errand boy in the employ of the national bank at Winsted. After some time he earned the position of assistant bookkeeper in this bank; and, two years later, was offered the position of head bookkeeper. About this time, however, he was offered a better opportunity in a bank at Winona, Minnesota, so he came West. When he was twenty-one years old he was offered the position and made cashier of the bank, and a large share of the management of the bank rested in his hands. He was located at Winona until 1895. In that year he was called to Chicago to join the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company and the office of second vice president of that organization was created for him. In 1898 he was made vice president; and, in 1916, he was elected president of the bank. Mr. Hulbert retained this office until 1919. At the time Mr. Hulbert entered the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, in 1895, the capital and surplus was \$3,000,000, with total deposits of \$12,000,000. In 1916 when he was made president, the capital and surplus was \$10,000,000, with deposits aggregating \$75,000,000. During the years he was at the head of the bank, the capital and surplus had grown to \$15,000,000, with total resources of \$142,000,000.

The work he has accomplished and the experience and judgment he had acquired up to this time, came to be recognized as being of an excellence rarely, if ever before, attained in the banking business of the Central States.

And added to the place of eminence his ability had created in the esteem of a very wide circle of bankers and bank patrons, stood the fact that everybody who knew Mr. Hulbert had implicit trust in his total honesty and gave him, to a most unusual degree, their warm regard. Chicago has never had a man of finer qualities than Mr. Hulbert.

In 1919 a merger of three great Chicago banks was made. They were the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Corn Exchange National Bank. The new organization, under the name of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, represents a capital and surplus of nearly \$50,000,000, and deposits aggregating \$300,000,000. Mr. Hulbert was made president of this vast institution. We believe this distinction to be the highest recognition within the gift of the banking interests of the Middle West.

It should be stated here that Mr. Hulbert, perhaps more than any other man in the country, was instrumental in creating the Federal Banking System. His work and his guidance in this matter will yield a continued benefit to the entire nation for years and years to come.

Mr. Hulbert was asked by President Wilson to become Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, an office which Mr. Hulbert thought it best to decline.

On July 28, 1897, Mr. Hulbert was married to Miss Emily Strayer, of Winona, Minnesota.

Mr. Hulbert was very earnestly interested in extending needed help to boys and young men. He fathered the Boys Brotherhood Republic. "The Chicago Evening Post" says of this side of his nature:

"Business circles in Chicago are deploring the sudden death of Mr. E. D. Hulbert, who counted hundreds of warm friends among those with whom his activities brought him in touch. The world of finance has lost an able and clear-visioned leader.

"But it is, perhaps, in the world of Chicago's under-privileged boyhood that his passing will



Edmund





be felt most keenly. Mr. Hulbert was the generous friend of the boy who lacked full opportunity. His time, his money and his active service were given to helping lads who needed help. The fact that he won his own way to success, following the advice of a wise and good father, made him only the more eager to extend a friendly hand to the boy of the street.

"Among his many investments we doubt if there were any he counted better worth while than that which he made in the human values of boyhood. To be remembered gratefully by those who got their first real chance through his sympathetic interest is the fine tribute paid him today. Chicago, too, may be grateful for the legacy of a better manhood which he has left his city in those whom he helped."

Mr. Hulbert belonged to the Chicago Club and to the Bankers, University, Chicago Athletic, Commercial, Glen View, Shore Acres, Wayfarers and Onwentsia clubs, and to the Society Colonial Wars, and the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a Mason. Many of his friends will recall his fondness for chess. This brought happiness all through life.

While enjoying a recent trip abroad, Mr. Hulbert became ill and his return home was necessitated. His health was not regained. His death on March 30, 1923, was a real sorrow to every person who knew him. He was buried at Winona, Minnesota. The record of his life adds a splendid chapter to the personal history of great Americans.

### NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, III.

Although numbered among the younger physicians and surgeons of Chicago, Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, III, stands at the head of his profession. He represents three generations of physicians of the same name in Chicago, and is well upholding the honors of the family title.

Doctor Davis was born in Chicago, June 25, 1889, a son of Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, II, and Jessie Bradley (Hopkins) Davis, the former of whom was also a native of Chicago, where his birth occurred September 5, 1858. His parents, Dr. Nathan Smith Davis and Anna Maria (Parker) Davis, were pioneers of Chicago and were numbered among its enterprising and most highly respected citizens, the father being for many years one of the city's most eminent early physicians. Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, II, was graduated from the Northwestern University in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1883. He early began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also took post-graduate work in Heidelberg and Vienna in 1885. He was actively identified with the medical profession of Chicago for thirty-seven years, and was one of the city's most notable physicians. He was also active in civic affairs and in all measures tending to the public good.

The late Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, II, was Associate Professor of Pathology and Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine for many years, and was also

dean of the Northwestern University Medical School. He was Physician to the Wesley Memorial, Mercy, and St. Luke's Hospitals for many years and rendered most valuable and efficient service to these institutions. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress and also the Pan-American Congress. He was Vice President of the United States Pharmacopoeia Convention held in 1910, and was formerly Chairman of the Section of Therapeutics and Pharmacology, and Secretary of the Section of Medicine of the American Medical Association. He was also Chairman and Secretary of Medicine of the Illinois State Medical Society; was a Trustee of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and the Wesley Hospital. He was also Chairman of the board of Scientific Governors of the Chicago Academy of Science, and a member of many local and national medical and scientific societies. He gained a wide reputation as a writer, and besides being a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals and periodicals, he was the author of "Consumption, How to Prevent It and How to Live With It," also "Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Kidneys, and Dietetics, or Alimento-Therapy." He was one of the most scholarly and thoroughly qualified physicians of his day, and in his death, which occurred December 21, 1920, Chicago lost one of its most valued citizens.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, III, had the advantage of splendid educational discipline, including that of a Chicago University School for

Boys, and Harvard University, and he was graduated from the latter institution in 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at Rush Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1913, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon afterward he established himself in the practice of medicine at Chicago, and has since been an active practitioner of this city. He was Assistant and Associate in Medicine at Rush Medical College from 1915 to 1920, and was associate in medicine at the Northwestern University Medical School until 1928, when he became associate Professor of Medicine. He has also been Historian of the Northwestern Medical faculty since 1924. He not only proved his loyalty and patriotism as an American citizen during the World War, but rendered valuable and effective service to his country in various ways. He served as First Lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the Illinois National Guard, and was on active duty from June 18 to October 31, 1916. He also served as Captain of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and was on active duty while in that capacity from September 21, 1917, to August 25, 1919.

He is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, among which are the American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, Society of Internal Medicine of Chi-

cago, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Heart Association, Friends of Medical Progress, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Nu Sigma Nu, a college fraternity. He is a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Field Museum of Natural History. He is also a member of the Civic Music Association, the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Geographical Society and a member of its Board of Directors; Municipal Voters' League, of which he was Secretary, and is now a member of its Board of Directors; Chicago Academy of Sciences, of which he is Secretary, and the American Legion, and he was an advisory member in general medicine and surgery of the Illinois State Rehabilitation Committee of the Legion. He is also a member of the University, Onwentia, City, Commonwealth, and Medical and Dental Arts Clubs, and of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is Vestryman, and is active in all good work of that organization.

Doctor Davis was married July 6, 1923, to Cordelia Fairbank Carpenter, of Chicago, a daughter of Benjamin and Helen Graham (Fairbank) Carpenter, and of this union were born three sons: Nathan Smith Davis, IV, Graham Davis, and Stephen Fairbank Davis. The family home is at 460 Barry Avenue, Chicago.

## DARIUS MILLER.

The influence of the railroads upon the opening up of the country is so powerful as to need no comment here. But for them, the United States today would practically lie along the Atlantic coast, and all the region west of it, save perhaps that along the Mississippi River, would be a wilderness. These great railroads have not come into being and progressed as they have, as a natural consequence. They are the outgrowth of the ideas and practical plans of men who have risen from the beginnings of railroad work, to positions of the highest trust and responsibility. One of these men known the country over, wherever railroad men congregate, was the late Darius Miller, for years president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who died while holding that office.

Darius Miller was born at Princeton, Illinois, on April 3, 1859, a son of John S. and Elizabeth S. Miller, pioneers of that village. The

lad was reared at Princeton, where he attended the public schools, and when he was nineteen years old he secured a position as stenographer with the Michigan Central Railroad. A few years later he became a clerk in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Then he was made chief clerk to the general manager, and in 1883 was promoted to be general freight and ticket agent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. A little later he left that road to become general freight and passenger agent of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, now a part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad. He was promoted a few years later to the position of traffic manager of this road. In 1896 Mr. Miller became traffic manager of the Queen & Crescent Route, which position he held until 1893. From 1893 to 1896 his services as traffic manager were secured by the Mis-



souri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and he became vice president of that company in November, 1896, retaining it until October, 1898, when he was elected second vice president of the Great Northern Railroad at St. Paul, Minnesota, continuing in that office until January, 1902. He then took the office of first vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad January 1, 1902, and on January 31, 1910, was advanced to the highest office in the gift of the corporation, that of president of the road.

Mr. Miller had other interests, being a director in the Commercial National Bank, the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company and the Union Trust Company. He belonged to the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Old Elm Club, the Onwentsia Club, the Exmoor Club,

the Mid-Day Club and the Industrial Club. Golf was his favorite recreation. He died at Glacier Park, Montana, August 23, 1914.

On October 19, 1882, Mr. Miller was married at Morris, Illinois, to Suzanna Caroline Brown. The story of Darius Miller's rise from a humble position as stenographer in a freight office to the presidency of a great railroad system is one of the most striking romances of success in the annals of railroading. A common-school education, a grounding in stenography, and a liberal supply of ambition, were his entire capital. His rise in life was due not only to industry from year to year, but to the fact that he possessed indomitable will power which mastered every new field he entered in his rapid and remarkable career. Mr. Miller was a great silent force. He had few equals and no superiors in the line of his interests.

## CHARLES DAVISON.

Among the older and more notable physicians and surgeons of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have achieved honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. Charles Davison. He has been an active practitioner in Chicago for forty-four years, and no physician or surgeon of this city has made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a laudable personal character. He holds prestige in his profession by reason of thorough training and many years of actual experience, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors have given impetus to the medical profession of this city.

Doctor Davison was born in Lake County, Illinois, January 13, 1858, a son of Peter and Martha Maria (Whedon) Davison. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, where he was taught the habits of industry and economy and the discipline proved a valuable one during the formative period of his life. He had the advantage of a good common school and academic education and is a man of broad information along many lines. In 1917 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by the Northwestern University. Having early determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at the Northwestern University Medical School and was graduated from

that institution in 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving an internship at the Cook County Hospital for eighteen months, he began the practice of medicine at Chicago in 1884, and has since been one of the potent factors in the medical profession of this city.

From 1887 until 1892 Doctor Davison was Assistant Surgeon at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and from 1894 until 1926 he was Attending Surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, being President of the medical staff from 1917 until 1919, Chief of the Department of Surgery in the latter year, and Emeritus Attending Surgeon since 1926. He was also Attending Surgeon to the West Side Hospital from 1896 until 1907, and since 1908 he has been Attending Surgeon to the University Hospital, and Surgeon-in-Chief and President of the Medical Staff of the latter institution. He was Professor of Surgery at the Chicago Clinical School from 1896 until 1906, and has also been actively associated in various capacities with the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois for many years, being Professor of Surgical Anatomy in 1899-1900; Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1900 until 1903; Adjunct Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in 1903-4; Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery from 1905 until 1926, head of the Department of Surgery from 1917 until 1926 and Emeritus Pro-



fessor of Surgery since 1926. As an instructor he is not only popular, but is thoroughly qualified in scholarship and is endowed with rare gifts of oratory, ready diction and personal magnetism. His style of delivery is forceful and logical and each sentence teaches its own lesson. He was appointed by the United States War Department as Lecturer in 1917-18, on Bone Surgery at the Cook County Hospital; before the Medical Reserve Corps officers of the Regular United States and Canadian Armies, and in this capacity he also proved himself a man of ability.

Doctor Davison was Trustee of the University of Illinois from 1905 until 1911; was one of the founders of the University and the West Side Hospitals, and in many ways has contributed much to the advancement of medical science in this city. He was the author of Autoplastic Bone Surgery in 1916, besides being a frequent and valued contributor of many surgical papers and monographs. His professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and he enjoys merited prominence in his profession. Although the scope of his work has always been broad, he does not neglect those things which represent

the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

Doctor Davison is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association; Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies; Chicago Surgical Society, of which he was President in 1912-13; Institute of Medicine; Society for Medical Research, and the Alpha Kappa Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities. He is also a Knights-Templar and a Shriner Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Davison was married October 20, 1887, to Miss Mary Lavinia Kidd, of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union was born one son, Dr. Charles Marshall Davison, who is a Surgeon at the University and Cook County Hospitals, and is also Associate Surgeon at the Northwestern University Medical School.

## CHARLES FREE DURLAND.

Charles F. Durland of Chicago and River Forest, Ill., was born at Flora, Ill., on December 22, 1872, a son of James Y. and Rebecca (Free) Durland, who came from Indiana and Ohio, respectively. His boyhood was lived in Flora, and there he attended the public schools. He later took a course in a business college.

For a time he was engaged as a salesman, in St. Louis, Mo. He came to Chicago in 1892. That same year he went to work in the office of the late Mr. W. C. Newberry. This connection was continued for a long time, Mr. Durland filling a place of ever increasing responsibility in the office. Following the death of Mr. Newberry, he represented the Newberry Estate for a long period, conducting his business under the name of C. F. Durland & Co.

The marriage of Charles F. Durland to Miss Fannie E. Ricketts took place at Flora, Ill., on June 15, 1898. His wife is a daughter of George A. and Mary (Smedley) Ricketts. Mr. and Mrs. Durland have three children, Edwin N., Harold C., and Charles F. Durland, Jr. The family residence is at River Forest, Ill.

Mr. Durland served as President of the Board of Trustees of River Forest. He was very earnestly and deeply interested in everything that pertains to good government. His term of office was characterized by the growth and stability that comes with the highest type of administration.

Mr. Durland was actively engaged in the real estate business at Chicago for thirty-five years. His success and his outstanding worth were recognized by his election, in December, 1927, as President of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of River Forest. He was a Mason and also belonged to the River Forest Country Club, Commercial Club, Maywood Country Club and the Executives Club of Chicago.

The death of Mr. Durland came in his 56th year. He was a power for good in his business and in the community in which he lived. His life was a thoroughly successful and admirable one.

Charles F. Durland died on February 7, 1928

## JACOB McGAVOCK DICKINSON.

Jacob M. Dickinson, Jr., was born at Nashville, Tennessee, February 4, 1891, a son of Jacob McGavock and Martha Maxwell (Overton) Dickinson, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. His education has been thorough and comprehensive and he is a man of broad information along many lines. He was graduated from Yale University in 1912, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Harvard University in 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1915, and has since been prominently identified with the legal profession of this city, being senior member of the law firm of Dickinson, Smith, Farrell & Wham. He served as Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County from 1915 until 1917, and in that capacity rendered able and effective service to the county and state.

Besides the practice of his profession, Mr. Dickinson is also interested in business affairs, being President of the Roundaway Manufacturing Company of Mississippi. He also proved his loyalty and patriotism during the World War, serving as Captain of the One Hun-

dred and Forty-ninth Field Artillery, Rainbow Division, A. E. F., from 1917 until 1919. He also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the civic and social betterment of the community. He is Treasurer of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, and a Trustee of the Public Health Institute of Chicago. He is a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, and of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church, Alpha Delta Phi, Greek Letter Fraternity, the Chicago and University Clubs of Chicago, and the Yale Club of New York. Mr. Dickinson was married June 10, 1916, to Miss Margaret Adams Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of Rufus B. and Edith (Harrison) Smith, the former of whom was for many years a prominent lawyer and judge of Cincinnati. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson have been born three children: McGavock Dickinson, Margaret Adams Dickinson, and Martha Maxwell Dickinson.

## WILLIAM EDWARD DEFENBACHER.

Although William E. Defenbacher, proprietor of the Virginia Hotel, has been a resident of Chicago but a few years, he has made a lasting impression. He has a very large acquaintance and is one of the most popular hotel men in America, having been in the business all his life. He is notable for politeness, courtesy and attentiveness to his guests, and anyone who has stopped with him once wishes to make his hostelry their home whenever they are in the city.

Mr. Defenbacher was born in a hotel at Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 3, 1881, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Gintz) Defenbacher, his father at that time being proprietor of the Iron City Hotel of Dover. His educational advantages were those afforded by the elementary and high schools of his native town, but he left school in his senior year to assist his father in the management of the latter's hotel. He has been actively identified with the hotel business all his life and for the past twenty years has operated and been proprietor of five different hotels in various sections of the country. His entire business career has been devoted to the

hotel industry, and there are few men in this field of activity who have gained so high a reputation for ability along this line. He has made a study of the business for many years and has gained a wide knowledge of hotel management and operation which has been put into practical force by himself as well as by many other hotels throughout the country.

Mr. Defenbacher began his connection with the hotel business as a proprietor, in Dover, Ohio, in 1907, when he purchased the Hotel Herbert, formerly owned by his father, and named after a younger brother. This hotel had been built by the elder Defenbacher in 1900. In 1914, together with Charles E. Nickles, he took over the Conrad Hotel at Massillon, Ohio, and in 1916 a partnership of Nickles and Defenbacher bought the Monticello Hotel in Toledo, Ohio, but sold it in 1919. In 1920 Mr. Defenbacher sold his interests in the Conrad Hotel to his partner, and together they purchased the Shawhan Hotel at Tiffin, Ohio. Then in 1921 they dissolved partnership, Mr. Defenbacher retaining the Shawhan and Mr. Nickles the Conrad. In 1923 Mr. Defenbacher sold the Shawhan and



purchased the famous Virginia Hotel in Chicago, which he has ably and successfully operated ever since. This modern and home-like hotel needs no recommendation, as it is known throughout the country as one of the most comfortable and delightful places at which to stop in the city of Chicago, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative hostelrys of the country. For four years Mr. Defenbacher has devoted his time and energy to building up the prestige of this notable house, and its popularity and high commercial standing may be attributed in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts.

Mr. Defenbacher is President and the owning operator of the Virginia Hotel Company.

Always active in civic and fraternal affairs as well as in hotel interests, at the age of twenty-two he was elected Exalted Ruler of Dover Lodge, B. P. O. E., of Dover, Ohio. In 1922 he was elected President of the Greeters' of America, and in 1923 he was reelected to that office, thus having the distinction of being the only one ever elected to the presidency for two consecutive terms.

After three months in Chicago Mr. Defen-

bacher was elected a Director of the Chicago Hotel Association, and Treasurer of the American Hotel Association. He is also a Director of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, and at the convention of that body in Atlantic City in 1925 he was honored with the election to the Presidency of the organization. He also serves as a member of the Special Finance Committee of the Greeters' of America, which organization intends building a new unit of the Greeters' Home in Denver and creating a Maintenance Fund. He has also gained distinction as a public speaker and delivers approximately a hundred addresses annually, for the good of the hotel industry, being sought after by organizations of all kinds in this field of activity. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knights-Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Medinah Country Club and of the English Lutheran Church. He was elected President of the Ohio Society of Chicago on Nov. 1, 1927.

Mr. Defenbacher was married May 21, 1903, to Miss Verna Kreiter, of Massillon, Ohio, and of this union was born one daughter, Ruth Kreiter Defenbacher.

## JOHN P. WILSON.

John P. Wilson was born on July 3rd, 1844, on a farm near Garden Plain, Whiteside County, Illinois. He was one of thirteen children born to Thomas and Margaret (Laughlin) Wilson. His father, a native of Scotland, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. His mother belonged to a family of early settlers in the Mississippi valley.

His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he secured his early education in the neighborhood schools.

At an early age he met with an accident which resulted in permanent lameness, and which changed the course of his life. Being unfitted for farm work he decided to study for a profession.

He worked his way through Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, graduating with the Class of 1865. For two years after graduation he taught school in the Galesburg Academy and devoted his spare time to the study of law. In 1867 he moved to Chicago, where he secured a position in the law office of John Borden.

Mr. Borden was an expert real estate lawyer.

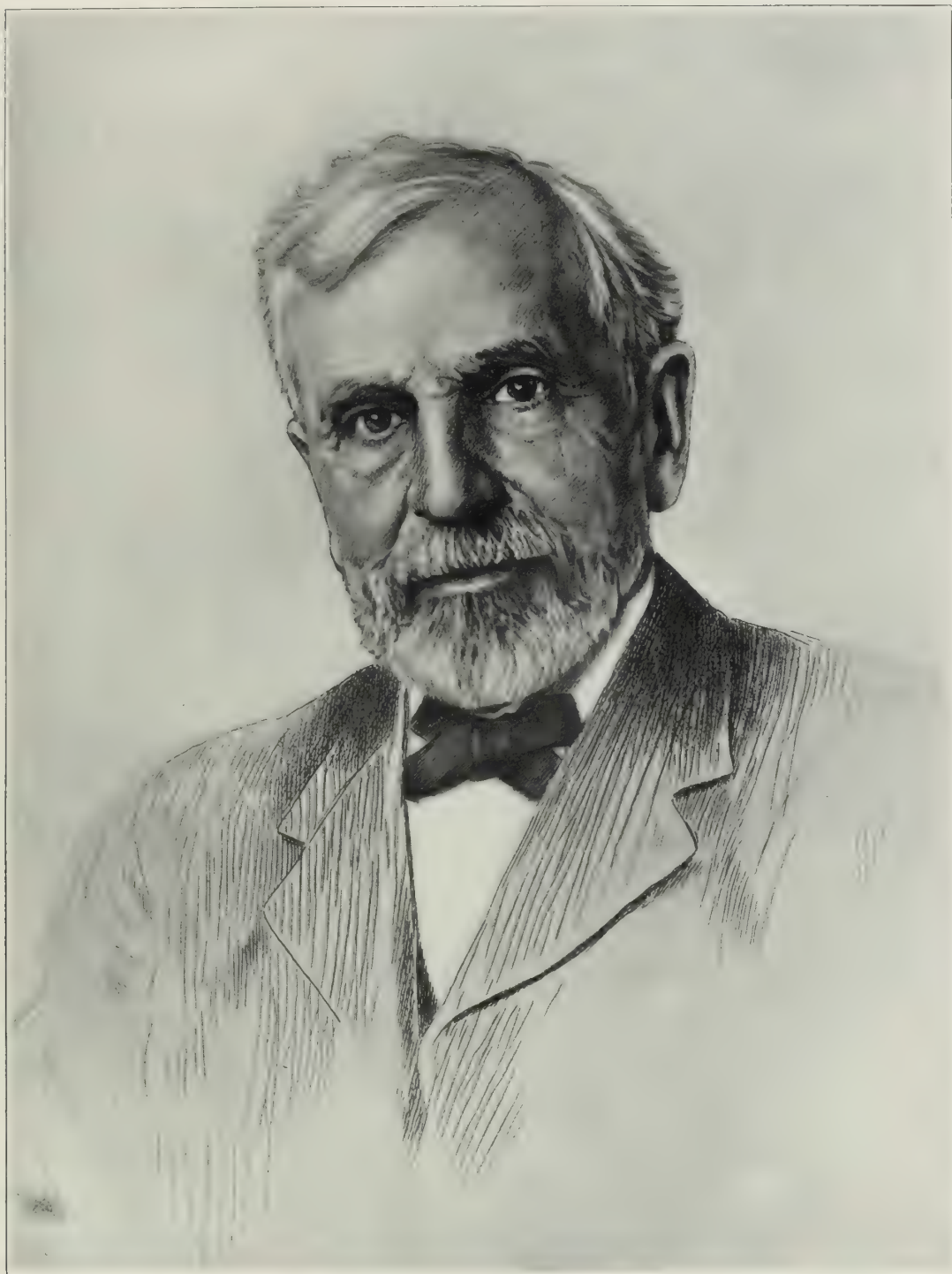
The experience which Mr. Wilson gained in his office laid the foundation for that proficiency in real estate law which ultimately made him the recognized authority in Chicago on all legal questions relating to real estate.

After the great fire of 1871 litigation developed from the assessment and collection of taxes. Mr. Wilson was employed in this litigation. His work attracted attention, and he acquired the reputation of being an able and successful trial lawyer. He then met the owners of large real estate holdings in Chicago, many of whom later became his clients.

In 1877 the constitutionality of the Act of the legislature establishing Probate Courts was attacked. Mr. Wilson was still a young man, but he was selected by Joshua C. Knickerbocker, who had just been elected Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, to defend the Act. Mr. Wilson prosecuted the litigation to a successful conclusion in the Supreme Court.

During the following ten years his practice increased steadily. He was associated in important litigation with Corydon Beckwith, Ly-





John B. Nelson



man Trumbull, Melville W. Fuller, William C. Goudy, and other prominent lawyers. His reputation as one of the leaders of the Chicago Bar had become firmly established.

In 1892 and 1893 he was counsel for the World's Columbian Exposition.

In 1896 he drafted the legislation creating the Sanitary District of Chicago, and successfully defended its validity through the Supreme Court.

He was later selected as a member of the Tax Commission, which had been created to revise the tax laws of Illinois. His long experience in tax matters and his sound judgment enabled him to render valuable services to the Committee.

For many years his counsel and advice have been sought and freely given in matters relating to the public welfare.

His association as counsel with the Associated Press, with the International Harvester Company, Chicago City Railway Company, and other large interests, brought him in contact with many of the prominent lawyers of the country, and he was generally recognized by them as one of the able and outstanding lawyers of the country.

Outside of his profession he was deeply interested in the Children's Memorial Hospital. For the last twenty years of his life he gave unsparingly of his time and means to its development and support, and by his will he bequeathed a large sum to its endowment funds.

He was for many years a trustee of Knox College. The University Club of Chicago owes the possession of its present location and building largely to his advice, foresight and liberality.

Mr. Wilson was married on April 25, 1871, to Margaret C. McIlvaine, of Chicago, a daughter of John D. McIlvaine. Three children of the marriage survive: Martha Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr., and Anna W. Dickinson (Mrs. William R. Dickinson). Two daughters, Margaret C. Wilson and Agnes R. Wilson, died in their father's lifetime.

Mr. Wilson died on October 3, 1922, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until within two weeks of his death, and his mental and physical vigor remained unimpaired.

He will be long remembered, not only as a great lawyer, but also as a just, kindly and upright man.

## ARTHUR WEEKS WAKELEY.

Although numbered among the younger business men of Chicago, Arthur W. Wakeley, of the firm of Paul H. Davis & Company, investment securities and brokers in stocks and bonds, has proved his ability as a thorough business man and well deserves mention in the history of Illinois. Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations, being a direct descendant of Lewis Morris, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a General in the Revolutionary War and an epoch-maker in the political, civic and social development of our great Republic.

Mr. Wakeley was born in Chicago, December 6, 1888, a son of Lucius W. and Helen L. (Weeks) Wakeley. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, graduating from the High School of that city in 1907. He later matriculated at Cornell University and was graduated from that institution in 1911 with the degree of Mechan-

ical Engineer. Soon after completing his college course he became boiler engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and served in that capacity for two years. In 1913 he became purchasing agent for the Wilson Steel Products Company, and remained with that concern two years. He was then identified with John Burnham & Company of Chicago until 1916, when he became a founder and member of the firm of Paul H. Davis & Company. This company holds membership in the Chicago and New York Stock Exchanges, and is one of the largest and most substantial concerns of its kind in Chicago. Its status has long been one of prominence, and it is numbered among the representative brokerage houses of the United States.

Besides his business connections Mr. Wakeley is also active in civic affairs and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He served as Captain of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army during the World War, and in many ways proved his loyalty and patriotism to his country. He is a member of the Sons of



the American Revolution; Cornell University Association of Chicago, University Club of Chicago, Kenilworth Club and the Bankers Lounge Club, and is prominent in both business and social circles.

Mr. Wakeley was married April 10, 1920, to Miss Mildred Wheeler, of Chicago, daughter of Harry A. and Emma (Lindsay) Wheeler, and of this union was born one daughter: Barbara Wakeley.

## FRANK GRANGER LOGAN.

Frank G. Logan, who is one of the most distinguished men that Chicago has known, was born October 7, 1851, in Cayuga County, New York, a son of Simeon Ford Logan and Phoebe Ann (Hazen) Logan. His is an old Colonial family, originating in this country with John Logan who came from Scotland and settled in Connecticut in 1718.

Frank G. Logan attended country school in Cayuga County, and later studied at the academy at Ithaca, New York. When he was nineteen years old he came to Chicago. He became a clerk in the store of Field, Leiter & Company; but soon entered the employ of a Board of Trade firm. In 1877 he organized the firm of F. G. Logan & Company, and engaged in the grain commission business. His business grew and prospered and became one of the most important on the Chicago Board of Trade. It was Mr. Logan who, in 1890, established his private wire system for which F. G. Logan & Company, and its successor, Logan & Bryan, have become known throughout the nation. For many years Mr. Logan was a banker and broker and a member also of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

In July, 1901, Mr. Logan retired from active business, turning his interests over to his partners and reserving for his sons a place in the business. Two of them, Stuart and Howard Logan, later became partners. Since that time he has devoted the best years of his life to the furtherance of art, education and science. The world has benefited largely through the influence he has wielded and the results he has accomplished.

For years he has been Vice President and Trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago, and he and his wife are two of the most valued patrons and benefactors of that great institution. He is a Trustee of the B. F. Ferguson Fund through which notable monuments have been erected to beautify the city, is a member of the Municipal Art League, of the Public School Art Society and of the Industrial Art League, as well as The Chicago Galleries. The Mayor of Chicago has honored Mr. Logan, year after year, by appoint-

ing him a director and one of the purchasing committee that directs the disbursement of the fund authorized by the city for the advancement and acquisition of municipal art. He is a Trustee of the Grand Central Galleries of New York, a founder of the Friends of American Art, which organization has done so much to encourage American artists and which has made the splendid collection of paintings and sculpture that it has presented to the Art Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan gave to the Art Institute of Chicago an endowment fund through which the Institute awards yearly the Logan Medals for paintings, sculpture, portraiture, water colors, etchings and the industrial arts. Accompanying the Logan Medals, which are beautifully wrought in bronze, are various cash prizes, varying from \$100 to \$2,500, all provided for by the endowment.

In Mr. Logan's home is his world-famous collection of Flemish, Barbizon, English and American paintings.

Mr. Logan is a Trustee and has been Vice President of Beloit College. He gave to the college the Rust Collection of Archaeological Specimens, and has frequently added to the collection; from it has grown the Logan Museum of Beloit which is one of the most valuable permanent exhibits of its kind, containing as it does important collections of pre-historic American and world paleolithic material. Mr. and Mrs. Logan also founded the Chair of Anthropology at Beloit College, one of the twelve such chairs in American Educational institutions; and they have sent expeditions to various parts of the world, one expedition being to Les Eyzies, called the pre-historic capital of the world and located in the Dordogne Cave region of Southern France, where was found the unique Aurignacean necklace, 40,000 years old, on which man made one of his first attempts, apparently, at decoration. Here also was found the famous cave bear tooth necklace of Magdalenean time, which is some 25,000 years old. These rare treasures are preserved in the Logan Museum at Beloit College. The site on which



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Frank G. Logan





the necklaces were found was leased that the museum might conduct a summer school there and also conduct further excavations. The museum also sent another important expedition into the Sahara and into French Algeria, in which region were found skeletons of Aurignacean time and which are now being observed for identification by leading scientists. Dr. George L. Collier, curator of the museum, has published a Museum bulletin on the Aurignacean man which will be the first complete review of that subject.

For his many contributions to research work in French territory Mr. Logan was made a member of the French Academy, and was given the decoration of "the Gold Palms." Beloit College conferred upon him, in 1922, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan have endowed three Fellowships in the University of Chicago for research in experimental medicine, pathology, bacteriology and surgery. Mr. Logan was a founder of the College of Surgeons at Chicago.

He is a member of the Archaeological Society of America, and served as President of the Chicago Chapter; of the Association for the Advancement of Science; the Chicago Academy of

Science; the National Geographic Society and of the Chicago Historical Society, to which he gave his priceless collection of the personal belongings of John Brown and Abraham Lincoln.

He is a patron of the Chicago Grand Opera, the Symphony Orchestra, the Drama League, and is a Trustee of the Goodman Theatre.

He is a member of the Union League Club, City Club, Onwentsia, Shore Acres, Cliff Dwellers and South Shore Country clubs.

The marriage of Frank G. Logan to Miss Josephine Hancock of Chicago took place June 15, 1882. Mrs. Logan is a daughter of the late Colonel John Lane Hancock, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have five children: Rhea (Mrs. Charles Andrews Munroe), Stuart Logan, Howard Hancock Logan, Spencer Hancock Logan, and Waldo Hancock Logan. The family home is at No. 1150 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

As is evidenced by the foregoing review there have been few men whose lives hold such diversified interests or have wrought so much of good as that of Frank G. Logan.

## OSCAR DURANTE.

In the conduct of enterprises of broad scope, no country in the world has offered to the young man of initiative power and worthy ambition so splendid opportunities as has our American republic, and in no city, perhaps, has the young man come to his own in so distinct and influential a way as in Chicago. Here encouragement and support are never denied to any legitimate undertaking, and here it has been possible for young men of ability and spirit to become leaders and masters in nearly all walks of life.

Oscar Durante, founder and managing editor of *The Italian News* (*L'Italia*), is one of the aggressive and public-spirited men of this city of foreign birth, who took advantage of the opportunity offered here for journalistic advancement, and has achieved notable success thereby. He has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well-directed energy and efforts, and by industry and frugal habits he has risen from a modest beginning as a youth, to a place of commanding influence in the business world, and well deserves mention in the history of Illinois. Al-

though a native of Italy, Mr. Durante has been a resident of Chicago for forty-two years, and no citizen of this city has made a more lasting impression for both business ability of a high order and for the individuality of a laudable personal character.

Mr. Durante was born at Naples, Italy, May 14, 1869, a son of Louis and Teresa (Cannavale) Durante, and comes of distinguished old established Italian families, which dates back many generations in the history of that country. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native land, but like many ambitious young men of the old world, he was not satisfied with the opportunity offered there for advancement, and resolved to seek attainment in America, where greater advantages are afforded. Accordingly, in 1885, when sixteen years of age, he sailed for the United States, coming direct to Chicago, and has since been a resident of this city. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States by act of Congress soon after attaining his majority, and is as appreciative of his adopted country as it is of him.

Having a natural predilection for journalism

and early developing an unusual literary talent. Mr. Durante established *The Italian News* in April, 1886, and has since been the managing editor of this paper. The *L'Italia*—*The Italian News*—which is published in Italian, advocating Italian traditions and American ideals and business methods, is a clean, well-edited and well-printed sheet with reliable news matter and timely editorials. The editor has always kept its columns open to the support of movements for the benefit and betterment of the city and state and the people of the community, and it has frequently been quoted by metropolitan newspapers on foreign political matters and issues of the day. Under Mr. Durante's able management, the paper has become one of the leading newspapers in Chicago, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative journalistic activities of the country.

Besides his journalistic work, Mr. Durante also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the civic and material betterment of the country, and has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. He has always advocated the principles of the Republican party, and in 1896 was entrusted by Chairman Marcus A. Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, with the management of that campaign among the citizens of Italian birth and descent, and in that capacity he not only proved his ability as a leader, but his popularity and high standing as a citizen.

On January 22, 1898, Mr. Durante was appointed United States Consul to Catania, Italy, by President William McKinley. He was also a

member of the American Commission for the establishment of a United States Postal Service in Porto Rico that took the first United States registered mail across the Island in two covered wagons, in 1899. He also served as official interpreter for the United States Army, and in 1899, was assistant postmaster at San Juan, Porto Rico. In 1899 and 1900, he was cable correspondent for the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, at Rome, Italy. He is a student of languages, both ancient and modern, and was the translator (from the Italian), of De Amici's "*Cuore*" (*Heart of a Boy*) in 1904. He is also the compiler of Italian on the phonograph, and English on the phonograph, and also a vest pocket Italian-English and English-Italian Dictionary. He is fond of good music, chess and pinochle, and always gets the most out of the finer social amenities of life.

In 1923 Mr. Durante served as a Special Representative of Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, at Chicago. He has also made a survey of foreign language people in the United States. He is an advocate of naturalization of Italian-born residents in the United States and of compulsory education in Illinois. He was a member of the Illinois Commission, by appointment of Governor Deneen, for the distribution of State relief to the earthquake sufferers at Messina, Italy, in 1909. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and in various ways has rendered valuable and efficient service conducive to the best interests of the city and state. In 1918, he was decorated by King Victor Emanuel III, with Knighthood of the Crown of Italy.

Mr. Durante was married October 30, 1899, to Miss Jean Andrews, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union was born one daughter, Marion Teresa Jean, wife of Frank Schneberger, who is a member of the law firm of Dawson, Dawson & Schneberger, one of the leading legal organizations of Chicago.

## JOSEPH LANE HANCOCK.

The late Dr. Joseph Lane Hancock, of Chicago, was born in that city, April 12, 1864, a son of the late Colonel John Lane Hancock, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this history.

His early education began in the Chicago Public School. Later he graduated from the Medi-

cal Department of Northwestern University, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a lifelong resident of Chicago; and for many years prior to his death he was active in the private practice of medicine here, ranking high among the members of his profession. He was





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*Joseph Lane Hancock*





also physician for the Elevated Railways of Chicago for some years.

He was a devoted student of science and became one of America's recognized naturalists. He gave much of his time and a great share of his fine enthusiasm and ability to research work. Material was sent to him from India, Borneo, Costa Rica, Peru and other remote countries for investigation and classification; and his results were published in scientific journals throughout the world. He was a scientific writer of rare ability. The illustrations which frequently accompanied his writings were by his own hand and are very able representations of the insect life under discussion. The publication of his book on the Tettigidae gave him place as one of the principal authorities on that subject.

Doctor Hancock had a profound love of art,

evidenced not only in his accurate appreciation of the best paintings but also in the exceptional ability as a painter that he himself possessed. The landscapes which he painted speak for themselves.

On March 22, 1893, Doctor Hancock was married to Miss Louise J. Lambert of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who died on May 19, 1919. They had one daughter, Margaret (Mrs. John Sinclair). His second marriage was to Mrs. Ida Richardson, on December 25, 1920.

The death of Doctor Hancock occurred March 12, 1922. He was much beloved for his kindly, sensitive nature and his fine character. His passing closed a career of unusual attainment; and he left behind him a distinguished name in the fields of art, of letters and of science.

## ADDISON LEMAN GARDNER.

Addison L. Gardner, senior member of the law firm of Gardner, Foote, Burns & Morrow, one of Chicago's strong and successful law organizations, has been a prominent figure in the legal affairs of this city for more than four decades, and has achieved notable success in his profession.

Mr. Gardner was born at Walworth, New York, May 10, 1866, a son of Leman and Eliza A. (Knapp) Gardner, and comes of prominent old established American families which date back to the Colonial Epoch in our nation's history, being a direct descendant of Robert Gardner, who settled in Massachusetts about the year 1650, and was one of the active factors in the early development of that country. Many of his descendants were leading spirits in the Revolutionary War, and many have become successful, in nearly all walks of life, in various localities throughout the country. Addison L. Gardner had the advantage of splendid schooling, including that of Walworth (New York) Academy, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, and in schools of history and political science of Columbia (New York) University, and he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the last named institution in 1887. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and began the practice of law at New York City, but in the same year came to Chicago, where he was identified with the law firm of Jenkins & Harkness for six years, during which time, from 1890 until 1893, he was assistant attorney for

the South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

In 1893 Mr. Gardner became attorney for the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, for which he served as General Attorney from 1912 until 1924. He was also General Attorney for the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, the South Side Elevated Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railroad Company from 1912 until 1924. In 1916 he became General Attorney for the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad, and has since served in this capacity. He has also served in the same capacity for the Chicago Rapid Transit Company since 1924. As senior member of the law firm of Gardner, Foote, Burns & Morrow, Mr. Gardner represents one of the most powerful and successful law organizations in the city of Chicago, and their clients are numbered among the representative citizens and business and financial institutions of the country. He is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, and is recognized as a strong factor in the best element of his profession.

Although a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Gardner has never cared for the distinction that comes from political office, and takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. He does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence.

He is a member of numerous clubs and or-

ganizations, among which are the American Historical Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Union League Club, University Club, Oak Park Country Club, and the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gardner was married October 4, 1893, to Jeanie A. Black, of Chicago, a daughter of Daniel and Jeanie (MacAdam) Black, and of

this union were born two children: Addison Leman Gardner, Jr., who is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, and since his admission to the bar in 1922, has been associated with the law firm of Gardner, Foote, Burns & Morrow; and Isabel B., who is the wife of John Shillestad, of Chicago.

## JOHN L. HANCOCK.

Colonel Hancock was born in Buxton, Maine, March 16, 1812, a son of John Lane Hancock and Hannah (Prescott) Hancock, and came of a prominent old established New England family which dates back to the colonial epoch in American history. The family name is synonymous with our national independence and numbers among its members many of the patriots of 1776, including the American statesman, John Hancock, president of the Provincial Congress in 1774, and of the General Congress from 1775 to 1777, and the first of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The immediate subject of this review spent his boyhood days in his native village and at Hiram, Maine, whither the family had removed when he was a lad of fourteen.

As a youth, Colonel Hancock manifested unusual business talent. He was endowed by nature with a powerful frame, vigorous intellect, and a spirit of courage and enterprise that prompted him to seek a broader field than the eastern village afforded; and upon attaining his majority, in 1833, he went to Westbrook, Maine, where he engaged in the business of beef packing for a time with considerable success. In 1854, he formed a connection with the firm of Cragin & Company, of New York, and soon afterward came to Chicago to assume charge of the company's western business. He arrived here in May, 1854, and thenceforward his life and enterprises were blended with the growth and development of this city; and through pluck, perseverance and honorable dealing he became one of the city's most substantial and valued citizens.

The Chicago, of that day, which was reached by Erie Canal, stage route or limited sections of railroad, was only a frontier town of less than fifty thousand inhabitants, and offered little inducements to the casual observer. The block-houses and forts, which shortly before had marked the most north-westerly point held by

the Government against the Indians, were still central features; and it was not uncommon to see straggling bands of Pottawatomies on the streets, although their tribe was a party to the treaties at Chicago in 1832-33, and their final immigration beyond the Mississippi being among the last of the tribes to remove, had taken place in 1838. Colonel Hancock recognized the fact, however, that Chicago was advantageously situated; that it was already marked out as a great railroad center, and held a commanding position on the Great Lakes. His faith in its future was never broken.

Soon after his arrival here he began the erection of a packing house, the magnitude of which astonished the many who could not understand where sufficient business could be obtained to keep it in operation. The plant represented an investment of \$45,000 and had a capacity of 1,500 barrels of dressed meats per day, and was, in fact, one of the best establishments of its kind in existence. Western people thought there existed no need for such a plant, and were inclined to look with doubt upon the judgment of its builder; but Colonel Hancock, with unerring vision, a keen discernment born of optimism, and an unflagging belief in the growth and development of the great Northwest, saw beyond the restrictions of the moment and built for the future.

That Colonel Hancock's judgment was correct has long since been demonstrated by the marvelous growth of the packing industry, of which he was such an early pioneer. From the time of his arrival in Chicago and the casting of his lot with the great West, he took an active interest in the Board of Trade, of which he became a member during the early days of its struggle for existence. He was elected second vice president, then first vice president, and in 1863, was elected president. At the expiration of his term as chief executive the members of the board showed their high appreciation of his worth and





Yours Truly  
Edw. L. Howard



ability by conferring upon him the unusual honor of re-electing him, by a very large majority, to serve a second term.

During his second term as president the Board of Trade found itself too greatly restricted by lack of suitable quarters in which to conduct the rapidly increasing volume of its business; and a movement was started looking toward the construction of a new building. An association was organized for this purpose, and Colonel Hancock subscribed liberally to the stock and gave generously of his time and effort. He was elected a director of the building association; and at once became active in the detail and work of bringing the undertaking to a satisfactory and successful conclusion. The new building, located at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets, was completed and occupied in 1865.

This handsome structure was completely destroyed in the great fire of 1871 and the Board of Trade found itself without a home; but the courage, energy and resources of the members, which had proved equal to every former emergency, again asserted themselves, and plans for the construction of a new building were immediately begun. A special building committee was appointed, of which Colonel Hancock was chosen chairman, a preference no less a compliment to his past effort than a fitting tribute to his genius and constructive ability for the future. In referring to this particular undertaking, Andreas, in his *History of Chicago*, says: "On October 11, 1871, two days after the destruction of the chamber of commerce, with its library, trophies and valuable papers, the directors met and resolved to reconstruct their building on the old site. The first work was done on October 14, while the stone and brick were yet warm. In exactly twelve months the new building was completed and, at noon of October 9, 1872, was formally opened and the Board of Trade installed in one of the finest buildings, for commercial purposes, in America." Thus it was given Colonel Hancock to be a leader in the securing and the building of two Chambers of Commerce occupied by the Board of Trade.

It is impossible within the limitation of a personal review of this character to deal in detail with all the various matters of importance in connection with the Board of Trade with which Colonel Hancock was connected, or to enumerate the many regulations now in force which bear the unmistakable impress of his personality and character; but it may be said in conclusion that

his labors were of the most earnest character, that they were exceedingly comprehensive and that they contributed in an important degree to the welfare and popularity of this great organization.

It is not alone in the business world that Colonel Hancock won merited distinction, for in the dark hour of civic strife, when our existence as a nation was at stake, the part taken by the Board of Trade in sustaining the hands of the government all through the long night of its darkest trial is well known as forming one of the brightest pages in our national history; and if there be one to whom special praise is due, it is Colonel Hancock. From the very first he was ever active, always doing, liberal to a high degree, hopeful when many others were despondent, and ever ready to aid with his counsel and his purse. He took an active part in raising and equipping regiments for the field, and his office was made headquarters for the organization of the first battalion of troops that was called out to duty at Cairo.

Soon after their departure, Colonel Hancock was supported by the Board of Trade in the endeavor to send other troops to the field, and he centered his heart and soul in the work. It was determined to raise a body of men to be called the "Chicago Board of Trade Battery." A war committee was formed, of which Colonel Hancock was chosen chairman, and soon the battery was organized, equipped and went forth to battle for the integrity of the nation, the expense being borne by the Board. Thousands of dollars were raised again and again on 'change, each succeeding request finding the purse strings open as liberally as at first. Colonel Hancock not only ascended the platform and asked for contributions, but he gave liberally himself, setting a noble example which others were not slow to follow. Although shunning ostentation, he did his utmost to further the cause of the Union, and it is authoritatively said that he contributed of his personal means not less than \$50,000 to the cause.

As chairman of the War Committee of the Board of Trade, his duties were ceaseless and efforts untiring. In 1865 he took command of Camp Fry, and under his regime the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-third and the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth regiments, Illinois volunteers, were organized, besides which several other companies were completed for other regiments depleted by service



in the field. Colonel Hancock was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but universally respected for his high code of business ethics and consistent moral character. He was most conscientious and scrupulous in all his dealings, and was of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. In all the years in which he controlled a growing business that eventually brought him wealth, his reputation was ever unsullied.

Although Colonel Hancock was recognized as a successful man, attainment of wealth was never the ultimate aim and object of his life. He rejoiced in his prosperity because it gave him the opportunity to provide liberally for his family, and to aid generously his fellowman. To many unfortunates he quietly extended a helping hand.

His contribution to the world's work was a valuable one; not only in business affairs, but in the splendid example which he left of honorable manhood. His courage and will; his high-minded conception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his business life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him.

He was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare, and there were few movements of vital importance to the city with which he was not concerned. He proved his faith in the future of the city by investing freely in property holdings, owning at one time the ground later occupied by Plymouth and Trinity churches, and various other valuable possessions. In 1862 he built his handsome residence on Michigan Avenue, at Twenty-sixth Street, then the center of the social and fashionable life of the city, and for many years this was his home.

On June 24, 1845, Colonel Hancock was united in marriage with Miss Emaline P. Goding, of Livermore, Maine, a daughter of Jonal and Patience T. (Hathaway) Goding, and they became the parents of eight children, Charles D., William S., George W., Dr. Joseph L., Emeline P. (Mrs. Gwynn Garnett), Fay H. (Mrs. Alfred H. Sellers), Ella F. (Mrs. William Harvey, Jr.) and Josephine H. (Mrs. Frank G. Logan). Colonel Hancock's domestic life was always most attractive in all of its various phases as husband, father and host, and he held friendship invaluable. His death, which occurred February 17, 1883, removed from this city one of its most valued citizens.

## CHARLES HODGDON SCHWEPPE.

Charles Hodgdon Schweppe, member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Company, foreign and domestic bankers, was born at Alton, Illinois, November 18, 1880, a son of William E. and Eva (Jewett) Schweppe. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon afterward became identified with the firm of Lee, Higginson & Company, with which he has since been associated. He entered the employ of the firm at Boston, and in October, 1905, he came to Chicago to open a branch office in this city, and has since been the executive head of the Western division of this great financial corporation. His ability soon became apparent and he was admitted to partnership in 1913 and still retains a large financial interest in the concern. The firm is one of the most important concerns of its kind in the United States. Mr. Schweppe has devoted much time and energy to building up the commercial prestige of this great concern in the Middle West, and its success and high financial standing may be attributed in no small

degree to his able management and untiring efforts.

Besides his connection with the firm of Lee, Higginson & Company, Mr. Schweppe is interested in numerous other enterprises. He is a Director in the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, Montgomery Ward & Company, Fairbanks, Morse & Company, and the Union Refrigerator Transit Company of Chicago, Lee, Higginson Trust Co., Boston, and the Simmons Company of New York City. He is President of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, trustee of the Northwestern University, Old People's Home Home for the Friendless, and Ferry Hall School for girls at Lake Forest. During the World War he was director of the Liberty Loan organization of the Seventh Federal Reserve District and rendered most effective service to his country along this line.

Prominent in social as well as in business circles, Mr. Schweppe is a member of numerous clubs, among which are the Chicago, University, Mid-Day, Saddle and Cycle, The Attic, Racquet,



*Charles H. Schnepf*





Casino, Old Elm, Onwentsia, Shoreacres, Harvard of Chicago, Boston and New York University, Tennis and Racquet, Recess of New York, Somerset, and Tennis and Racquet of Boston. He is also a member of the Vestry of Grace Episcopal Church and is active in all good work of that congregation.

Mr. Schweppe was married February 22, 1913,

to Miss Laura A. Shedd, and of this union were born two children: Jean Shedd Schweppe, and John Shedd Schweppe. Mrs. Schweppe was born in Chicago and is a daughter of the late John Graves Shedd and Mary R. (Porter) Shedd, pioneers of this city and of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. The family home is on Mayflower Road, Lake Forest, Illinois.

## GUY GUERNSEY.

Mr. Guernsey was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, January 11, 1872, a son of William D. and Eleanor B. (Flint) Guernsey, and comes of distinguished American ancestors. As a boy he attended the grammar schools of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Orchard, Iowa; Osage, Iowa, High School, and the Chicago Manual Training School. He was also a student in Iowa (now Grinnell) College from 1887 until 1889. From 1894 until 1901, he was salesman, expert operator and collector in Iowa for the Plano Manufacturing Company and McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. He came to Chicago in the latter year to study law. Matriculating at the Chicago-Kent College of Law, then a part of Lake Forest University, he took the full course, and was graduated from that institution in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in the same year, and at once established himself in the practice of his profession at Chicago, being a member of the law firm of Lamborn and Guernsey, and this alliance continued until 1911. During this period he was also Clerk of the Probate Court of Cook County from 1906 until 1910, and in 1906 was made Secretary of the Chicago-Kent College of Law.

In 1916 Mr. Guernsey was elected to the Illinois Legislature, serving one term as a member of the Fiftieth General Assembly from Hyde Park. He has also served as a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Sixth Ward (formerly the Seventh Ward) since April, 1918; is Chairman of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, having charge of the Calumet Harbor promotion, and is also a member of the Sub-Committee, which prepared the South Park Extension and the Illinois Central Railroad electrification ordinance. He is the original promoter of the Aquarium for Chicago, having devoted much time to the organization of this project, and it was largely through his influence that interest was aroused and the

Aquarium procured. He is also active in the work of Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the Young Men's Christian Association, and has gained distinction as a writer, being a frequent and valued contributor to legal journals on Probate Court work. He is the father of a resolution proposing to hold a great Rail Centennial Exposition in Chicago and Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Chicago's Birth. The resolution asks that the Mayor of the City of Chicago be authorized and instructed to call together representatives of the leading organizations in the City and other influential citizens for the purpose of discussing the desirability of inviting the Rail Centennial Exposition to Chicago and also of celebrating separately or in conjunction therewith the one hundred years of Chicago's growth. Unanimous consent was given to permit action on this resolution without reference thereof to a committee, and it is to be hoped that in 1933, Chicago will once more be the scene of a great World's Fair.

Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations, being a descendant of some of the most distinguished veterans of the Revolutionary and other wars of our nation. Among his ancestors who figured prominently in the great struggle for Independence were Stephen Weston, who was born at Reading, Massachusetts, in 1693, and died at Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1798. He served from April 2 to July 3, 1778, in Captain Daniel Harrington's Company, Colonel Jonathan Reed's Regiment of Guards, guarding prisoners at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and it is largely through the Revolutionary War service of this ancestor that Mr. Guernsey became eligible to membership in the society of Sons of the Revolution. Joseph Weston, son of Stephen

Weston, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1732, and was a pioneer settler of Skowhegan, Maine. He with his two sons, Eli and William Weston, were with Benedict Arnold's forces on their expedition to Quebec in 1775. He assisted in dragging the boats through the swift current of the river, and in carrying them around Skowhegan and Norridgewock Falls, and from the hardship and exposure incident thereto took a severe cold from the effect of which he died in October, 1775.

Samuel Rexford, of whom Mr. Guernsey is also a descendant, was a Lieutenant in the Seventeenth (Albany County) New York Regiment during the Revolutionary War. John Weston, of whom Mr. Guernsey is likewise a descendant, came to America as a stowaway, when a boy of thirteen. He was afterward Master of a trading vessel and made several voyages to England. He served in the King Philip's War. Mr. Guernsey is also a descendant of Captain Peter Powers, who commanded a company in the French War. He is likewise a descendant of John Prescott, who was born in 1604, and who brought to the Colonies a complete suit of mail, which, on several occasions, he wore while fighting in the Indian Wars in Massachusetts. Peter Guernsey, a direct ancestor of Guy Guernsey, was born in Connecticut in 1748, and removed to Dutchess County, New York, where he engaged in the practice of law. He served in the Revolutionary War as Adjutant in the Seventeenth New York Regiment. Joseph Guernsey, another direct ancestor of Guy Guernsey, was in 1709 a Delegate to the General Court, from Milford, Connecticut, where he died in 1730, at the age of nearly one hundred years. Mr. Guernsey's father, William D. Guernsey, who died in 1879, was one of the patentees of the Split Switch, one of the most important and essential railroad devices ever invented. He was a man of great mental capacity and force

of character and was ever active in all measures tending to the public good.

Guy Guernsey, whose name heads this review is a member of numerous societies and organizations, among which are the Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, Phi Delta Phi the Greek letter legal fraternity, Indiana Society, Hawkeye Fellowship, of which he is President, Sons of the Revolution, of which he is a life member, and the Sons of Veterans. He is a high Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, North American Union, Order of the Eastern Star, Izaak Walton League, of which he was one of the organizers, Hamilton Club, of which he is a life member and ex-President, Collegiate Club, of which he is President, the Forty Club, and the Chicago Kiwanis Loop Club, of which he has been President.

Mr. Guernsey has been twice married. His first wife was Genevieve B. Wright, a daughter of Gustavus A. and Angelina (Orchard) Wright of Orchard, Iowa, whom he married March 13, 1893, and who died January 17, 1902, leaving one son, William Donaldson Guernsey, who was born January 12, 1902. He was educated in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois; the University of Illinois, and the Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois, and is a practical young business man of Chicago who is well upholding the honors of his family name. He is a life member of the Sons of the Revolution, his membership in the society being based upon the same ancestral lines as his father. Mr. Guernsey's second marriage was with Jennie Lucia Wanzer, a daughter of Sidney Wanzer of Chicago, January 4, 1905. The family home for many years has been at 6044 Vernon Avenue, Chicago.

## WILLIAM THOMAS RICKARDS.

The late William T. Rickards of Chicago and Evanston, Ill., was born at Philadelphia, Pa., August 20, 1849, a son of William and Eliza A. (Tucker) Rickards. His father was one of the organizers and was Colonel of the 29th Pennsylvania Infantry at the time of the Civil War.

William T. Rickards attended public school in Philadelphia. Then he joined his father in the oil business at Oil City, Pa. When he was

eighteen years old he went west and soon became connected with the lumber industry there.

In 1876 he came to Chicago, where he helped to organize the firm of Rickards, Beveridge and Dewy, and engaged in the private banking business. His partners were the late Governor Beveridge and the late Mr. David B. Dewy. Mr. Dewy was also one of the founders of the Bankers National Bank of Chicago.





*Mr. F. Richards*





Subsequently Mr. Rickards was again identified with lumber interests, at Des Moines, Iowa; but eventually returned to Chicago. There he founded the business known as W. T. Rickards and Company. He was a pioneer in the handling of commercial paper in the Central States. He remained at the head of this company until his retirement from active business in 1914.

In September 24, 1872 Mr. Rickards was married, at Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. Harbert, a daughter of Solomon and Amadine (Watson) Harbert. Mr. and Mrs. Rickards had no children. They adopted a niece of Mrs. Rickards' when she was a small child. The family home has been maintained at Evanston, Ill., for many years. The family's winter residence was at Pasadena, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Rickards have

long been members of the First Congregational Church of Evanston. Mr. Rickards also belonged to the Union League Club, the Evanston Club, Evanston Country Club and Glen View.

The life of William T. Rickards came to its close in his seventy-seventh year. His influence in Chicago's earlier development is very marked for he was one of the first men in all this country west of the Allegheny Mountains to engage in the business of handling commercial paper. On foundations that he helped to lay there has since grown a nation-wide business of immense importance. Mr. Rickards was held in warm appreciation and esteem by the generation of Chicagoans of which he was a part.

William T. Rickards died on November 19, 1926.

## GEORGE BYRON HOLMES.

George B. Holmes, Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, was born at Fairlee, Vermont, December 12, 1867, a son of George W. and Sara P. (Cooke) Holmes, and comes of Revolutionary stock. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native state, and was supplemented by courses in the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Cook County (Illinois) Normal School. He later matriculated at the Union College of Law (Northwestern University), and was graduated from that institution in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in the same year and at once established himself in the practice of law at Chicago. From 1908 until 1911 he was associated with the law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw, and from the latter date until 1919, he practiced alone. He was also associated with and was President of the Franklin County (Illinois) Abstract Company of Benton, Illinois, from 1913 until 1917.

On April 11, 1919, Judge Holmes was elected to the Municipal Court Bench of Chicago for a short term, and in November, 1920, he was re-elected Judge of the same court for a full term of six years. He made such a record that he was again re-elected Judge of this court for a term expiring in 1932. Although he was popular and successful as a practitioner, his legal talent has been most effective and shown to the best advantage since he has been on the bench. His ability to grasp a multitude of details and

show their general bearing on the points at issue, and a patient and courteous, though inflexible attitude toward all who come before him, with a broad knowledge of the law and promptness of decision, are traits which especially distinguish him.

Besides his judiciary work, Judge Holmes has also proven his loyalty and patriotism in military affairs and has rendered valuable and effective service to his country in various ways. He was a member of the First Infantry of the Illinois National Guard from 1894 until 1916, and served as Sergeant of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Santiago Campaign in 1898. He was also a member of the Adjutant-General's staff at the mobilization camp during the Mexican trouble in 1916. He has also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the civic and material betterment of the community, and as President of Ft. Dearborn Hospital Association for some years he rendered valuable and efficient service to that institution.

Judge Holmes is a member of many societies and organizations, among which are the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, Illinois Lawyers' Association, The Civil Legion, American Brotherhood, Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Illinois Branch of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Veteran Corps of the First Infan-

try of Illinois National Guard. He is also a Thirty-second Degree Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, belongs to Aryan Grotto, and is a member of Fernwood Lodge No. 238 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Veteran Odd Fellows Association of Illinois, Fernwood Rebekah Lodge No. 396 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Illinois Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, National Union, and Loyal Order of Moose. He attends the Episcopal Church and is a member of the Hamilton and Germania clubs.

Judge Holmes was married September 30, 1897, to Mary Amy Myrick, of Chicago, whose ancestors also were of Revolutionary stock. She is a daughter of Paris M. and Delilah (Conn) Myrick, the former of whom served with distinction in the Union Army during the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Holmes was born one son, Byron Lee Holmes, who is an able attorney of Chicago, and is well upholding the honor of the family name.

### JOHN EDWIN OWENS.

Dr. John E. Owens, noted Chicago surgeon and lecturer, died December 21, 1922. He was born at Charleston, Maryland, October 14, 1836, a son of John and Martha J. (Black) Owens. After attending school in Maryland, he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom, in 1862. He took a special course in surgical anatomy and operative surgery under Dr. Hayes Agnew of Philadelphia. He was resident physician in Blockey Hospital of that city until he joined the Union army in 1863, and was assigned to duty in the military hospital at Chicago.

After the period of the war he began private practice in Chicago. He was one of the first surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital and consulting surgeon at the time of his death. He became chief surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1869, and he filled this post for over forty years. Since 1888 he was also chief surgeon and later consulting surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Doctor Owens was medical director of the World's Fair in 1893, having earned recognition as an outstanding authority in surgery in the United States. Doctor Owens'

lectures, particularly at Rush Medical College, the Women's Medical College and the Chicago Medical College were of great interest and value.

John E. Owens was married on Dec. 30, 1869, to Miss Althea S. Jamar, of Elkton, Md. Their daughter is Mrs. John Crerar of 1901 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

Doctor Owens and his family belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was a Fellow of the American Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons. He was an honorary member of the Association of Chief Railroad Surgeons. He also maintained membership in the American Medical Association, the Chicago Surgical Society, the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and in the Illinois State Medical Society. He wrote extensively on the subject of his profession.

Eighty-six years of life were granted Doctor Owens. They were full, helpful years. His passing occasioned much real sorrow. Looking at his portrait accompanying this review, one readily understands why a large measure of appreciation was extended to him.

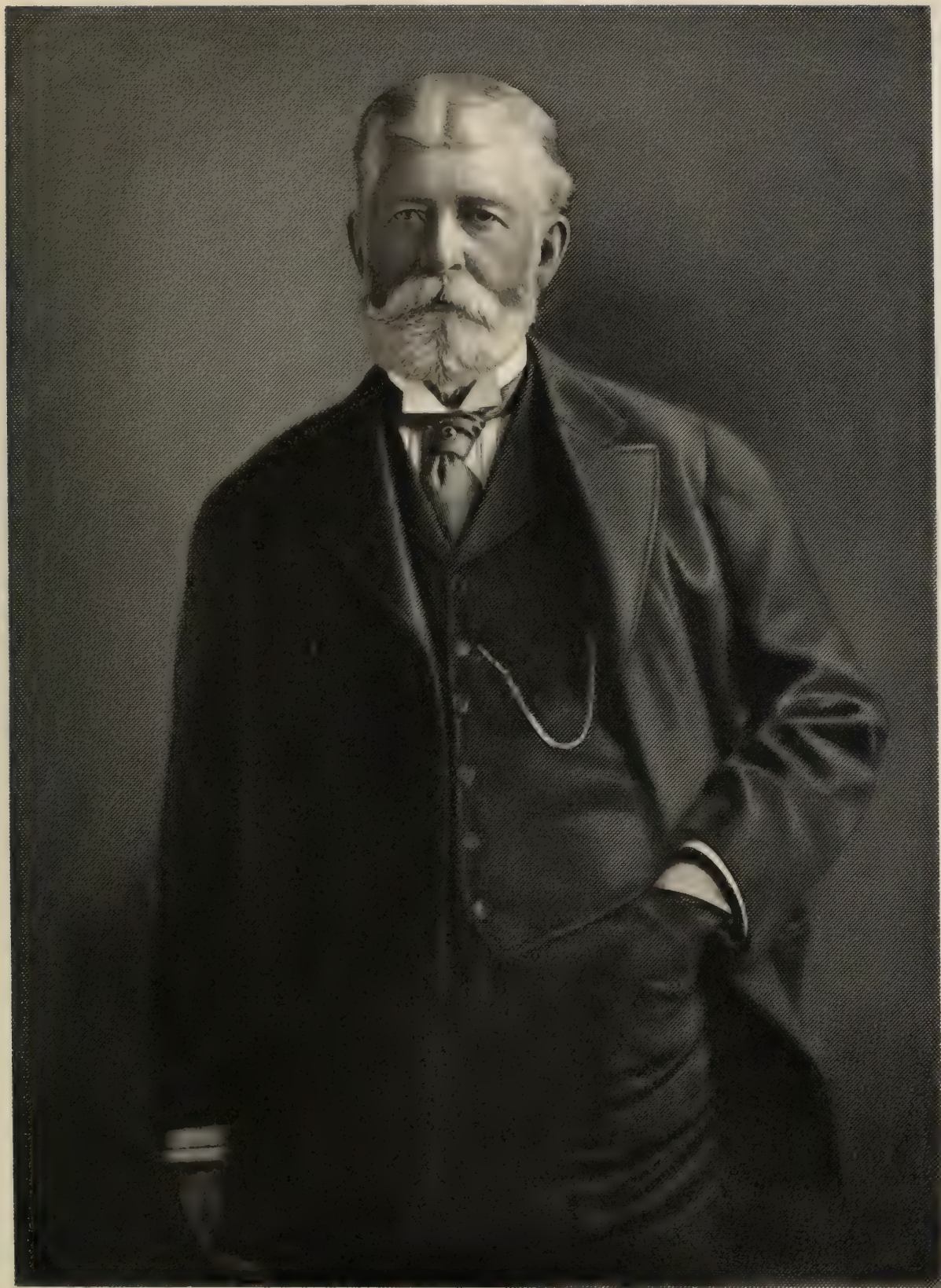
### ALBERT SELLNER GARDNER.

Captain Gardner was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 7, 1895, a son of William Alfred and Julia (Sellner) Gardner, and comes of distinguished ancestors, being a descendant of Henry Clay, and of the Whitehead and Russell families of Virginia. He had the advantage of splendid educational discipline, including that of Culver (Indiana) Military Academy and Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1914. In 1920 he became assistant to the general sales manager of the Calumet Baking Powder Company and was

identified with that corporation until 1922. He then became Vice President of the Ster-Electron Corporation, manufacturers and distributors of devices for deodorizing and sterilizing, and was with that concern from 1924 until 1925. In September, 1925, he became President of the Metcalf Stationery Company, and has since been the executive head of this enterprise.

He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twenty-first Ward and was a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the National Republican campaign of 1920.





*Frederick*





During the World War he served in the United States Army and in the American Expeditionary Forces, and was Captain of the One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division, which distinguished itself overseas. He was wounded in the battle of Argonne, September 29, 1918, and was honorably discharged October 1, 1919.

Captain Gardner is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, of the Episcopal Church and of Covenant Lodge No. 526, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

He was married June 10, 1922, to Caroline de

Windt, of Winnetka, Illinois, and of this union were born two children: Carol Gardner, and William Alfred Gardner II. Mrs. Gardner is a daughter of Heyliger Adams de Windt of Winnetka, Illinois, one of Chicago's pioneer business men now retired, and Bertha W. (Mandell) de Windt, who died in July, 1907. Like her husband, Mrs. Gardner is a descendant of prominent old-established American families, being a granddaughter of the third generation of John Adams, second President of the United States, who was elected as a candidate of the Federalist party in 1796, and inaugurated President March 4, 1797.

## ROBERT HOSEA GOOD, M.D., S.B., M.S.

Dr. Robert H. Good was born at Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, December 31, 1873, a son of Joel Good and Agnes (Hosea) Good. After completing his studies in public school he studied at Northwestern College (now North Central College), from which institution he received the degree of Master of Science, and Albion (Michigan) College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at Rush Medical College and was graduated there in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. To further his education he took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1905 and at Vienna, Austria, in 1906. He has been a resident of the United States since 1889 and a naturalized citizen since 1894.

He began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1902 and has since been a strong factor in the medical profession of this city. He was chief professor in diseases of the ear, nose and throat at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery from 1906 until 1915; and since 1905 he has been chief surgeon in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, and has also served in the same capacity at the American and Oak Park Hospitals since that date. He has also been a member of the staff in diseases of the eye, ear,

nose and throat at Frances Willard, Norwegian-American, and West Suburban Hospitals since 1906. He was clinical assistant at Rush Medical College and the Chicago Polyclinic and was formerly professor of physical diagnosis at the Chicago Dental College, and head professor at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery.

His professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and he enjoys merited prominence in his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He is a Mason; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Hamilton Club and is prominent in both social and professional circles. He was instrumental in establishing the first Lawn Bowling Green of the Mid-West, at River Forest, and is interested in healthful recreation, believing that mental and physical activity has much to do with good health. He is also vice-president of the National Roque League and is interested in tennis, golf and out-door diversions. He was married July 26, 1900, to Ella Bell Wagstaff, of Toronto, Canada, and they have four children; Palmer Wagstaff, Grace Madeline, Carlton Robert, and Wilma A. Good. The family home is at 517 Thatcher avenue, River Forest, Illinois.

## ARTHUR SCHERMERHORN HOOK.

The late Arthur S. Hook of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Ottawa, Illinois, August 3, 1868, a son of Charles H. and Anna (Schermerhorn) Hook.

When he was sixteen years old he went to work as a clerk in the First National Bank of

Ottawa. Later he was elected Treasurer of the City of Ottawa, and he served in the office for two terms. In 1892 he became connected with the Moline Plow Company of Moline, Illinois. He was thus identified for one year, and then, in 1893, he was made Treasurer of the J. E.



Porter Corporation of Ottawa, Illinois, manufacturers of farm implements. He filled this office with noteworthy success for the following eight years.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Hook was elected Secretary of the Inland Steel Company and at that time he moved to Chicago and established headquarters there. Six years later he became Treasurer of the Calumet Steel Company at the time this business was founded. A good share of the substantial success that the business has since attained may be traced to the thought and work and strength that Mr. Hook devoted to its progress.

Arthur S. Hook was married June 9, 1892, at Ottawa, Illinois, to Miss Annie L. Porter, a daughter of Mr. J. E. Porter, of Ottawa, who was the President of the manufacturing concern at Ottawa bearing his name, and who, later, became the first President of the Inland Steel

Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hook had two sons, Harmon P. Hook, who died in the United States Military Service during the World War, and Joseph P. Hook. The family home has been at Oak Park, Illinois, for more than twenty years.

Mr. Hook was a member of the First Congregational Church. He also belonged to the Oak Park Club, Oak Park Country Club (a founder and President for four terms), Westward Ho Club (President for three terms), Chicago Athletic Association (a Director and head of many important committees), the Illinois Senior Golfers Association (a founder and President), the Midday Club and to the Masons.

The death of Arthur S. Hook occurred May 9, 1927. He was an exceptional man. He was a leader in the steel industry of this country for many years and he was always much enjoyed by those to whom his truly delightful friendship was extended.

## JOHN CRERAR.

John Crerar was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, January 7, 1857, a son of John and Jane Kate (Hatton) Crerar. He was educated at Kings School at Canterbury, England, and at the University of Glasgow, where he rowed on the crew.

As a boy he entered the employ of a shipowner at Glasgow, and there he was until 1879. In that year he came to the United States and to Chicago, with letters from Lord Leith of Fyvie to the head of the Joliet Steel Company at Joliet, Ill. He entered this firm and he continued to be identified with it for the ensuing five years. During this time he acquired much valuable experience.

It was in 1884 that he started in business for himself; and in 1889 he formed a partnership with Mr. R. Floyd Clinch as Crerar, Clinch & Company, miners and shippers of coal. This business was conducted as a partnership for thirty-four consecutive years. On October 1, 1923, Mr. Crerar retired from the firm. Since

that time the business has been conducted under the firm name of the Crerar, Clinch Coal Company.

Mr. Crerar was married June 20, 1900, to Miss Marie G. Owens, of Chicago, a daughter of the late Dr. John E. Owens, celebrated surgeon, of whom extended mention appears elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Crerar have two daughters, Marie Owens and Catherine Hatton Crerar. The family home for many years was on Prairie avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Crerar has served for a long time as Trustee of Saint Luke's Hospital. He was also President of the Saint Andrew's Society, and President of the Canadian Red Cross Fund in 1916-18. He was a member of the Lanark Rifle Volunteers of Scotland. His clubs are the Chicago Club, Onwentsia, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Casino Club and the Scarborough Club.

Mr. Crerar's life has been one of distinguished success and usefulness.

## WILLIAM CORNELIUS HOLLISTER.

William C. Hollister, founder, and President and Treasurer of the Chicago Lino-Tabler Company, has for many years been a strong, able figure in the civic and business affairs of this city. He was born at Omro, Wisconsin, April 12, 1861, a son of Henry Cornelius and Jennie Margaret (Huie) Hollister, and comes of prom-

inent, old-established American families which date back to the Colonial epoch in our nation's history. When only eleven years of age he became an apprentice in the office of the Appleton (Wisconsin) Times, where he remained for two years. He was later consecutively identified with the Omro (Wisconsin) Journal, the Oshkosh



Mo: Turner





(Wisconsin) Northwestern, and the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) Times for six years, having charge of the mechanical department of the last-named paper. His ability soon became apparent, and at the age of nineteen he was given entire charge of the Appleton (Wisconsin) Crescent. He later filled an executive position with Rand, McNally & Company of Chicago, and after remaining with that concern for a time, he with his brother, Franklin C. Hollister, established the corporation of Hollister Brothers in 1886. In 1900 this concern was merged with the Manz Engraving Company, of which William C. Hollister became Vice-President.

In 1910 Mr. Hollister disposed of his interest in the Manz Engraving Company and organized the Chicago Lino-Tabler Company, of which he is President and Treasurer. This corporation controls a number of valuable patents on type-setting and tabular composing devices. It is one of the most important concerns of its kind in the middle west, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative printing industry of the country. Mr. Hollister has devoted his time and energy largely to building up the prestige of his company since its inception, and its success and high commercial standing may be attributed in no small degree to his able management and

untiring efforts. Besides this connection he has also been head of the Champlin Law Printing Company since 1920, and since 1922 has served as President of the national body of Employing Law Printers of America.

Mr. Hollister is a man of unusual public spirit, interested in local affairs and proud of the city in which most of his activities and mature manhood have been spent. He is a director of the Washingtonian Home Association, a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Master Printers' Federation of Chicago, and various other civic and business organizations. He is a member of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, the Chicago Riding Club, Lake Shore Athletic and Hamilton Clubs.

Mr. Hollister was married March 1, 1881, to Miss Annie O'Leary, at Appleton, Wisconsin, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union were born six children: William C., Jr., who is deceased; Jennie Margaret, wife of Harry Anderson, of Glen Ellyn, Illinois; Edward Maurice, of LaGrange, Illinois; Joseph Cornelius, of Oak Park, Illinois; Mabel Helen, deceased; and Mary Kathryn, wife of Louis L. Launius, of Oak Park, Illinois. The family home is at 544 Highland Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

## DAVID SWEENEY HILLIS, M.D.

Dr. David S. Hillis was born in Chicago, July 19, 1873, a son of David M. Hillis and Dora E. (Knights) Hillis. His early education was obtained in private schools and the Englewood High School. He then matriculated at the Northwestern University Medical School and was graduated from that institution in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as interne at the Michael Reese Hospital from the latter date until 1900, and then established himself in the general practice of medicine at Chicago and has continued in this field of activity. To further his education he then went abroad and took post-graduate work at Berlin and Vienna, during which time he studied under some of the most noted preceptors of that country. Returning to Chicago he resumed the practice of his profession. His practice since 1910, however, has been specialized in obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. Hillis has been a member of the staff of the Chicago Lying-In and the Wesley Memorial

Hospitals since 1914. He has also been a member of the staff of the Cook County Hospital since 1912; and chief of obstetrical service since 1918. He has been a member of the advisory staff of the Chicago Memorial Hospital since 1922 and is also assistant professor of obstetrics at the Northwestern University Medical School. He served as medical officer of the Naval Reserve, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander during the World War, being stationed at Great Lakes, Illinois, from 1917 until 1919. He has gained a wide reputation as a writer and for a number of years has been a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals and periodicals on matters pertaining to obstetrical subjects. He also originated and introduced the head stethoscope for use in obstetrics.

He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies. He is also a member of the Chicago Gynecological Society, Association of

Military Surgeons, University Club, and the Phi Rho Sigma, college fraternity. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. Dr.

Hillis was married February 19, 1903, to Mary F. Sutherland, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and they have one son, David S. Hillis, who is engaged in the real estate business in Chicago.

## ROBERT HENRY PARKINSON.

The late Robert H. Parkinson of Chicago, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, on August 10, 1849, a son of Royal H. and Juanna (Griffin) Parkinson.

Following his preliminary schooling, he entered Dartmouth College and graduated there in the Class of 1870. He then studied law at Woodstock, Vermont, and later at Manchester, New Hampshire, and continued his studies in the office of Judge Adams in Saint Louis, Missouri, to which city he came in the summer of 1872. That same year he was admitted to the Missouri Bar and opened an office for general practice. He was made assistant attorney for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company; but later resumed private practice.

In 1875 he entered into partnership with John E. Hatch at Cincinnati, Ohio. This association was discontinued in 1878; and his brother, Joseph G. Parkinson, became his partner the following year. Later George B. Parkinson, also a brother, entered the firm.

His practice became almost entirely devoted to the trial of patent, trademark and unfair competition cases, which required his attendance in Federal Courts in most of the large cities of the United States.

In 1893 he moved to Chicago where he established his office and his home. Throughout these more recent years he was senior member of the firm of Parkinson & Lane. He has been successful in many important cases before the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. He became one of the foremost representatives of his branch of the law in America.

By appointment from President Taft, he was

a representative of the United States, in the International Congress for the Revision of Laws Relating to Industrial Properties, held in Washington in 1911.

When, preparatory to the revision of the United States Supreme Court rules in equity, that Court requested that each United States Court of Appeals appoint an advisory committee on such revision, Mr. Parkinson was appointed as the Chicago member of the committee from that circuit; and he, personally, drew the report of that committee and represented it at the joint discussions at Washington and elsewhere.

For many years he was, by successive elections, Chairman of the section of the American Bar Association, on Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law.

On April 22, 1878, Mr. Parkinson was married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Helen B. McGuffey. They have four children: Elizabeth D., June G., Sterling B. and Kelso S. Parkinson (deceased). Mrs. Parkinson died on May 21, 1925.

Mr. Parkinson was Vice President of the Board of Trustees of Central Church, Chicago, for many years. He was also a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, University Club, the Chicago Riding Club, and the Queen City Club of Cincinnati. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association and of the Chicago Law Institute.

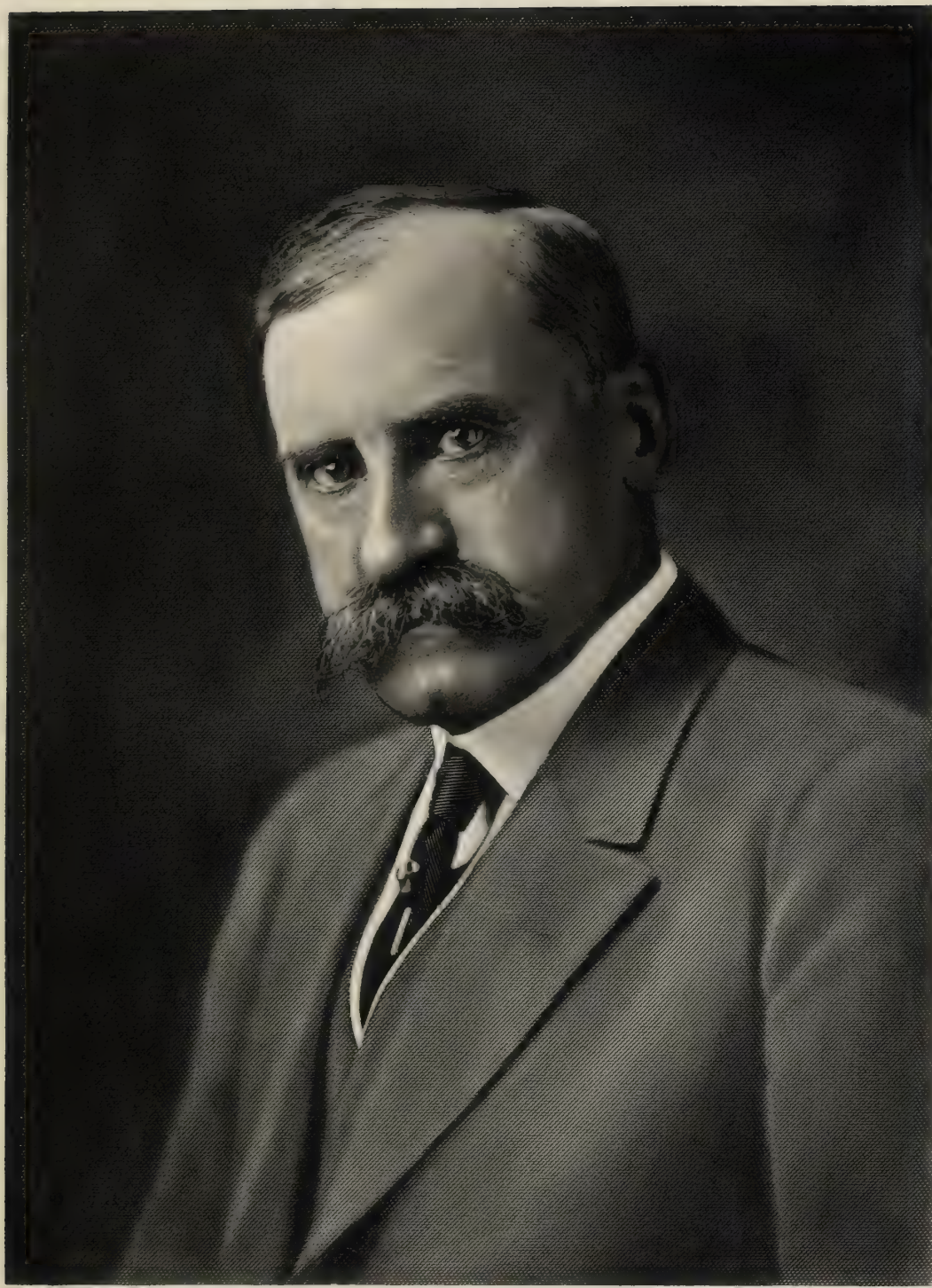
The close of Robert H. Parkinson's very active and distinguished life came, in his seventy-ninth year, on December 26, 1927. He was a man of the finest personal qualities and the highest type of ability.

## FRANK HENNEBOHLE.

Frank Hennebohle, manufacturer of steam and hydraulic specialties and an inventor of notable distinction, was born at Ruethen, Westphalia, Germany, September 30, 1856, a son of Casper and Therese (Tillman) Hennebohle. His early education was obtained in the parochial schools of his native country, in which he received excellent scholastic advantages. As a youth he

manifested unusual mechanical talent and began an apprenticeship in the machinist's trade at the age of twelve years. About five years later, after thoroughly mastering his trade, he became identified as master mechanic with a large concern devoted to the manufacture of machinery at Westphalia, Germany, with whom he remained for five years.





Robert H. Parkinson





In 1880, he sailed for the United States, locating first at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was identified with the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works for a year, making the templates for the big six-coupler locomotive, called "Jumbo," which was exhibited at Chicago in 1884. He was later employed in the McKinney Hinge Factory at Pittsburgh for a year.

In 1882 Mr. Hennebohle came to Chicago and has since been a resident of this city. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1886. After coming to Chicago Mr. Hennebohle was employed for a time in various capacities in the Calumet district, and being a student of geology, his attention was drawn to the rock formation and the deposits of lava in different parts of that district. This led him to the belief and later to the conviction that the Calumet district had, perhaps thousands of years ago, been the center of an active volcano. He also arrived at the conclusion that this district, on account of its nearness to the raw material and its excellent water and land transportation facilities, was destined to become the center of the largest iron and steel works and metal industries in the world, so he settled in that district and became identified with the Illinois Steel Company, with whom he was connected for several years.

In 1889 Mr. Hennebohle embarked in business on his own account, and from a modest beginning in a small factory at the corner of Ninety-first Street and Ontario Avenue he has developed one of the largest and most unique enterprises of its kind in the United States. It was not long after he had established a business of his own until it became apparent that larger quarters must be secured in order to handle the increasing volume of trade. In 1893 he purchased property at South Chicago Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, where he erected a modern and adequate factory building of the very most substantial order and removed to these quarters. This building, unfortunately, was surrounded by the Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, and Illinois Central railroad tracks, and upon the elevation of these tracks, it fenced Mr. Hennebohle's factory in, shutting off practically all outlets, therefore he was compelled to secure a more suitable location. This was an unfortunate and most serious thing for Mr. Hennebohle, and caused him to lose many thousands of dollars. He had equipped his factory with the most modern machinery at great expense, much of which was

too heavy to move and had to be sold as junk at a loss of seventy per cent on the dollar. He was not the type of man, however, to harbor misfortune and apathy, and with the courage and intrepidity of the true self-made man, he at once set out to retrieve his losses. In 1911 he purchased his present site at Eighty-first Street and South Chicago Avenue, where he built his present modern plant. This building is remarkable for the diversity and excellence of its mechanical equipment and facilities, and its corps of operatives, including mechanics, are of the maximum ability and skill. As an inventor and manufacturer of general specialties, Mr. Hennebohle has gained national prestige and is recognized as one of the most prolific and resourceful inventors of modern times. His initial patent was received July 28, 1885. Since that date he has been the inventor and patentee of scores of other valuable devices, besides having invented several contrivances without applying for patents or asking for remuneration, which have been in daily use in the large steel and rolling mills for more than four decades, and which have saved many lives and limbs and made hard work easy. He has been connected with the patent office as an inventor for forty-five years, and has been awarded more than fifty patents for devices applying to steam, hydraulic, gas, air, and ammonia pressure uses, many of which are employed throughout the world in mills, arsenals, cold storage houses, steamships, packing houses, etc. Of these specialties and many others, Mr. Hennebohle is the sole manufacturer and the sale of the same has been extended into all parts of the industrial world.

Upon his admirable inventions of supreme utility Mr. Hennebohle received medals and diplomas at the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, and since that time similar distinction has come to him from many large power and rolling mill plants throughout the country. To the writer the potency of an inventor's life is very significant, for he is the man who not only develops and puts into action many new and important ideas, but is the one who is the most valuable in the world's work for progress. His inventive genius has placed at the disposal of the public many labor and time saving devices, and it is largely through his enterprise and activity that this country today enjoys its wonderful prosperity. Mr. Hennebohle is a man of distinctive inventive

genius and broad mental grasp, and few inventors of modern times have attained so high a reputation for ability and keenness of discernment.

He is a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association and of the National Association of Power Engineers. He was the organizer, in 1883, of Branch No. 317 of the Catholic Knights of America, and for many years has been active in civic and munificent affairs. Mr. Hennebohle has been twice married, his first wife being Anna, daughter of John and Margaret Schildges, of Bochum, Westphalia, Germany, who died May 7, 1920, the mother of eight chil-

dren: Martha, Henry, and Frank, all of whom died in infancy; Theresa, wife of Nicholas Tost, of Detroit, Michigan; Elizabeth, wife of Walter Prine, of Chicago, Illinois; Anna, wife of Erich F. Schumann, of Calumet City, Illinois; Marie, wife of Walter T. Plath, of Chicago, Illinois; and Catharine, wife of Theodore Sieben, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Hennebohle has twenty-five grandchildren. On April 2, 1921, Mr. Hennebohle married Louise M., daughter of Mathias and Barbara Weller, of Port Washington, Wisconsin, and his home is at 8038 Constance Avenue, South Shore, Chicago.

### ALFRED EDGERTON MANIERRE.

Alfred Edgerton Manierre was born in Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 13, 1878, a son of George and Anne Eliza (Edgerton) Manierre. His father was one of the distinguished early residents of Chicago. The mother's family is an old one in the history of America, and was a very prominent one in Ohio when her father was an United States Senator.

Alfred E. Manierre attended the Coulter School in Chicago, St. Mark's Academy and then entered Yale University where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902. He was then active in railroad work for a time, but soon became engaged in business at Nashville, Tennessee, with the Newson Crushed Stone & Quarry Company. Later he built a good many houses in Nashville.

Then he took a post graduate course in Architecture at the University of Illinois, and graduated with high honors. He was a member of the American Institute of Architecture.

From 1912 until the close of his life he was active in the practice of his profession in Chicago and vicinity. He designed many of the finest residences on the North Shore, principally in Glencoe, Winnetka and Lake Forest. He had a remarkable genius and love for his work; and he earned a distinguished reputation as a builder

of the beautiful homes which stand today as a monument to his memory.

On March 20, 1907, he was married at Chicago, Ill., by the late Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, to Miss June Griffin Parkinson, a daughter of Robert H. Parkinson of Chicago, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Manierre have two daughters, Barbara Drake Manierre and Jeannette Lee Manierre. The family home was for many years maintained at Winnetka, Ill. Mr. Manierre was infinitely devoted to his family. He was a member of St. James Episcopal Church and also belonged to the American Institute of Architects.

The close of Mr. Manierre's life came in his forty-ninth year. He will be remembered not only for the rare quality of his work as an architect but for fineness and solid worth of his life. He was loved by all who knew him and had warm friends among all classes. He possessed a thoroughly developed and splendid character; and his personality was so filled with goodness and cheerfulness that, when he came into a room, it seemed as though the sun had come out from behind a cloud. He was wholly unselfish and was blessed with deep understanding and sympathy.

Alfred Edgerton Manierre died on Dec. 9, 1926.

### WILLIAM TALMADGE HUGHES.

Dr. William T. Hughes of Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Cuyhoga Falls, Ohio, on October 8, 1876, a son of Evan and Margaret (Thomas) Hughes. The family moved to a farm near Braymer, Missouri, when he was still a boy.

His early training was in the country schools near his home and at Kidder Institute. Later he graduated from Yankton College, in South Dakota, with his degree of Bachelor of Science. This was in 1905. After that he came to Chi-





*Alfred E. Marvins*



cago, and took further studies at the University of Chicago and there received his Master's degree.

He entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1909.

Then, for a time, he was interne at the Presbyterian Hospital. He gave evidence of exceptional ability and was chosen as assistant to Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan. He also worked under Doctor Le Count in the Pathology Department of the hospital. He held the Nicholas Senn Fellowship which enabled him to do research work.

He began private practice at Oak Park, Illinois, in 1910. His work since that time has entitled him to a place among the most able physicians of Chicago and suburbs.

On February 5, 1910, Doctor Hughes was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Sara Low, a daughter of Eugene S. and Florence (Moore) Low. Doctor and Mrs. Hughes have one daughter, Elizabeth Low Hughes.

Doctor Hughes belonged to the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Oak Park. He was also a member of the Oak Park Club and the River Forest Tennis Club. Professionally he belonged to the American Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Physicians' Club of Oak Park.

Doctor Hughes was a member of the Board of Directors of the West Suburban Hospital. He was a member of the staff of this hospital and he was on the staff of the obstetrical department. It should be recorded that Doctor Hughes was very largely instrumental in the development of the West Suburban Hospital which is, today, a splendidly equipped institution and one which will render incalculable service to thousands of people, year after year.

Doctor Hughes' life of fine usefulness came to its close in his fifty-second year. He was always faithful to the best of his profession. His death, on May 17, 1928, brought sorrow to many hearts.

## CLARENCE EVERETT ESTES.

Clarence E. Estes, Vice President of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, is one of the aggressive and conservative financiers of Chicago who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well-directed energy and efforts, and the history of Illinois would be incomplete without a review of his career. He began his banking activities as messenger with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company at this city when nineteen years of age, and by hard work and frugal habits he has risen to a place of commanding influence in banking circles.

Mr. Estes was born at Mechanics Falls, Maine, December 15, 1871, a son of Alfred L. and Mary (Greenwood) Estes, and he fully exemplifies the alert and enterprising character for which the people of New England have always been noted. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar schools of Auburn, Maine, and the Edward Little High

School of that city, and he was graduated from the latter institution in 1889. On March 5, of the subsequent year he entered the employ of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company at Chicago as messenger. In 1903 he was promoted to be auditor; in 1908 to be assistant cashier and in February, 1916, he was elected Vice President.

During the time Mr. Estes has served as Vice President of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, he has not only proven his ability as a banker but has gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has transacted business. He is prominent in social as well as in business circles, and is a valued member of the Bankers, Union League, Caxton, Hamilton, Evanston Golf and Chicago Yacht Clubs. Mr. Estes was married February 20, 1909, to Miss Emilie Josephine Frick, of Winona, Minnesota, who died in 1918. On April 28, 1923, he married Miss Sarah Marie Gavin, of Chicago.

## EUGENE MORGAN STEVENS.

Eugene M. Stevens, President of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, was born at Preston, Minnesota, February 1, 1871, a son of Andrew J. Stevens and Clara Morgan (Bentley) Stevens. His educational advantages were those afforded

by the public schools of his native state, and, early developing an aptitude for business, he became identified with the Winona (Minnesota) Wagon Company when sixteen years of age, and remained with that concern for four



years. In 1891 he secured employment with F. H. Peavey & Company, a Minneapolis grain commission house, and remained with that concern for ten years. In 1901 he embarked in business for himself, establishing the firm of Eugene M. Stevens & Company, which later became Stevens, Chapman & Company, investment bankers at Minneapolis. This alliance, which continued for sixteen years, proved most valuable and was destined to have important influence in directing his subsequent activities as a banker.

In 1917 Mr. Stevens came to Chicago as Vice President of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and after that bank was merged into the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, he continued in the same capacity with the latter institution until February 4, 1927, when he was elected President of this great financial institution, a position which not only indicates his ability as a banker, but his popularity and high standing as a citizen. Besides this connection he is a director in the bank, and is also a director of the Diamond Match Company of New York and of Wilson & Co.

Packers, Marshall Field & Company, Guaranty Trust Company, N. Y., Texas Company and the Illinois Trust Safety Deposit Co., and a Trustee of the University of Chicago. While a resident of Minnesota, he served for a number of years as a member of the National Guard of that State, and was also an active member of the Executive Committee of the Liberty Loan Campaigns in the Chicago Federal Reserve District. He is a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Chicago Club, the Glenview Country Club, Commercial Club, Old Elm and The Attic Club, of Chicago, the Minneapolis club of Minneapolis, and the Recess club of New York City.

Mr. Stevens was married in 1899, to Miss Mary Frances Rolfe, of Stacyville, Iowa, and of this union were born two sons: Eugene Morgan Stevens, Jr., and Charles Rolfe Stevens. The family home is at 1246 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

The record of Eugene M. Stevens' life holds the finest type of inspiration.

## CHARLES EDWARD RINGLING.

The late Charles Edward Ringling was born in the town of McGregor, Iowa, on January 19, 1864. His parents were August and Salome (Juliar) Ringling.

The family moved to Wisconsin when Charles Ringling was a boy; and it was in Wisconsin that he attended public school, at Prairie du Chien and at Baraboo.

About the year 1882 Charles Ringling and several of his brothers formed a small concert company which they operated through the winter seasons, in Wisconsin. In 1884 they started a wagon show which met with deserved success and which toured the country throughout the summer seasons. This business they enlarged from year to year.

By 1890 their show had outgrown wagon transportation; so the required railroad equipment was purchased and installed and, from that time, Ringling Brothers Circus traveled from town to town and city to city by rail, and has become known to nearly every man, woman and child in the entire country.

The growth of Ringling Brothers Circus has been remarkable. In 1908 the Brothers bought the Barnum & Bailey Circus and until 1917 operated the two circuses separately. In that year

they were consolidated to form what is literally the greatest show of its kind on earth. At various times the Ringling brothers also bought and absorbed the Sells Brothers Circus, the Adam Forepaugh Circus, Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and other similar well-known organizations.

The original brothers in the original ownership and management of Ringling Brothers Circus were Albert, Otto, Alfred, Charles and John Ringling. It is a very noteworthy fact that throughout all the subsequent years that these brothers controlled this vast organization they worked together in closest harmony, for the mutual good, without any contract or written agreement existing between them. There was a splendid and rare companionship. All matters of consequence were always discussed between them and decided upon in friendly agreement.

Much of the success that this great business organization has achieved is credited to Charles Ringling. He had a firm grasp of detail. He was endowed with the ability to see the whole of any important situation, to consider it carefully; and his judgments were remarkably correct and adequate.

On October 23, 1889, Charles Ringling was



*Charles Ruegling*





married at Baraboo, Wisconsin, to Miss Edith Conway, a daughter of Rev. W. E. Conway, who was for many years a minister of the West Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Ringling have two children, Robert Edward Ringling, and Hester Margaret Ringling (Mrs. John Patterson). The family's summer home is at Evanston, Illinois, and their winter home is at Sarasota, Florida.

Charles Ringling was the founder and President of the Ringling Trust & Savings Bank at Sarasota. He was the owner of large tracts of land in Florida. He was president of the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce. For the past fifteen years he accomplished a great deal for the development of Sarasota County.

Mr. Ringling was a true lover of music. He

was a very fine violinist and he owned one of the most famous violins in the world. He was at all times a patron of everything good in music.

The life of Charles E. Ringling came to its close in his sixty-second year. He was world-famous as a circus owner, for Ringling Brothers Circus has been almost a national institution for years and years. He was also widely known as a financier. His friendships extended throughout all America and abroad. He was a thoroughly admirable man, of excellent character, very able, genial, unassuming and kind. He possessed the spirit of Divine Helpfulness for everyone in need. His death on December 3, 1926, was a loss to the people of the entire nation for his life added much to the sum of knowledge and of happiness in the world.

## JOHN PETER IMMEL.

Although his birth occurred many hundreds of miles away, Mr. Immel has been a resident of Chicago for forty-four years. He was born in Germany, February 6, 1859, a son of Jacob Immel and Margaret (Jung) Immel. After acquiring a substantial elementary education he learned the cabinet making trade and was engaged in that field of activity in his native country for several years. Like many ambitious young men of the old world, he was not satisfied with the opportunities offered there for advancement, and resolved to seek attainment in America. Accordingly, in 1884, he sailed for the United States, coming direct to Chicago, and has since been a resident of this city. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1890. Soon after coming to Chicago he found employment as a cabinet maker and was thus engaged for several years. In 1892 he embarked in the insurance and loan business and was an active factor in that enterprise for more than twenty years. In 1914 he became a partner in a private bank and later organized the Immel State Bank, which was incorporated in 1919, and of which he is president. He is likewise president of the Immel Safe Deposit Company; and also has other business and financial interests.

Under Mr. Immel's able and conservative management the Immel State Bank has become one of the strong financial institutions of Chicago, and its status is one of prominence in connection with the representative banking houses of the city. It is a State and Clearing House Bank, and its growth has been phenomenal. On January 1,

1915, its deposits aggregated \$60,149.51; January 1, 1920, \$526,140.49; January 1, 1925, \$1,616,765.26, and on February 28, 1928, its deposits aggregated \$2,173,149.58. The bank's statement of conditions at the close of business on February 28, 1928, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, shows its resources and liabilities as follows: Loans and discounts were \$762,925.82; Overdrafts \$155.90; Bonds and securities \$1,450,012.13; Furniture and Fixtures \$16,397.74; Interest earned but not collected \$28,006.17; Cash and due from banks \$207,610.33. Its liabilities were: Capital \$200,000.00; Surplus \$50,000.00; Undivided profits \$29,957.10; Reserve for interest, taxes, Etc., \$8,596.16; Unearned discount \$3,405.25; Deposits \$2,173,149.58. Its officers are as follows: John P. Immel, president; Henry J. Immel, vice-president; Walter Rasmussen, vice-president; William J. Immel, cashier; and Edward S. Karasinski, assistant cashier. Its Board of Directors are: John P. Immel; John A. Immel; Dr. F. O. Bowe; Otto Frerk; Ernest H. Leder; and Walter Rasmussen. All are numbered among the representative and highly respected citizens of Chicago and are men who give impetus to any enterprise with which they are associated.

Besides his business connections Mr. Immel is also active in civic affairs. He is a member of the Avondale Booster Club and of the Goethe Maennerchor, and is prominent in both social and business circles. In his religious faith he is

a Catholic and is active in all good work of that organization. Aside from his business activities he also finds time to get the most out of the finer amenities of life and the recreation and diversion which he finds in motoring and travel. Mr. Immel was married November 14, 1886, to Frances Amrhein. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom the first born died in infancy.

The others are: Joseph P., Paul P., Henry J., John A., William J., Catherine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Peter J., Edward B., and Marie C. Three of the sons are identified with the Immel State Bank of Chicago and two with the Peoples & Merchants State Bank of Park Ridge, Illinois. They are all practical business men and are well upholding the honor of the family name.

## MARY MARGARET BARTELME.

In no age has the world been so greatly indebted to women as at the present. Considered the weaker sex for centuries, she has in many ways proven herself the peer of the stronger, and in the professions, in public offices, hospitals, factories, mills, work-shops and even in muscular force she is not unequal to the severest tests. Among the notable women of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have achieved honorable success, one worthy of mention in the history of Illinois is Mary M. Bartelme, Judge of the Juvenile Court, of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Judge Bartelme is a native of Chicago, and her early education was obtained in the public schools of this city. Her parents Balthasar and Jeannette (Hoff) Bartelme, who are both now deceased, were pioneers of the city, and were numbered among its progressive and most highly respected citizens. After completing her studies in the Chicago public schools, and having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, Miss Bartelme matriculated at the Northwestern University Law School and was graduated from that institution in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Soon afterward she began the practice of law in Chicago, and has since been one of the prominent factors in the legal profession of this city. She has the distinction of being the only woman ever elected Judge of a court of record in Illinois. She has also been active in civic and welfare work and in the public affairs of Chicago and Cook County for many years, and in all capacities

her work has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation.

For more than sixteen years Judge Bartelme served as Public Guardian of Cook County, having been appointed by each governor of Illinois during that period. On March 3, 1913, she was appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court to try the cases of delinquent girls in the Juvenile Court. She made such a record in this capacity for jurisprudence and for the patient wisdom with which she met many trying situations, that she was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County on November 6, 1923. She was assigned to the Juvenile Court, and has since filled this responsible position with fidelity and probity, having been re-elected June 6, 1927, for a term expiring in 1933. Here, as in all other official trusts, she has performed the duties devolving upon her with loyalty and thoroughness, and has proven herself a woman of exceptional judicial ability. Her strong convictions regarding right and wrong; her fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when she believes she is right and her unswerving allegiance to principles of good citizenship are traits which especially distinguish her and make her a strong factor in the furtherance of law and order.

She is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, The Illinois Woman's Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association, the League of Women Voters and of the Chicago Woman's Club, the Woman's City Club and the Cordon Club.

## GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson was born at Harcourt, Iowa, July 11, 1874, a son of John and Mathilda (Linderholm) Johnson. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town and Tobin College, Fort Dodge, Iowa, and he graduated from the latter institu-

tion in 1897. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he later matriculated at the Law Department of Lake Forest University and was graduated from that institution in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon after completing his law course he estab-



Mary A. Bartelme





lished himself in the practice of law at Chicago, and has since been a strong power in the legal profession of this city. He has been a Master-in-Chancery in the Circuit Court of Cook County since 1922, and on February 14, 1927, he was appointed United States District Attorney.

He is attorney and a Director of the Roseland National Bank of Chicago, the Roseland Home Building Association, Homestead Securities Corporation and the Roseland Community Hospital. He is also active in church and social work and is a leader in South Shore community circles. He is known as a student of history, political economy and jurisprudence, and has gained a wide reputation as an orator and lecturer on many topics of interest. He is recognized as a leader of the best element of the Republican

party, and as Committeeman of the Seventh Ward, he has rendered effective service to his party in that community.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum; Lutheran Church, and the Calumet Commercial and Swedish clubs.

Mr. Johnson was married September 8, 1906, to Miss Elizabeth M. Swanstrom, of Lindsborg, Kansas, and of this union was born one son, George E. Q. Johnson, Jr. Mrs. Johnson is a woman of exceptional intellectual capacity. She is a dramatic coach and a reader of note, and is greatly admired for her social and educational activities. The family home for many years has been at 7327 Crandon Avenue, Chicago.

## EDWARD TURNER JEFFERY.

The late Edward T. Jeffery was born at Liverpool, England, April 6, 1843, a son of William S. and Jane (McMillan) Jeffery, who were natives of Greenock, Scotland and of Downpatrick, Ireland, respectively. His father was a captain in the English Navy; and it is recorded of him that he commanded the first side-wheel steamer that left the shores of England. The father died when Edward T. Jeffery was six years old. Later the mother married again and brought her son with her to America, settling at Wheeling, West Virginia, in the eighties. There the son attended school for two years. That was all the schooling he had. The broad knowledge and exceptional culture that characterized his later life came to him through his own untiring effort. He was a self-made man in the best sense of that term.

He came to Chicago before he was thirteen years old and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as office boy in the office of the Master Mechanic. Here he availed himself of the opportunity to study mechanical drawing and other branches of a practical American education. He also had valuable training as an apprentice in the machine shop. Later he was made librarian of the Library which the road maintained for its employees; and this work opened to him further avenues for study.

Then he was made a mechanical draftsman for the Illinois Central and as time passed he became one of the ablest men of his day at that work.

In 1877 he was made Superintendent of machinery for the Illinois Central.

From that position he was promoted to become General Superintendent of the road, and, later, was made General Manager of the Illinois Central, which office he filled, with distinguished success, until 1893, in which year he retired from the Illinois Central Railroad.

He was then elected President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

In 1877 he was married to Miss Virginia O. Clarke of Maryland, a daughter of James C. and Susan (Schaefer) Clarke. James C. Clarke, his wife's father, was President of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery have two children, James Clarke Jeffery, deceased, and Edna Turner Jeffery (Mrs. Edmund J. Doering, Jr.).

James Clarke Jeffery who became a prominent Chicago lawyer, died on December 5, 1924. He was a graduate of Yale University and of Harvard Law School. He is survived by his daughter, Frances Clarke Jeffery.

Edna Turner Jeffery married Edmund J. Doering, Jr. They have four children: Virginia Jeffery Doering, Edna Mary Doering, Nancy Doering and Edmund James Doering.

The Jeffery family residence was maintained for many years on the South Side in Chicago. Mr. Jeffery lived on Michigan Avenue for about sixty years.

Mr. Jeffery was a member of the Chicago Club.

He was a Director of the old Calumet Club. He also belonged to the Metropolitan Club and to the Lawyers Club of New York City.

It should also be stated that he rendered very valuable service to Chicago during the World's

Fair; and the present Jeffery Avenue, Chicago, is named in his honor.

Mr. Jeffery died on September 24, 1927. For many years he was one of the most notable figures in railroad circles in America.

## MYRON JAY CARPENTER.

Myron J. Carpenter, one of the best known railroad executives in the West, was born at Caledonia, Illinois, in 1850, a son of Adolphus and Martha (Mann) Carpenter of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The Carpenters are an old family in America; the first representative came to this country from England and settled at Rehobeth, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Myron J. Carpenter attended the public school in Caledonia. In 1868 his parents moved to Janesville, Wisconsin. He then entered the Preparatory School of Beloit College. The failing health of his father soon compelled him to drop his studies to become the wage-earner for the family. While in the employ of the Harris Manufacturing Company he attended the Congregational Sunday School; here he was induced by his teacher, Mr. A. A. Jackson, to study telegraphy. Soon mastering the keyboard he was given a position as telegraph operator at Wells, Minnesota. In a few months Mr. Carpenter was promoted to the position of station agent at Mankato, Minnesota. From this time Mr. Carpenter's advancement was rapid because of his untiring devotion to the work assigned him, and his unflagging interest in every detail of railroading.

From station agent at Mankato, Mr. Carpenter was made travelling auditor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Again after three years he was put in charge of the Northwestern shops at Winona, Wisconsin. Later he became cashier and freight agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad's principal station in Chicago.

The evidences of his exceptional ability were such that when the Chicago and Great Western Railroad was about to be built into Chicago, Mr. Carpenter was chosen to have full charge of its construction. Mr. Carpenter built the road and ran its first train into Chicago.

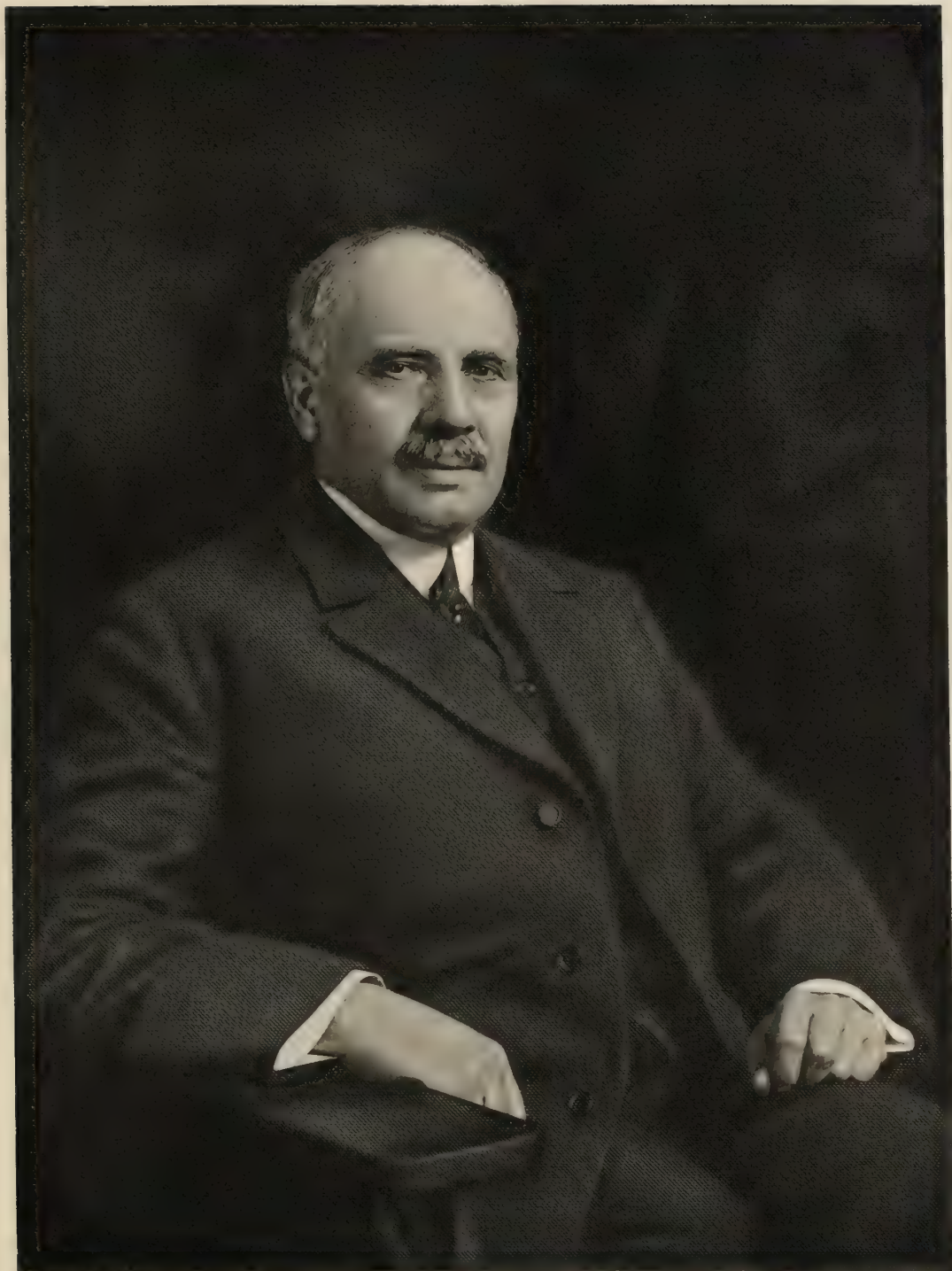
He was next elected President of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, residing in Duluth while holding this position.

After three and a half years there, while

on a business trip to Chicago, he was offered the presidency of three roads. Mr. Carpenter chose to accept that of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. His subsequent work in the rebuilding and reconstruction of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad forms a remarkable chapter in railroad history. He brought about changes for improvement throughout the entire system that were monumental; and the road at the time it was sold to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company brought the highest price per mile on record. The Frisco management sought to retain Mr. Carpenter in charge; but the Pere Marquette Railroad was seeking the ability Mr. Carpenter possessed to rehabilitate their property. The zest to rebuild again allured Mr. Carpenter to accept the offer of the Pere Marquette Railroad, as vice-president and general manager. Again Mr. Carpenter made a signal success—gaining for the Pere Marquette emancipation from its financial difficulties and a long sought for terminal of its own in Chicago. After two years he resigned and felt that he would never again indulge in railroading. However, there was one more piece of work for him to do. Judge Kohlsaat of the United States Circuit Court, on request of the bankers of Chicago and New York, appointed Mr. Carpenter as Receiver of the well-known John R. Walsh roads. Once more Mr. Carpenter bent his energy in bringing order out of chaos. The several smaller lines were consolidated and became the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad, of which Mr. Carpenter was made President. During the war when the Government assumed control of the railroads of the nation, Mr. Carpenter was asked to become a Regional Director. He however decided not to accept. When the Government released control after the War, Mr. Carpenter again took up the reins; and he continued as President until the road was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Mr. Carpenter was a devout Christian—liv-





*Portrait of Mr. J. H. Carpenter.*

*Portrait of Mr. J. H. Carpenter.*

*Mr. J. H. Carpenter*



ing his religion every day—deeply interested in all the work of the Church—giving the same untiring energy to promoting all organizations for the uplift of humanity.

Mr. Carpenter belonged to the Board of Trustees of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, and for two terms was Treasurer. He was a life member and member of the Board of the Chicago City Missionary Society; a life member of the Red Cross, the Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a member of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Chicago Club and a charter member of the La Grange County Country Club. He served two terms as President of the Board, of the suburb of La Grange. With the late Mr. James Kidston, he was largely instrumental in securing the Carnegie Library for La Grange.

The death of Mr. Carpenter occurred January 2, 1925, when he was in his seventy-fifth year. He was one of the important figures in the railroad improvements and developments of Illinois, a man of the finest attainment of character.

## EDWARD JOSEPH KELLY.

Edward J. Kelly, President of the Board of South Park Commissioners, and for more than a quarter of a century an active factor of the Sanitary District of the city, has not only proven his ability and fidelity as a public official, but he is a worthy example of that element of aggressive and public-spirited citizens who have contributed so much to the material betterment of Chicago during the past three decades. His career is typical of men who have been the architects of their own fortunes and is most interesting and significant.

Mr. Kelly was born in Chicago, May 1, 1876, a son of Stephen and Helen (Lang) Kelly. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public and night schools of this city and he was also under private tutors. As a youth he manifested a diligent temperament and, having no false pride and placing a true valuation on honest toil and endeavor, of whose dignity he has ever continued deeply appreciative, he worked at any honorable employment he could find during his boyhood days. In 1896 he became identified with the Sanitary District of Chicago, successively as axman, roadman, computer, head inspector, levelman, instrumentman, sub-assistant engineer, assistant engineer, division engineer, assistant chief engineer and chief engineer, the latter of which position he still retains. He was a leading figure in the passage of the Illinois Waterway and also served as Illinois Waterway Commissioner, his services being loaned by the Sanitary District to the State for this work.

In May, 1922, Mr. Kelly was appointed South Park Commissioner for a term of five years by a non-partisan Circuit Court and re-elected in March, 1927. He is President of the Board be-

ing elected by his fellow board members in May, 1924. This Board has charge of seventy miles of parks and boulevards, including the Lake Front and Michigan boulevard, and it is estimated that thirty million dollars will be spent by this Board on improvements. Mr. Kelly is directing the work to make Grant Park a model of beauty, the completion of the Stadium, where the Eucharistic Congress was held and the Army-Navy game played; the establishment of boulevards to relieve traffic, the establishment of numerous parks, including one of twenty-six acres in the colored district, the restoration of the Fine Arts building as a great convention hall, the supervision of a twenty years' program for the Sanitary District, to cost one hundred million dollars. He was a leader in the fight for the ten thousand cubic feet of water per second through the main Drainage Canal, the district agreeing to construct compensating work in St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers. He also made a study of metering Chicago water supply and in many ways has rendered efficient service to his native city.

There are few movements of vital importance to the city and state with which he is not concerned as an active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be, for he is as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he deems inimical to the best interests of the people as he is firm in his allegiance when he believes that the interests of the public will be promoted thereby. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong; his fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when he believes he is right; his loyalty and high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellowman and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good



citizenship are traits which especially distinguish him.

Although a busy man, Mr. Kelly also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation which he finds in golf and outdoor diversions. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic, the Illinois Athletic, Union League, the Press, South Shore Country, Beverly Country, Michigan Field and Chicago Yacht Clubs, and is prominent in both business and social circles. He is also a member of the American Society of Engineers, Western Society of Engineers; is a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and an ex-officio member of the Chicago Plan Commission. As an official he has ever performed the duties de-

volving upon him with attentive thoroughness and, vindicating every pledge of his official trust, he has stood the acid test for loyalty and efficiency and has proven himself a man of sagacity and probity.

Mr. Kelly has been twice married. On March 29, 1910, he married Mary E. Roach, of Chicago, who died in 1918, leaving one son, Edward Joseph Kelly, Jr., who died in November, 1926, at the age of fourteen years. On January 25, 1922, Mr. Kelly married Margaret E. Kirk, of Kansas City, Missouri, who served with distinction as a Red Cross worker at the front in France, during the World War, and who is greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities.

## PHILIP SIDNEY POST.

The life and work of the late Philip Sidney Post has been of wide consequence. His achievements in the field of industrial relationships, as well as in the legal profession, stand to his credit as a man of real importance to his times.

He was born at Vienna, Austria-Hungary, November 10, 1869, the eldest son of Gen. Philip Sidney Post and Cornelia Almira (Post) Post who were both native Americans residing temporarily abroad. The elder Philip Sidney Post was a distinguished officer in the Civil war. He subsequently served as United States Counsel and Consul-General to Austria-Hungary from 1866 to 1879; and, still later, he was a member of Congress from the State of Illinois.

It was in Vienna that the younger Philip Sidney Post received his earlier schooling. He accompanied his parents when they returned to the United States at the close of General Post's consular service. In 1887 he was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For some time thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work at Washington, D. C., and he later officiated as private secretary to his father and to the commissioner of patents at Washington. Throughout this period he was studying law. In 1892 he completed his course at the National Law School at Washington. He was admitted to the Illinois bar that same year.

In 1892 Mr. Post began the practice of law in the office of Judge L. C. Collins of Chicago. In 1894, upon the death of his father, he removed to Galesburg, where until 1907 he was engaged in practice, for a time being in partner-

ship with Congressman George W. Prince. From 1898 to 1902 he served as Probate Judge of Knox County and from 1903 to 1907 he was master-in-chancery of the Knox County Circuit Court. During his term as county judge the juvenile court of Knox County was established, the administration of which received his devoted attention. In addition to the activities already mentioned Judge Post was interested in several newspapers and he participated actively in all affairs of public consequence in his part of the state.

In 1907 Judge Post came back to Chicago to become general attorney for the International Harvester Company. In May, 1919, he was elected vice president of the company, with special executive duties including full charge of the company's public relations. He took a leading part in framing the Harvester Company's Industrial Relations Plan which was adopted in March, 1919. In this connection we quote from a speech of Mr. Post. "We feel that their hope (the president and board of directors of the International Harvester Company) is the building of a permanent industrial enterprise which, as the years go by, will be recognized as the finest type of American corporation, a corporation private in name and management but awake to every public obligation and rendering to mankind a worldwide public service."

Judge Post was, for many years and up to the time of his death, a trustee of Knox College. He took a very deep interest in that institution's affairs, giving his keenest attention to its prob-



Philip Sidney Post





lems. After his death, the Chicago Knox Club, alumni of Knox College and other friends raised a fund of \$100,000.00 to establish at Knox College a memorial department in political science, to be known as the Philip Sidney Post Memorial Department.

Judge Post was a member of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the American and Illinois Bar associations; to the University Club, Hamilton Club, City Club, Union League Club, the Law Club and to the old Sunset Club which he formerly served as secretary. His fraternity at Knox College was Phi Gamma Delta. He was a Knight-Templar Mason. He was always interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel and for years was a member of its advisory committee.

Judge Post wrote with unusual strength and discernment on economic and political questions and the problems of industrial relations. He was a contributor to "The Outlook" and other periodicals. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a Congregationalist.

On August 27, 1902, Philip Sidney Post was married to Janet Greig, formerly Dean of Women at Knox College, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Greig of Oneida, Illinois. Mrs. Post survives her distinguished husband, as do his sister, Mrs. James C. Simpson of Galesburg and his brother, Major William S. Post of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Post made their home in Winnetka, a north shore suburb of Chicago. Mr. Post was much interested in city planning and was chairman of the Winnetka Plan Commission.

Philip Sidney Post died at his home in Winnetka on June 27, 1920. Pres. Harold F. McCormick of the International Harvester Company wrote, at the time of Mr. Post's death: "The passing of Mr. Post brings to the Har-

vester organization a sense of loss too sharp to be measured in words. Yet out of his long service in the law department and his all-too-brief service as vice president we gratefully receive and cherish three distinct inheritances—his many definite contributions to the company's development and progress, the deep impression of a rare personality upon his associates, and the strong influence he exerted in our behalf in his contacts with outside people and interests. In all respects, business and personal, his was a record and example that we who carry on the work shall do well to follow.

"The sincere desire for truth that guided his active, eager mind brought him quickly to the solution of problems and made his viewpoint readily comprehensive to his co-workers. Being intellectually four-square with himself, imbued with the impersonal spirit of justice, his counsels were always clear and convincing; and added to these attributes were a tolerance that never forgot to be kind, a good humor so un-failing and a charm or manner so engaging that he was always assured of earnest attention.

"Those who sat with him about the executive council table will especially miss the thoroughness and sense of responsibility that marked all his researches and the presentation of their results. They will remember how broadly human his sympathies were and how strong his faith that a sure path to both industrial and national peace and progress can be found through a quickened and deepened mutuality of understanding and effort.

"All of us who knew him will remember and honor him as a man of highest and finest type—able, companionable, joyous and true."

## WALTER CLYDE JONES.

The late Walter Clyde Jones of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born in the town of Pilot Grove, Iowa, on December 27, 1870, a son of Jonathan and Sarah Buffington Jones.

He began his education in the public schools of Keokuk, Iowa. He then took a course in mechanical and electrical engineering at Iowa State College, graduating therefrom with the degree of M. E. in 1891. By this time he had decided also to take up the study of law, so he

entered the Chicago College of Law (Lake Forest University). He received his degree of LL.B. there in 1895.

That same year he was admitted to the Illinois Bar; and from that time until the close of his career he was engaged in the practice of general law and patent law, at Chicago. As time passed he established a splendid reputation in his profession for ability and character. During the latter part of his life he was senior member of

the firm of Jones, Addington, Ames and Seibold, of Chicago and New York.

Mr. Jones was a Director and Treasurer of the Benjamin Electrical Manufacturing Company.

In 1906 he was elected a member of the Illinois Senate, representing the Fifth District (Hyde Park), and he filled this office, with highly productive service and honor, until 1914.

He was a valued member of the War Industries Board in America throughout the period of the World War.

He was a Progressive Republican and was candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1912.

He was a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was formerly President of the Chicago Electrical Association.

His clubs were the Union League, University, Hamilton, Press (Chicago), University Club of Evanston, Evanston Country Club, Evanston

Golf Club, Cosmos Club of Washington, Lawyers Club and the Engineers Club of New York.

He was joint author and editor, with Mr. K. H. Addington, of "Jones and Addington's Annotated Statutes of Illinois", of the "Cyclopedia of Illinois Law," and of "The Appellate Court Reports of Illinois."

Mr. Jones was a founder of the Evanston Equestrian Club. He was very fond of horses and of riding. He also greatly enjoyed travel, both in the United States and abroad.

On June 3, 1896, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Emma Boyd of Paulina, Iowa, a daughter of William O. and Ella (Doxey) Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children, Walter C. Jones, Jr., Helen G. Jones and Clarence B. Jones. The family home is at Evanston, Illinois.

Mr. Jones' life came to its close in his fifty-eighth year. For a long time past he was recognized as one of the most able lawyers in Illinois. His death occurred on March 28, 1928.

## NATHANIEL KELLOGG FAIRBANK.

The late Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank, of Chicago, was born in Sodus, New York, on October 20, 1829, a son of Stephen Taylor Fairbank and Mehetibel (Kellogg) Fairbank, of New England. At the age of fifteen he began an apprenticeship as a bricklayer in Rochester, New York, but soon after started work as a bookkeeper in a flour mill. Two years later he was made a partner in the firm which employed him. Through the western connections of this company he came into touch with business conditions at Chicago, and from the knowledge he acquired in this way he became much interested in the opportunities which that city presented.

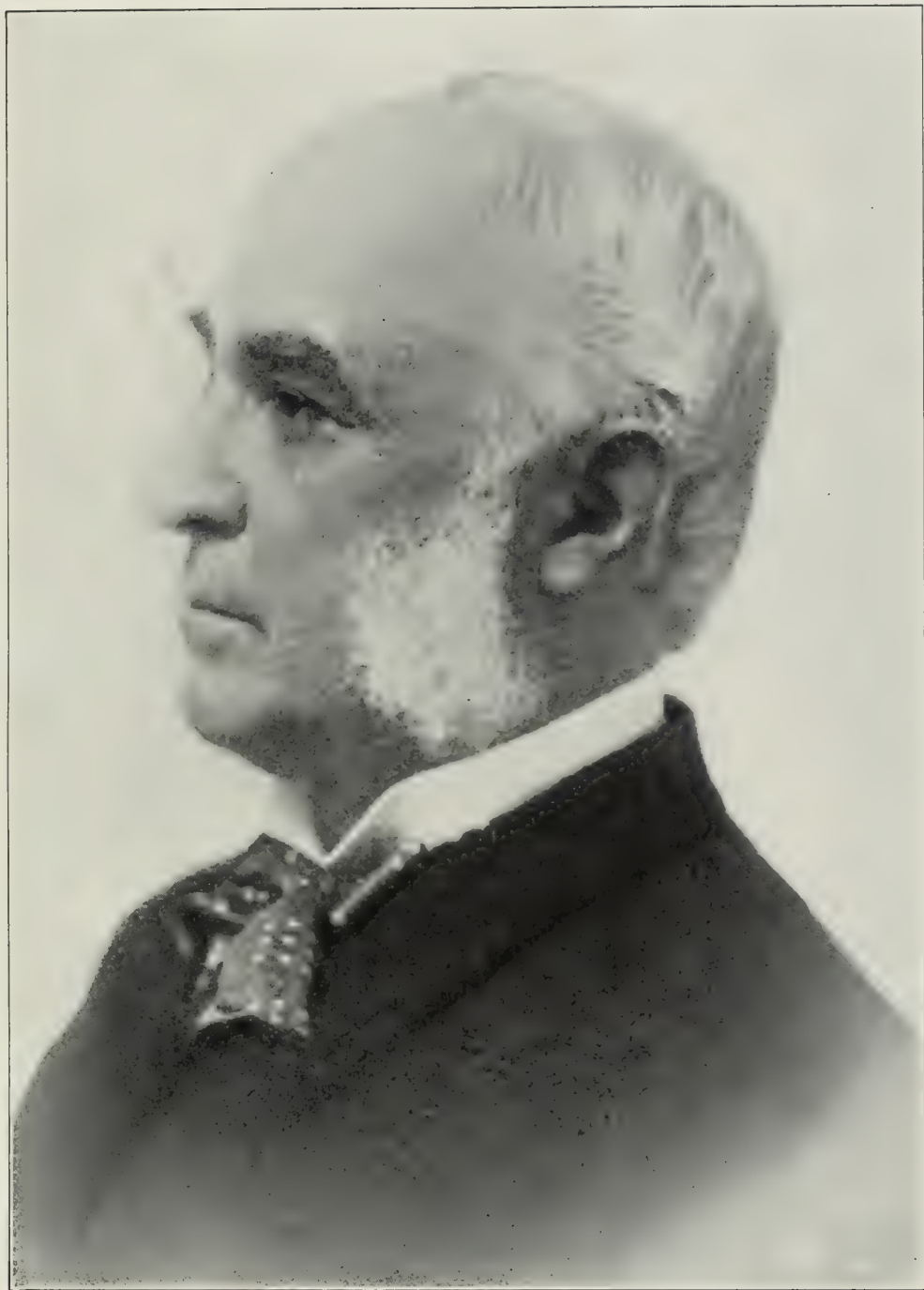
It was in 1855 that he came to Chicago as the Western representative of the firm of David Dows & Company, grain dealers of New York City. He was for many years an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Following the close of the Civil War Mr. Fairbank provided the capital for the building of a lard and oil refinery, located in Chicago, on Eighteenth Street, west of the river. This plant was destroyed by fire and a large building was soon erected at Eighteenth and Blackwell Streets. This business subsequently became the nucleus of the present firm of N. K. Fairbank & Company. During the first twenty years the

principal output was lard and lard oil, their products coming to have a world-wide distribution. In more recent years the business has embraced the manufacture of soaps. Their laundry and toilet soaps are now known in practically every household in America. About a decade after the business was started, a branch house was established at St. Louis, and later, another at Omaha. Long before Mr. Fairbank retired from active control of the business, it had grown to a place of first importance in the commercial life of the country.

Mr. Fairbank was married in 1866 to Miss Helen L. Graham, of New York. Their children are: Helen Graham Fairbank (Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter), Kellogg Fairbank, Wallace Fairbank, Dexter Fairbank, Livingston Fairbank, Margaret (Mrs. Theodore F. Reynolds), and Nathalie (Mrs. Laird Bell).

N. K. Fairbank donated the land and he and his wife were among the principal supporters of St. Luke's Hospital after that institution was transferred to its present site. He was also a lover of music and was a sponsor of those musical activities in Chicago that led to the founding of the Symphony Orchestra under the late Theodore Thomas. Mr. Fairbank and Mr. George



NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK





Benedict Carpenter were largely to be thanked for the building of the Chicago Music Hall. He took the initiative and assumed for a time the entire financial responsibility of building the Chicago Club.

He was a devoted member of Prof. David Swing's Church, which held its services in Central Music Hall.

He helped to finance and to place on a permanent basis the Chicago Newsboy's Home.

Nathaniel K. Fairbank died on March 27, 1903. He came to Chicago when he was little more than a boy; and throughout the rest of his busy and eminently useful life he was as closely as possible identified with the commercial and cultural progress of Chicago.

## HENRY HERMAN KLEINPELL.

Among the more notable physicians and surgeons of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have achieved honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. Henry H. Kleinpell. He has been an active factor in the medical profession of this city for nearly three decades and no physician or surgeon of Chicago has made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a laudable personal character. He holds prestige in his profession by reason of ability and thorough training and is a man of broad information along many lines. His work has been characterized by devotion to duty and his professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and he enjoys merited prominence in his profession.

Doctor Kleinpell was born at Cassville, Wisconsin, February 26, 1869, a son of Karl Kleinpell and Louise (Wagner) Kleinpell, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of that place. He was graduated in pharmacy from the Northwestern University in 1892, and in 1900 was graduated from Rush Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Having determined upon the medical profession as a life work, and to further his education, he took post-graduate work at the University of Vienna in 1904-5, and at the University of Berlin in 1908. During this period he studied under some of the most noted preceptors of that country. He also took courses at the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York in 1908-21, and at the Harvard University Medical School in 1910, 1912, and 1921.

In 1900 Doctor Kleinpell established himself in the practice of medicine at Chicago and has since been one of the active practitioners of this city. He has been Professor of Pediatrics at the Chicago Polyclinic since 1905, and Attending Pediatrician to the Deaconess

Evangelical Hospital since 1922. He was also Associate Physician at the Children's Memorial Hospital from 1912 until 1918, and Attending Physician to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum from 1907 until 1919. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and though a man of broad information along many lines, his professional work for some years has been confined chiefly to that of internal medicine, pediatrics and obstetrics, in which he is one of the most skilled and thoroughly qualified in the city of Chicago. Besides the practice of his profession he is also active in business affairs and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He is associated with the Flint Lumber Company, the Herman Hughes Lumber Company, and the Viet & Davidson Lumber Company of Flint, Michigan, and the Flushing Lumber Company, of Flushing, Michigan.

Public-spirited in his civic attitude, Doctor Kleinpell does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. He served as Major of the Medical Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces from April, 1918, until July, 1919, and is now Major of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies. He is also a member of the Chicago Historical Society, art Institute of Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History, Wisconsin Society of Chicago, Medical Arts Club, German Club, Lutheran Church and the American Legion, and is prominent in both social and professional circles.

## BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

Benjamin Carpenter was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 16, 1865, a son of George B. and Elizabeth (Greene) Carpenter. As a boy he attended the University School for Boys and later went to Harvard University where he graduated in 1888. On his return home he went to work for the firm of Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., in Chicago.

The present business firm of Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of railroad, mill and vessel supplies, is one of the oldest concerns in Chicago. The business was founded in 1840 as Foster and Robb, ship chandlers. Mr. George B. Carpenter became a partner in the firm in 1857 and, following the death of Mr. Hubbard in 1881, he succeeded to the business; and the firm name became Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. He remained at the head of this business until his death December 11, 1912. On January 23, 1913, his son, Benjamin Carpenter, was elected President, which office he filled with notable success for nearly fifteen years.

Benjamin Carpenter was also Vice President of the Anniston (Alabama) Cordage Company, and was a Director of the Elk Rapids Iron Company, of Elk Rapids, Michigan, and was a Director of the Commonwealth Edison Company and of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company of Chicago.

He was also a former President of the Board

of Trustees of the St. Charles (Illinois) School for Boys.

During the World War he was commissioned as Captain and later Major, Q. M., R. C., U. S. A., and was on active duty from July, 1917, to February, 1919, rendering a service of much consequence, made possible by his exceptional commercial judgment and experience.

On September 18, 1903, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Helen Graham Fairbank, of Chicago, a daughter of Nathaniel K. and Helen L. (Graham) Fairbank. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter had four children: Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., Cordelia Carpenter Davis (Mrs. N. S. Davis, III), Elizabeth Carpenter Marshall (Mrs. Thomas L. Marshall), and Fairbank Carpenter. The family home has always been in Chicago.

Mr. Carpenter was a valued member of the Chicago Club, the University Club, Onwentasia, Saddle and Cycle Club, Cliff Dwellers and the Commercial Club (ex-President). He was also a past President of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Benjamin Carpenter died February 23, 1927. He will be remembered with an unusual warmth of friendship because of the cheerfulness and kindness that were so characteristic of him. All of his mature years were filled with distinguished achievement.

## DEXTER FAIRBANK.

Dexter Fairbank was born at Chicago, Illinois, on January 15, 1877, a son of Nathaniel K. and Helen Livingston Graham Fairbank, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this history.

He began his schooling at St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island, New York. Then he entered Harvard, graduating there in 1899, with his degree of Bachelor of Science, having specialized in the study of metallurgy.

It was in 1905 that he and Mr. H. H. Cassady organized the Cassady, Fairbank Manufacturing Company. This business grew to be known throughout the United States as one of the principal makers of steel stampings in the country. For ten years Mr. Cassady and Mr. Fairbank conducted this company; and at the end of this

period they sold to a large consolidation of interests that was formed at that time.

Subsequently Mr. Fairbank was associated with the Babcock, Rushton Company, Investment Securities, at Chicago.

On December 29, 1906, Dexter Fairbank was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Evelyn Young, a daughter of John D. and Lucy May Young. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank have four children: John Young Fairbank, Dexter Fairbank, Jr., Lucy FitzHugh Fairbank and Graham Fairbank.

Mr. Fairbank was a member of the Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Chicago Club, the Harvard Club and the Saddle and Cycle Club.

The death of Dexter Fairbank occurred in his





BENJAMIN CARPENTER



forty-ninth year, when he was in the very prime of life. He was finely endowed in character, friendly charm and ability. He might well have become one of the foremost figures in industrial

development. He was a worthy representative of one of Chicago's oldest and best-known families.

Mr. Fairbank died on March 9, 1926.

## DENNIS FRANCIS KELLY.

Energy, determination and ambition lead the career of Dennis F. Kelly, President of The Fair, which is typical of men who have been the architects of their own fortunes. Mr. Kelly worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and perseverance. He has risen from a minor position with Mandel Brothers, in which position he was placed as a boy, to the presidency of one of Chicago's first and largest department stores.

Mr. Kelly was born in Chicago, August 23, 1868. His educational advantages were those afforded by St. Mary's Parochial School of Chicago. Nevertheless in 1923 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by DePaul University, Chicago. On June 6, 1879, before attaining the age of eleven years, he secured a minor position with Mandel Brothers, expecting to remain only during the summer vacation period, and was identified with that mercantile house in various capacities for forty-four years. He was made Superintendent of the store in 1888, and served as such until 1901, when he became general manager. He remained with Mandel Brothers until January, 1923, when he resigned to become Vice President and General Manager of The Fair. In March, 1925, he was elected President of this great mercantile house.

Besides this connection Mr. Kelly is identified with several other business and financial enterprises. To him Chicago has ever meant much, and he has always been willing to give of his own time for the advancement of the best interests of this city. He is a Director of the Continental National Bank & Trust Co., and of the Consumers Company. He was the first President of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago and has occupied that position for ten consecutive years, or since its organization in 1918. He is a Director of Grant Hospital, and a

trustee of Henrotin Hospital. He was for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce; was Vice President of the First State Industrial Wage Loan Society; and a director of the Employers' Association of Chicago. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Illinois Reserve Military by Governor Frank O. Lowden for services rendered during the World War. He was created Knight of the Order of St. Gregory by Pope Benedict XV in 1920, and in 1925 he was elevated to the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XI in recognition of his work as President of the Catholic Charities.

Mr. Kelly was Chairman of the great civic mass meeting held at the Coliseum in Chicago on June 17, 1926 to welcome the Papal Legate His Eminence, John Cardinal Bonzano, to Chicago on the occasion of the XXVIII International Eucharistic Congress. He was also Chairman and Toast Master of the banquet to notable laymen visitors to the Eucharistic Congress held at the Blackstone Hotel on June 21, 1926.

Mr. Kelly is a member of a number of clubs among which are the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association of which he was a Director in 1913-15, Vice President in 1916, and President in 1917; the Exmoor Country Club of which he was President in 1912-14; The Industrial; the Medievalists; Old Elm and Knollwood Golf Clubs; The Everglades Club of Palm Beach, Florida and The Catholic Club of New York. He was President of the Chicago District Golf Association in 1916-17.

Mr. Kelly was married January 4, 1894, to Irene E. Sullivan of Chicago, and of this union was born one daughter, Mrs. Charles Pfister Vogel of Milwaukee.

## RAYMOND GRANT KIMBELL.

In the control and direction of financial and industrial enterprises of broad scope, no country in the world has offered to the young man of initiative power and worthy ambition so

splendid opportunities as has our American republic, and in no city, perhaps, has the young man come to his own in so distinct and influential a way as in Chicago. Here encouragement



and support are never denied to any legitimate undertaking, and here it has been possible for young men of ability and spirit to become leaders and masters in nearly all walks of life.

Raymond G. Kimbell, founder and President of the Kimbell Trust and Savings Bank and President of the West City Trust and Savings Bank, is one of Chicago's native sons who took advantage of the opportunities offered here for business preferment, and has achieved notable success thereby. He has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts, and by hard work and frugal habits he has risen from a modest beginning as a youth, to a place of commanding influence in the business world and well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men and financiers of the city.

Mr. Kimbell was born in Chicago, October 20, 1878, a son of Martin N. Kimbell and Annie (Craigmile) Kimbell. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of this city and the Chicago Business Law School, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. As a youth he manifested unusual business talent, and in 1897, when nineteen years of age, he became identified with the real-estate and loan business and continued in that field of activity for twelve years. This alliance proved most valuable, and was destined to have important influence in directing his subsequent activities, for in 1909 he embarked in business as a private banker and successfully continued as such for ten years.

In 1919 Mr. Kimbell founded the Kimbell Trust & Savings Bank, of which he became President and has since been the executive head of this financial institution. Under his able and conservative management this bank has become one of the notable and substantial financial institutions of the city, and its status has long

been one of prominence in connection with the representative banking houses of the country. Besides this connection Mr. Kimbell is also President of the West City Trust & Savings Bank, and his activities have meant much to Chicago in both financial and material progress.

Public-spirited in his civic attitude, Mr. Kimbell does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability.

In his political affiliations Mr. Kimbell is a staunch Republican, but has never cared for the distinction that comes from public office and takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is President of the Chicago District Camp Grounds Association of that organization. He is a Thirty-second degree Knight Templar and a Shriner Mason, and a member of the Hamilton Club and is prominent in both business and social circles.

He was married October 22, 1902, to Miss Edith M. Smith of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality and of this union were born two sons: Robert Raymond Kimbell and Raymond Grant Kimbell, Jr. The family home is at 422 Forest Avenue, Wilmette, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

## EDWIN FISHER BAYLEY.

Edwin Fisher Bayley was born at Manlius, New York, June 11, 1845, a son of Calvin Chapin and Ann Sophia (Fisher) Bayley. His grandparents were James and Hannah (Chapin) Bayley. Calvin C. Bayley was at one time principal of Manlius Academy at Manlius, New York, and later was president of Ripon College. In 1848 the family moved to Waupun, Wisconsin, and Edwin F. Bayley attended the public schools of

that place, and later went to Brockway College, afterwards known as Ripon College. He served an enlistment of 100 days as a private in Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the summer of 1864, and then returned to Ripon College, which he left in 1866. In 1868, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Amherst, and in 1870 the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him



*Edwin F. Bayley*





from the St. Louis Law School. During the time he was a student of law, he taught Latin and mathematics at Washington University. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1870, and in 1871 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, in the office of the late Circuit Judge Elmer B. Adams. On October 9, 1872, Mr. Bayley came to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Scoville, Corwin & Bayley, which association was continued until 1877. From 1877 until 1885 Mr. Bayley practiced alone, and then for ten years was senior member of the firm of Bayley and Waldo. This connection being severed, he took Charles R. Webster into partnership and the firm of Bayley & Webster continued until the death of Mr. Bayley, August 14, 1920. Their practice was general, with special attention to real-estate and probate law.

On November 15, 1876, Mr. Bayley was united in marriage with Anna Katharine Ober at Chicago. Their children are as follows: Helen, who is Mrs. Charles T. Mordock and Katharine, who is Mrs. Edwin H. Clark, both of Winnetka, Illinois. There are four grandchildren: Katharine Mordock (Mrs. James Douglass Adams) of San Francisco; John Bayley Mordock; Robert Ober Clark, and Alice Ann Clark. Mr. Bayley was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He was a trustee of Amherst College from 1905 to 1910. From 1910 he was a member of the Amherst Alumni Council, serving until his death. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities. He was also trustee of the Old

Peoples Home and of the Home for the Incurables in Chicago. Socially he maintained membership with the City Club, the Union League Club, the University Club, and Onwentsia and Indian Hill. He was a life member of the Chicago Art Institute and belonged to the Chicago Historical Society. He was a founder of the Kenwood Club. His chief recreation was golf. He loved nature and enjoyed greatly his farm near Chicago, which he bought that his grandchildren might know from experience and their own labor the cultivation of fields and gardens.

His political affiliation was with the Republican party with Mugwump tendencies.

He was a consistent member and long a trustee of the Kenwood Evangelical Church.

In closing we quote a sentence written by an old-time friend, following Mr. Bayley's death: "He was a good citizen, an able lawyer, a man of noble qualities of heart and mind and of unimpeachable integrity wherefore he was respected and trusted by all who knew him." It was also written of him: "Edwin F. Bayley is no more. His was a life not only longer than usual, but more useful in service as a lawyer, friend, citizen and neighbor, than the lives of most of us who remain. It is not given to many so to live for more than the allotted three score years and ten, amid the trials and temptations of a great city, that at the end it may be said: In every relation of life he was without reproach. He touched life on many sides, always for the enrichment of every person he knew, every enterprise he assisted, every cause he embraced."

## WLADYSLAW AUGUSTYN KUFLEWSKI.

Among the more notable physicians and surgeons of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have achieved honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. Wladyslaw A. Kuflewski. He has been an active factor in the medical profession of this city for thirty-four years, and no physician or surgeon of Chicago has made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a laudable personal character. He holds prestige in his profession by reason of ability and many years of experience and as a man of marked intellectual activity, he has given impetus to the

medical profession of this city. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge and is a man of broad information along many lines. His work has been characterized by devotion to duty and his professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and he enjoys merited prominence in his profession.

Doctor Kuflewski was born at Jaroszewo, Posen, Poland, May 26, 1870, a son of August and Salomea (Kalacinska) Kuflewski. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native city, the Chicago College of Pharmacy and in evening schools of

this city. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for his profession, and, matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, he was graduated from that institution in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession at Chicago and has since been an active practitioner of this city. He is Professor of Surgery at the Chicago Clinical School; is Senior Surgeon at St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital and is Surgeon of the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guard.

Besides the practice of his profession Doctor Kuflewski has also been active in civic affairs for many years and has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of his adopted city. He was formerly a member of the Board of Education of Chicago; is ex-President of the Chicago Public Library, the Polish National Library, and is ex-Chief Medical Examiner of the Polish National Alliance of the United States Army. He was Grand Marshal at the unveiling of the statues of Brigadier Generals Pulaski and Kosciuszko, in Washington, D. C., May 11, 1910. He was also a delegate to the first Polish Congress held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1910, and was Chairman of the Finance Committee. He is a Fellow of the American College

of Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, and the Polish Surgical Society of Cracow, Poland. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and is prominent in both social and professional circles. He has gained distinction as a writer and is the author of articles on "How to Sterilize Books and How to Celebrate Independence Day," besides being a frequent and valued contributor to journals and periodicals.

Public-spirited in his civic attitude, Doctor Kuflewski does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

Doctor Kuflewski was married in 1906, to Angeline Rose Curklinski, of Buffalo, New York, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union was born one daughter: Adelle Alice Kuflewski.

## JOHN WILLIAM GARY.

His record forms one of the interesting pages in the history of the lumber industry of Chicago. Mr. Gary, lumberman and capitalist, was born on a farm in East Conneaut, Ohio, on August 8, 1859, son of Dorance Benjamin and Susan (Akerly) Gary, and of Scotch ancestry. Enos Gary, one of his earliest American ancestors of record, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts on September 23, 1759. From him and his wife, Esther Buckingham, the line of descent is traced through their son William Lewis and his wife Betsy Plant, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was a farmer and contractor.

Mr. Gary was educated at the Conneaut, Ohio, Academy, and was engaged in various occupations in Conneaut until 1880. He then entered the lumber business in the employ of Thomas R. Lyon, with offices in Ludington, Michigan,

and Chicago, Illinois. In 1885-91 he was manager of Mr. Lyon's business in Chicago and in 1897 he became a partner of the firm of Lyon, Gary & Company, Investment Brokers, loans, owners and dealers in timber lands with vast interests in lumber manufacturing companies such as Lyon Lumber Company, Baker Lumber Company, J. S. Stearns Lumber Co., Bagdad Land & Lumber Company, Continental Timber Land Co., and others. He became vice president of Lyon, Gary & Company in 1907 when it was incorporated and so continued until 1917 when he was elected president.

Mr. Gary was vice president of the Commercial Loan & Trust Company in 1894-98, but the object of his continued thought and effort was the Lyon Lumber Company of which he was a director for nearly a quarter of a century—from its organization—and its President for





*John W. Gary*





many years prior to and at the time of his death. His knowledge, thoroughness, mastery of detail, sound judgment and courageous execution contributed to the great success the company has achieved.

Mr. Gary was married in Chicago on March 31, 1902, to Emily Lyon, daughter of Thomas R. and Harriet Rice Lyon. Mr. and Mrs. Gary have one child, a son, Kellogg Gary, who was

attending Harvard at the time of his father's death. The family home is in Glencoe.

Mr. Gary was a member of the following clubs: Chicago, Old Elm, Indian Hill, Onwentsia, Saddle & Cycle, Midday, Casino and he was a life member of Chicago Historical Society, Field Museum, and Art Institute.

Mr. Gary died in Chicago on January 14, 1923.

## FREDERIC EBENEZER JOHN LLOYD.

In preparing a review of the lives of men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the country, no name is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than that of Archbishop Frederic E. J. Lloyd, of Chicago. He stands as a worthy example of that element of aggressive and public spirited citizens who have contributed so much to the social and religious advancement of the city during the past two decades, and a history of the State would be incomplete without a review of his work. His history is written in the lives of those who come under his influence and follow his teachings, and no citizen of Illinois is more respected or more fully enjoys the confidence of the people and more richly deserves the regard in which he is held.

Archbishop Lloyd was born at Milford Haven, South Wales, June 5, 1859, a son of Thomas and Marie (Clay) Lloyd. His early educational advantages were those afforded by English schools, and the Dorchester Theological College, Oxfordshire, England. He later entered the College of Church Musicians, and was graduated from that institution in 1895, with the degree of Doctor of Music. He also received the degree of Master of Arts and the degree of Doctor of Letters from the same institution, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Intercollegiate University. In 1901 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Rutherford (North Carolina) College. He was ordained to the ministry by the Church of England in 1882, at Oxford, England, by the Right Reverend Bishop John Mackarness, and in the same year removed to Canada, where he held various pastoral positions for eleven years. In 1885 he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Reverend Bishop Williams, of Quebec, Canada. In 1893 he came to the United States where he continued ministerial work, and has since been a potent factor in church affairs of

this country. He is President of the Intercollegiate University of Chicago and London, and also served for four years as Superintendent of the Grace Episcopal Church Parish House at Chicago. He was elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Oregon Protestant Episcopal Church in 1905, but declined the position, and in the subsequent year he resigned from the Protestant Episcopal ministry. On June 18, 1915, he was ordained to the ministry of the American Catholic Church, and was consecrated Bishop of Illinois on December 15, of that year. He was elected Archbishop and Primate in 1920, and still retains this high position, having served in this capacity for seven years, a record that not only indicates his ability as Chief Ecclesiastic of the American Catholic Church, but his popularity and high standing as a citizen.

Besides his church connections Doctor Lloyd is also active in civic and municipal affairs, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. As a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois, from the Third Senatorial District in 1912-14, he rendered effective service to that body. He was appointed a member of the Curran Commission by Governor Dunne, for investigating home-finding institutions of Illinois, and in that capacity he also rendered most effective and valuable service. He has also gained distinction as a writer and was the projector, editor and sole owner of Lloyd's Clerical Directory, of which five editions were issued; Lloyd's Church Musicians' Directory in 1910, and Church Life, of the Ohio Diocesan Organization in 1901-3. He was the founder of the Society of St. Philip, the Apostle for Mission-Preachers, in 1902. He is also the author of "Two Years In The Regions Of Icebergs," in 1885, besides being a liberal and valued contributor of many magazine articles.

The following is a quotation from a letter

written to Doctor Lloyd January 5, 1926, by J. Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois. "It has come to my attention that you are on the eve of delivering some lectures upon your recent travels in Palestine and other subjects. I am delighted to know that you will present yourself in communities where I have acquaintances and friends, and I would be happy if you felt free to let them know that by this letter I present you as one of the men who has been ardent as a citizen, one of the important men in our civic life, a distinguished member of the Legislature, have ever been regarded as one of the first men of letters; and in the long life you have lived here, esteemed as a gentleman representing the highest ideals of honor, citizenship and integrity. I beg to wish you success in the field that you now advance upon."

Archbishop Lloyd has been three times mar-

ried. In 1883, he married Miss Joanna Genge, of Newfoundland, who died in 1890, leaving two daughters; Ethel I. M., who is the wife of Lloyd Hull, of Seattle, Washington, and Muriel Marie, wife of Ira Kaser, of Akron, Ohio. In 1892 Archbishop Lloyd married Miss Ada Anna Green, of Quebec, Canada, who died at Chicago, in 1912, leaving eight children: Lillian Ada, wife of Benjamin Phillips, of Waban, Massachusetts; Frederic E. J., Jr., of Hollywood, California; Edwyn Clay, of Los Angeles, California; Florence M. M., wife of Willard E. Lyons, of Chicago; Edythe Ada, wife of James T. Beattie, of Elwood, Illinois; Harold Henry, of Chicago; Sara Beatrice, wife of Bester P. Price, of Chicago, and Mary Frances, wife of Prescott F. Kay, of Wilmington, California. On February 7, 1917, Archbishop Lloyd married Mrs. Philena Ricker (Maxwell) Peabody, of Chicago, widow of the late Hiram Bell Peabody.

## CHARLES HIRAM ACKERT.

Charles H. Ackert, of Chicago and Lake Forest, Illinois, was born in Dutchess County, New York, February 19, 1856, a son of Fountain H. and Frances (Davis) Ackert. He was educated in the public schools. He began his railroad career in 1872, when he was sixteen years old, as a telegraph operator.

His first position was at Saint Louis, Missouri, with the Saint Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad. This road later became a part of the Wabash System. Mr. Ackert was promoted to become private secretary to the late Col. McKessock, who was then Superintendent.

Somewhat later he went to work for the Texas Pacific Railroad as private secretary to Mr. E. L. Dudley and was located for a time at Marshall and Dallas, Texas. He next went to the Iowa Central Railroad, and in 1884 was made Chief Clerk for that road at Marshalltown, Iowa. Four years later, November 1, 1888, he was chosen to become General Manager of the Iowa Central.

He filled this last-named office with notable success until 1893, during which time he brought about remarkable progress in his road. He resigned from this office March 18, 1893, to become General Manager of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad. It was at this time that he moved to Chicago. He came to the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern at the request of Mr. Samuel B.

Spencer, the railroad representative of the Drexel-Morgan Company. At the end of six years, April 1, 1896, he was made President of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, and of the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad.

In March of 1901, he moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, and there became General Manager of the Mobile & Ohio. From Saint Louis he was called to become the General Manager of the Southern Railway, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. His work there was very important in its responsibilities and in the very fine results that he brought about. He was also Fourth Vice President of the Southern, in charge of operations, from 1905 to 1910.

In 1910 he left the Southern and was made Vice President of the Hawley Lines which then embraced the Minneapolis & Saint Louis, the Iowa Central, the Chicago & Alton, and the Toledo, Saint Louis & Western roads. This was his work until failing health necessitated his temporary retirement.

After his retirement from the railroads he became President of the National Railway Time Service Company, operated at Chicago, Illinois, and Saint Louis, Missouri.

The marriage of Charles H. Ackert to Miss Annie Dugan, daughter of Robison and Margaret (Lamont) Dugan, was solemnized on





*Robert*



September 27, 1881. They have one son, Mr. Fred Ackert.

The family residence was established at Lake Forest, Illinois, in 1912. Their beautiful home was built to duplicate General Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Ackert was a valued member of the Chicago Club, the Glen View, Old Elm and Onwentsia clubs.

Charles H. Ackert died June 5, 1927. His name is one of the very important ones in railroad history in the Central States.

## PETER S. LAMBROS.

Peter S. Lambros, founder and proprietor of The Greek Star, is one of the aggressive young business men of this city of foreign birth. Although a native of Greece, he has been a resident of Chicago for thirty-seven years.

Mr. Lambros was born at Sparta, Greece, February 4, 1874. In 1890, he sailed for the United States, coming direct to Chicago, and has since been a resident of this city. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1895. He had the advantage of good schooling in his native country, and after coming to Chicago he became a student in the Hull House and the Young Men's Christian Association evening schools, where he acquired a substantial English education. His natural inclination being toward journalism and having developed an unusual literary talent, he established The Greek Star in 1904, and has since been the editor and publisher of this paper. The Greek Star, published in both English and Greek, advocating Greek traditions and American ideals and business methods, is a clean, well-edited and well-printed sheet with reliable news matter and timely editorials. The editor has always kept its columns open to the support of movements for the benefit and betterment of the city and state and the people of the community, and it has frequently been quoted by metropolitan newspapers and the Literary Digest on foreign political matters and issues of the day. Under Mr. Lambros' able management the paper has become one of the leading newspapers in Chicago.

He served as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Security League during the World War, and in various ways proved his loyalty and patriotism to his adopted country. He was a member of the committee that welcomed Marshal Joffre and ex-Premier Viviani of France; was the organizer of seventy-five different nationalities of Chicago under the auspices of the National Security League, speaking from the same platform with Governor Frank O. Lowden and Bainbridge Colby, at the patriotic rally of February 6, 1918. He also served

as chairman of the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loan drives; was one of the originators of the "Safety First" movements started in Chicago in 1913, and as a close friend of ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece, he was active in the reception to that statesman on his visit to Chicago in 1922.

Mr. Lambros received letters from Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge and in the summer of 1928 he was the chairman of the picnic committee of the Hamilton Club, at Pottawatomie Park, St. Charles, Ill., which was a republican demonstration attended by 10,000 people. He was also appointed a member of the Publicity Committee of the 1933 World's Fair of Chicago.

Mr. Lambros is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., and is also Treasurer of the Forty-ninth Ward Republican Club. He is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, and of the Hamilton Club. He has also gained distinction as a writer and orator and is the author of "Lincoln and Pericles," bringing out the fact that the Gettysburg Address and the Funeral Oration are the two greatest orations recorded in the history of the world. He also made an address on the same subject before the Hamilton Club at Chicago, and his speech was reported by the Associated Press to newspapers throughout America. He likewise delivered a speech on The Blessing of Democracy, at the celebration in honor of the declaration of a Republic in Greece, at the Garrick Theater at Chicago, May 25, 1924. As a public speaker he is not only popular, but is endowed with rare gifts of oratory, ready diction and personal magnetism and his style of delivery is forceful and logical. He owns considerable Chicago real estate, and the family home at 7720 Sheridan Road, is the social center of intellectual activity and hospitality.

Mr. Lambros was married in 1908, to Ariadni D. Papadakis. To them have been born four children: Peter, Jr., Theodore, Maria and Sophia.



## ELIPHALET WICKES BLATCHFORD.

Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford, senior member of the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Company, lead pipe manufacturers, was long associated with the business interests of Chicago. He was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826, a son of Rev. Dr. John and Frances (Wickes) Blatchford. Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford attended the Lansingburgh Academy in New York, Marion College in Missouri, and then the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1845, and from which he later received the degree of LL. D. For one year he was connected with the law firm of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford in New York, but then, his health failing, he came west to St. Louis, where he established himself as a lead pipe manufacturer, later taking Morris Collins into partnership. As the business expanded a branch was established at Chicago by the firm that was later dissolved, but Mr. Blatchford continued manufacturing under the new firm name of E. W. Blatchford & Company. When he retired he turned the business over to a younger brother, Nathaniel H. Blatchford and a son, Paul Blatchford. Early a Whig, he later became a Republican.

On October 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was married to Mary Emily Williams, a daughter of

John C. Williams, and they became the parents of the following children: Paul, Amy, Frances May, Edward Williams, Florence, Charles Hammond and Eliphalet Huntington. Soon after coming to Chicago, Mr. Blatchford connected himself with the New England Congregational Church; was for years a charter member of the Chicago City Missionary Society; a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, serving as its vice president from 1885 to 1898; for nearly forty-two years was president of the board of directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; from 1866 to 1875 was one of the trustees of the Illinois College; was president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a trustee of the Art Institute; president of the Commercial Club; a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and for seventeen years its president; a trustee of the John Crerar Library; executor and one of the trustees of the estate of Walter L. Newberry; president of the Newberry Library; one of the founders and president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School, and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society. He died in Chicago, January 25, 1914.

## PAUL BLATCHFORD.

Paul Blatchford was born at Chicago, Illinois, on July 18, 1859, a son of the late Eliphalet W. and Mary E. (Williams) Blatchford, extended mention of whom will be found in this history.

After completing his studies in preparatory schools, Paul Blatchford entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1882.

That same year he entered his father's business, E. W. Blatchford and Company, manufacturers of lead and shot. He later became Secretary and a Director of this old, substantial concern. In 1898-9 he served as President of the Central Supply Association. In 1900 he was made Secretary of that body. In 1901 he became Secretary of the Chicago Metal Trades Association, and continued as Secretary of the Chicago Branch of the National Metal Trades Association which was established in 1904. His constructive work in this office brought him into wide and intimate touch with manufacturing enterprises throughout Illinois and made him

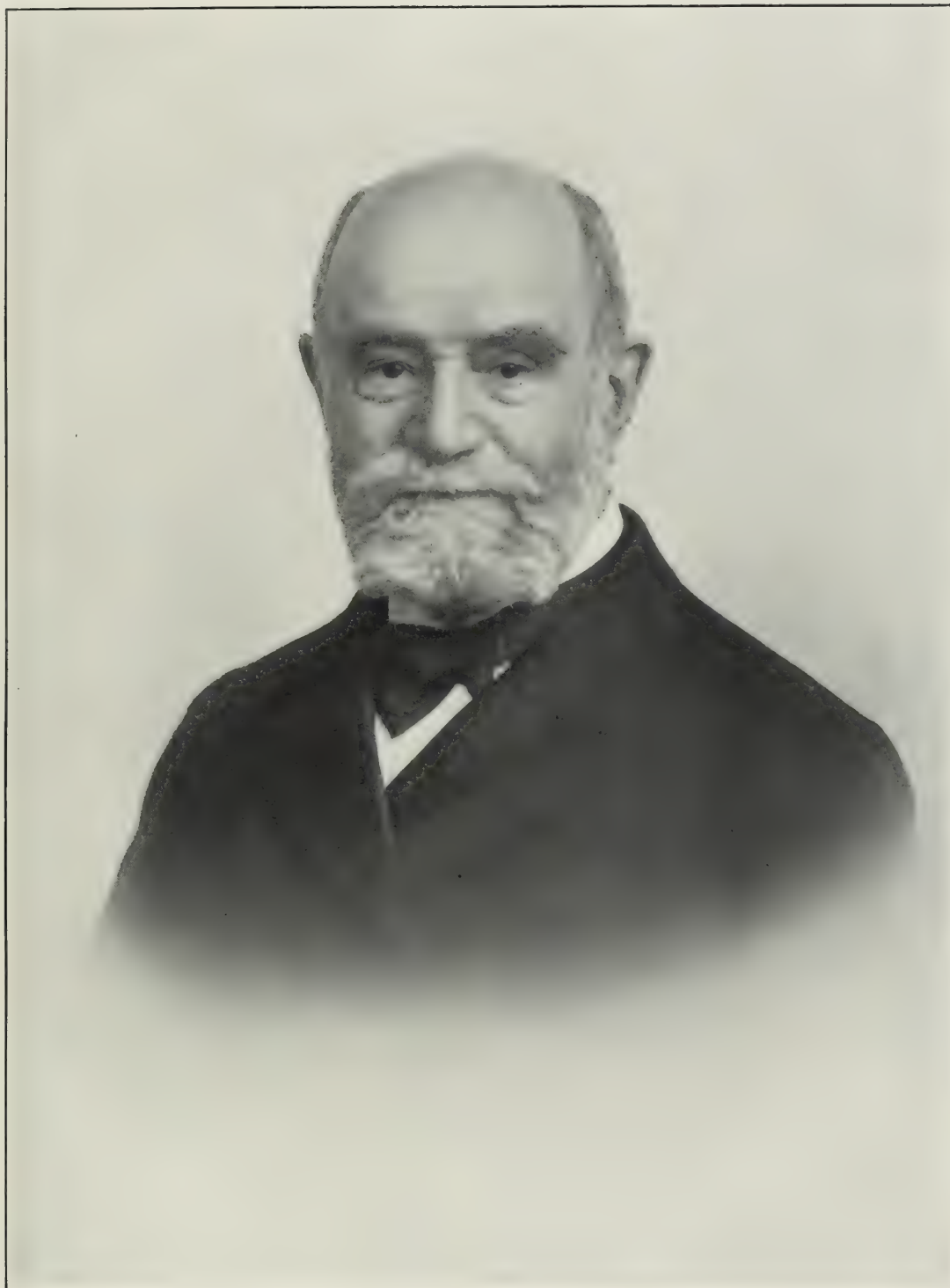
well and favorably known throughout the country.

In 1887 Mr. Blatchford was married to Miss Frances V. Lord, of Bangor, Maine. Their home is at Oak Park, Illinois. Their children are John, Dorothy L., Barbara, and Charles L. Blatchford.

Mr. Blatchford belonged to various Masonic bodies. He was a member of the University Club, the Caxton Club and the Oak Park Country Club.

In 1907-9 he was Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois. In 1908-9 he also served as Lieutenant Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois; and was a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The death of Paul Blatchford occurred on October 8, 1925.



*E W Blatchford*





## HENRY WASHINGTON LEE.

Major Henry W. Lee, founder, editor and publisher of *The Calumet Record* at South Chicago, Illinois, was born October 8, 1875, a son of William Lee and Anne Cleo (Everett) Lee. He has the advantage of a thorough academic and college education, having attended Racine (Wisconsin) College; Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio; University School of Kenosha, Wisconsin; Chicago Manual Training School, and the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania, and being graduated from the last named institution in 1894 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

Major Lee established *The Calumet Record* in 1898, and for thirty years has been the editor and publisher of this paper, the leading publication of the Calumet Industrial District, and is responsible for many of its great river and harbor improvements and other important civic developments.

Besides his connection with journalism, Major Lee also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material advancement of the community, and has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He has not only achieved success in his undertakings, but has gained distinction in his profession and is nationally recognized as one of the most thoroughly qualified harbor and sanitary engineers of the country.

As Consulting Engineer for the City of Chicago; Special Engineer for the Sanitary District of Chicago, and Consulting Engineer for the Commission of Mayors of Northern Indiana, Major Lee rendered most efficient service to these bodies. He passed a civil-service examination in Chicago for assistant civil engineer

in 1899, and in 1917 he certified as Chief Sanitary Engineer for the State of Illinois, by examination by the Civil Service Commission. He was the first to propose the Calumet-Sag Canal, Lake Calumet Harbor and the Inter-State Harbor of Illinois and Indiana. He served as Major of the Quartermasters Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army during the World War, and here, as in all other official duties, he proved his ability and loyalty.

Major Lee is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, National Association of Port Authorities of which he is a charter member and first Vice President, Lake Michigan Sanitation Congress of which he has served as President for three years, South Chicago and Hammond Chambers of Commerce, and the Press Club of Chicago of which he is President, having been elected to this office in March, 1927. He drafted the laws on harbors and sanitation now on the Statute Books of Illinois and Indiana. He has also gained distinction as both a technical and dramatic writer and is the author of *The Proposed Sanitary District of Northern Indiana* in 1913; *"El Cid Campeador"* in 1917; *"The Lake Front Steal"* in 1918; *"History of the Calumet Region in 1923,"* and *"Joan of Arc,"* a pageant, in 1924.

Major Lee was married March 12, 1901, to Miss Emily J. Ritzmann, of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union were born four children: Doris, who is the wife of John H. Little of New York; William R. Lee, Henry W. Lee, Jr., and Everett M. Lee. The family home is at 2603 East Seventy-seventh street, a hospitable and well-known center of social life and musical and literary culture.

## ANDREW V. LOUDERBACK.

Andrew V. Louderback was born on a farm near Fulton, Indiana, on October 13, 1867, a son of Newton A. and Mary Lucretia (Conn) Louderback.

He attended country school and at the age of 17 became a teacher. He was soon made Principal of the Deedsville (Ind.) school. Subsequently he attended Roanoke Seminary and, later, Lane University at Lecompton, Kansas. He graduated from this institution in 1895 with his degree of B.S. He received his master's

degree there in 1898. He was Supt. of Schools at Stockton, Kansas, 1891-4, at Weeping Water, Neb., 1895-7 and at Wymore, Neb., 1898-1901. He then took post graduate work at the University of Nebraska. After that he came to Chicago and entered North Western University Dental School, receiving his degree of D.D.S. in 1905.

He was a student of such exceptional ability that he was made a member of the faculty at Northwestern University Dental School, and as-

sistant to Dr. Noyes very soon after his graduation there.

Dr. Louderback practiced dentistry at Chicago from 1905 until his death in 1928. He was a member of the American Dental Association, the Illinois State Dental Society and the Chicago Dental Society. He was President of the Chicago Orthodontic Society.

He was also Past Commander of the General Phil. Sheridan Camp, Sons of Veterans.

The marriage of Andrew V. Louderback to Miss Artie White of Marion, Indiana, took place at Lecompton, Kansas, on June 15, 1892. His wife is a daughter of George and Hannah (Green) White. Dr. and Mrs. Louderback have

one daughter, Pauline (Mrs. Holland F. Fla-Havhan), who has one son, Holland Louderback FlaHavhan.

Dr. and Mrs. Louderback have long been devout members of the Christian Science Church. He was First Reader at the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, at Chicago from 1909 to 1912.

Dr. Andrew V. Louderback died in his sixty-first year. He was a man of superior culture and education. He practiced his profession in Chicago for more than twenty years and was a leading specialist in orthodontia.

The close of Dr. Louderback's life here came on May 3, 1928.

## JOHN RICHARD TREVETT.

The late John Richard Trevett was born at Chicago, Illinois, December 14, 1853, a son of Oliver and Mary F. (Hayward) Trevett, natives of England. When he was ten years old he moved to Champaign, Illinois, with his widowed mother after the death of his father. His mother lived to be eighty-eight years old.

He attended public school at Champaign and later became one of the first students of what is now the University of Illinois. He soon found it necessary to go to work and earn money for his living, so he withdrew from college. His first work was in a broom corn factory at Champaign. Some time later he went with Burnham, Trevett & Mattis, banking and farm loans. Eventually he was made Vice President of this firm and he continued to fill this office, with distinction, for many years. During the early period of development at Champaign he was a very strong and active factor in the growth of that city. He was President of the Chamber of Commerce for a long period.

On May 20, 1875, Mr. Trevett was married to Miss Helen Martha Lennington, born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1856, a daughter of William and Julia (Condit) Lennington. Her

father was born in Ohio. He was a farmer and came to Champaign county in 1857 and became one of the most substantial farmers in that county. He was a staunch supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Trevett became the parents of the following children: Ross Lennington Trevett, who was born in 1876, died in 1913; John Howard Trevett took his father's place as Vice President of the Trevett & Mattis Banking Company at Champaign; Helen Mary Trevett is Mrs. James H. Finch of Champaign, where her husband is engaged in the practice of medicine; and Bess Harriet Trevett, who married Hon. L. T. Allen, ex-County Judge, and resides at Danville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Trevett have long been members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Trevett was a Trustee of the University of Illinois, for several terms. Fraternally he belonged to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and went through all of the chairs in both orders.

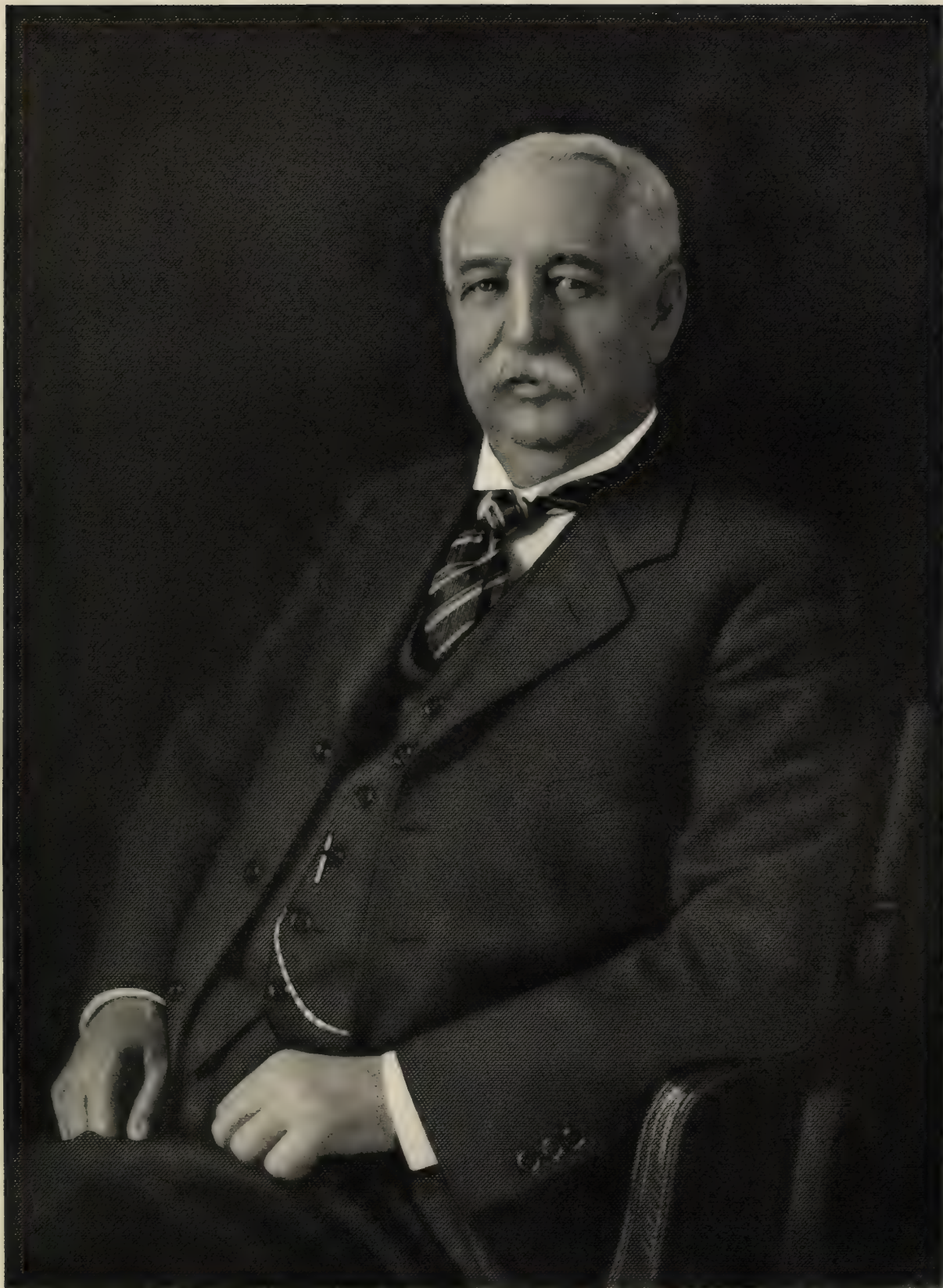
John R. Trevett died on June 12, 1926. He was one of the most able, conservative and finely cultured men that Champaign County has known.

## FRANK JOSEPH LOESCH.

Among the older and more notable attorneys of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have achieved honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the History of Illinois than Frank J. Loesch, senior member of the law firm of Loesch,

Scofield, Loesch & Richards, one of Chicago's strong and successful law organizations. He has been a potent factor in the legal affairs of Chicago and Illinois for more than half a century, and no attorney of the city or state has made a more lasting impression. He holds prestige in

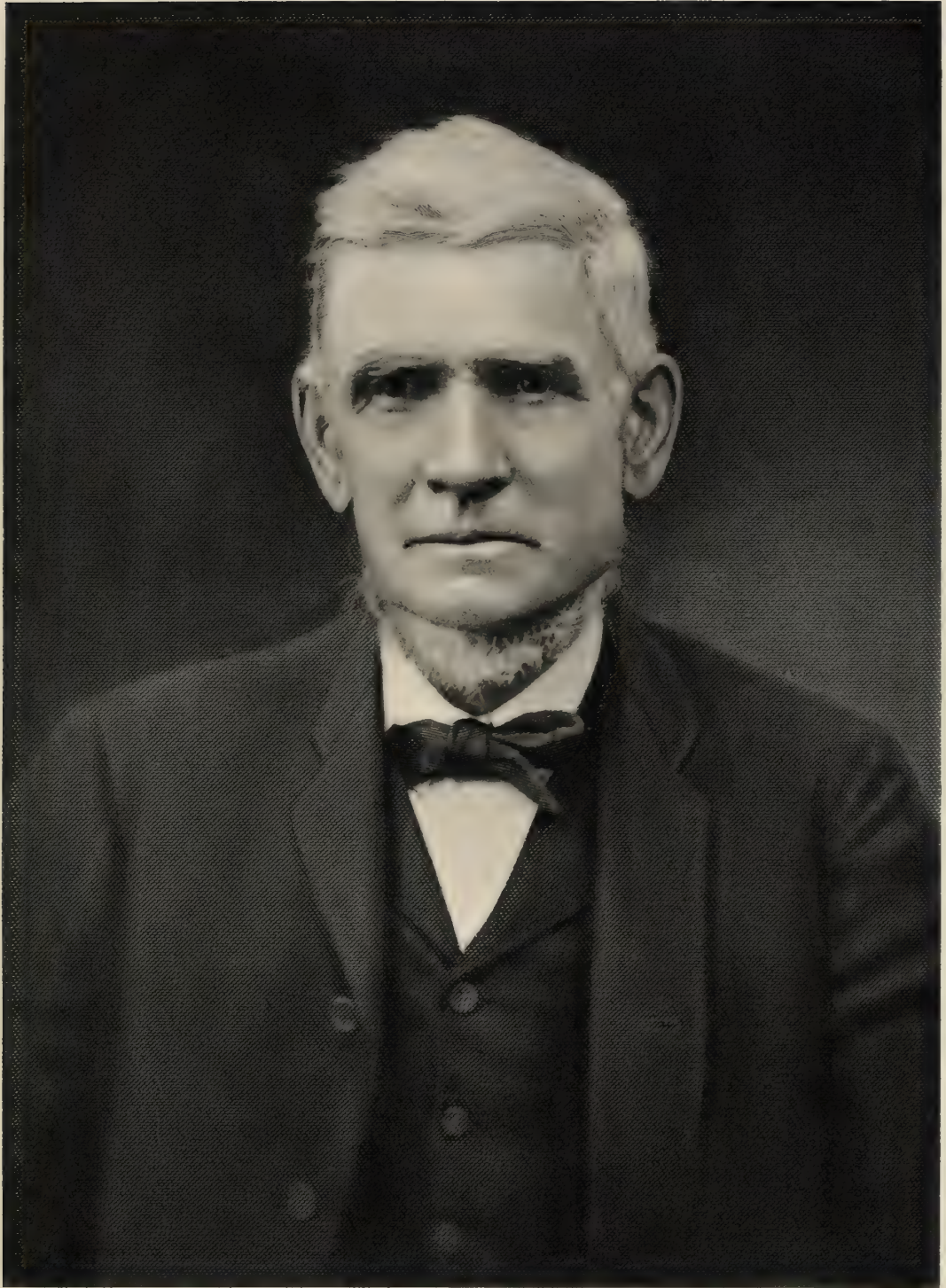




*J R Frewett*







Wm Lennington





his profession by reason of ability and many years of experience; and as a man of marked intellectual activity, he has given impetus to the legal profession of this city. As an advocate his ability has repeatedly been demonstrated, and in both private and public life he has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. In the practice of his profession his course has ever been marked by inflexible integrity and honor, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence.

Mr. Loesch was born at Buffalo, New York, April 9, 1852, a son of Frank Loesch and Mary (Fisher) Loesch. After obtaining a substantial education in the schools of his native city and having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he matriculated at the Northwestern University (Union College of Law), Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1922 by the Missouri Valley College, of Marshall, Missouri. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1874, and at once established himself in the practice of law in Chicago. Although he specializes to a great extent in estate and corporation law, he is qualified in all branches of the profession. He has been counsel at Chicago for the Pennsylvania Railroad System since April, 1886, and has also been general counsel for the Chicago Union Station Company since 1913. He was special state's attorney in and for Cook County, Illinois, to investigate and prosecute frauds committed at the

first direct primary in 1908-9. He is now (1928) serving as chief special assistant Attorney General in the investigation of vote frauds, kidnapping, murders, bombings, and other crimes of violence in connection with the primary election of April 10, 1928. His example is of priceless value to Chicago.

Mr. Loesch gives generously of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. There are few movements of vital importance to the city and state with which he is not concerned.

He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society of which he is vice-president and a trustee, and was also a member of the Chicago Board of Education from 1898 until 1902. He is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, and was president of the last named in 1906-7. He is likewise a member of the Union League Club, of which he was president in 1916-17; Law Club of which he was president in 1922-23; University Club; City Club; Chicago Literary Club of which he was president in 1927-28; Glenview Golf Club and the Coopers-town Country Club of New York. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and is interested in all good work of that organization. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Mr. Loesch has been twice married. October 2, 1873, he married Lydia T. Richards, of Chicago, who died in 1924, leaving four children; Angeline L., wife of Dr. Robert E. Graves, Winifred L., wife of Frederick Z. Marx, Richard L., and Joseph B. On February 7, 1925, Mr. Loesch married May Browning Bausher, of Cooperstown, New York.

## GERHARDT FRANZ MEYNE.

Mr. Meyne was born in Chicago, December 30, 1880, a son of William and Wilhelmine (Hinrichs) Meyne. His early education was obtained in Lutheran private schools of Chicago, and later in the Columbia Trade School, where he took courses in architecture and engineering. He served an apprenticeship as carpenter, and later worked consecutively as journeyman, foreman, superintendent and general building superintendent, becoming thoroughly qualified in all details.

In 1910 Mr. Meyne embarked in general building and contracting work for himself under the firm name of Walther & Meyne. This alliance continued until 1912, when he became sole proprietor and has since conducted the business

under his own name. He has not only achieved success in his profession, but is recognized as one of Chicago's most thoroughly qualified contractors and builders, and many of the large commercial buildings and industrial plants of the city are the more beautiful because of his work. He has for some years been engaged in constructing and re-constructing numerous industrial plants and commercial buildings with a specialty of reclaiming and altering structures, involving extraordinary structural, engineering and architectural difficulties.

Besides his building work, Mr. Meyne is also interested in numerous other business enterprises as officer or stockholder. He has also been entrusted with much work of a civic na-

ture by patriotic, philanthropic and municipal Associations. He is a leader in the open-shop movement in the building industry in Chicago, in co-operation with the Citizens Committee of Chicago. He is Trustee of the Union League Foundation for Boys Clubs, and has also been a strong advocate for the establishment of vocational guidance and of practical vocational education in the public schools.

Mr. Meyne is affiliated with numerous societies and organizations, among which are the Associated General Contractors of America, National Association of Building Trades Employers, Builders Association of Chicago, Associated Building Contractors of Illinois, Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago, Associated Builders of Chicago, American Construction Council, Constructors Club of Chi-

cago, National Society of Vocational Education, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Chicago Association of Commerce, and Chicago Crime Commission, in nearly all of which he has held executive offices. He is also Trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History, a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago Historical Society and of the Union League, Architects, Builders, Lake Shore Athletic, Chicago Riding, Chicago Yacht, Rotary, Evanston Golf, and Kishwauketow Country Clubs.

Mr. Meyne was married at Buffalo, New York, February 7, 1911, to Elizabeth Starrett, daughter of Henry M. Ernst, of Olean, New York. This wife died January 18, 1919. On January 31, 1928, he married Hilda Beatrice, daughter of William J. Brown.

## OLIVER TREVETT.

Oliver Trevett was born at Albany, New York, in November, 1817, a son of Capt. John Trevett, who was born at York, Maine, March 6, 1783. He first married Sarah E. Hayward, born in England in 1818. After her death he married her sister Mary. He was reared from a lad at Poughkeepsie, New York, but in 1839 he came to Cook County, Illinois and for twelve years was on a farm near Chicago. Moving to Chicago, he began baking and was the first to have steam equipment to bake his crackers. In 1857 he sold and came to Champaign, and bought five acres on Prospect Street and University Avenue. Although he did gardening he also conducted a bakery at Champaign for a time. He died at the age of forty-six years. His widow died at the age of ninety years, lacking eighteen days. By his first wife he had the following children: Harriet, who lives at 301 Columbia Avenue, Champaign; and Henry,

Jane, John and Thomas Trevett. Harriet was born in Cook County, Illinois, in 1841. She attended the public schools and a seminary in Chicago. When only seventeen years old she taught school in Cook County. After coming to Champaign she taught in the district schools for eight years, and for two years taught at the Dunlap school. For eight years she taught in the schools of Champaign. She was later a companion for her aunt at Chicago, but, when her mother's health failed, she returned home and took care of her until her death. After that she lived with her sister Jane, who died in January, 1925. Since then she has lived alone and is very bright and active. She belongs to numerous societies, and is president of several. In politics she is a Democrat. Mr. Trevett participated in the Black Hawk War, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the American Revolution.

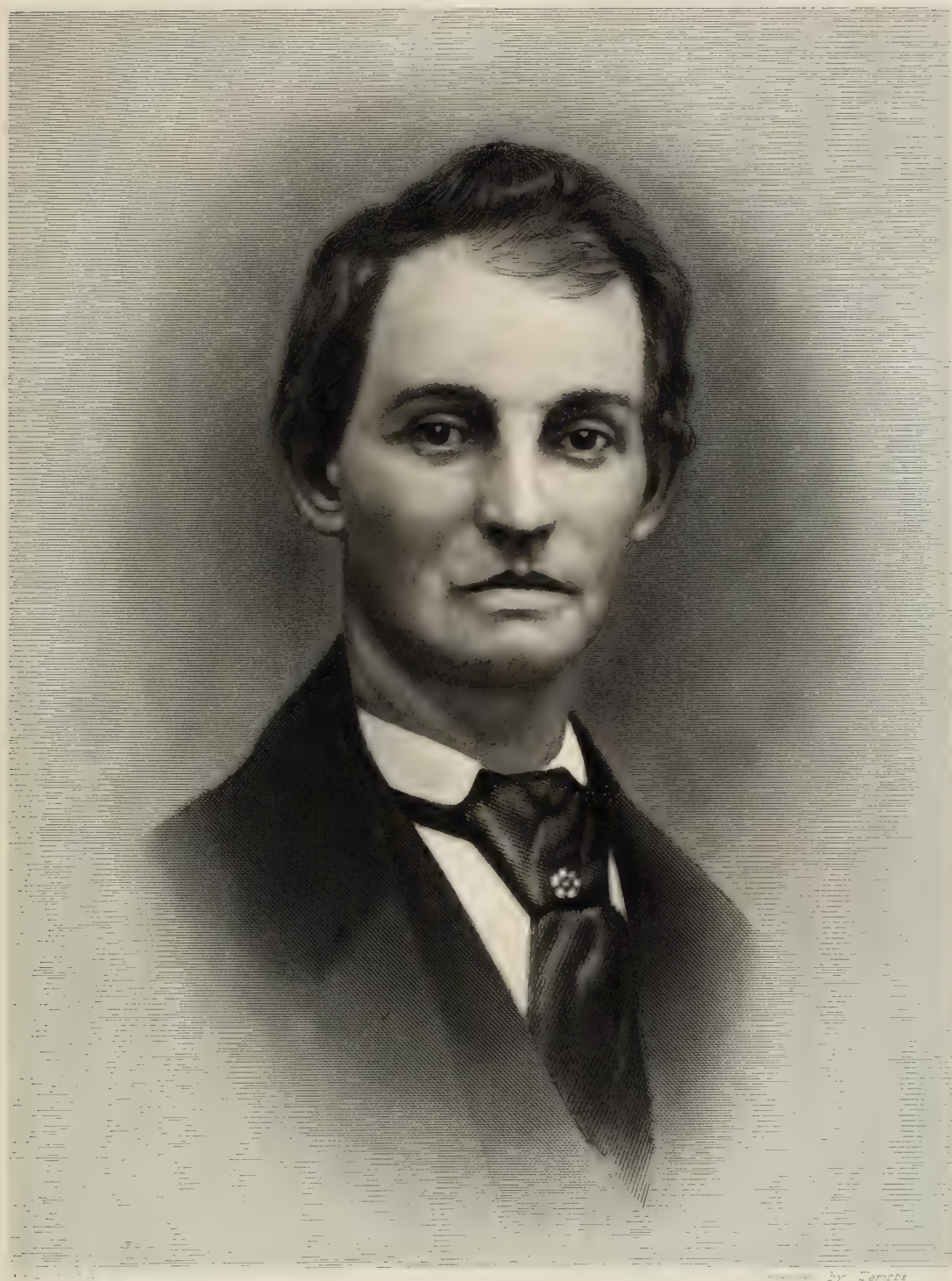
## CHARLES HENRY MACDOWELL.

Among the men prominently identified with the industrial interests of Chicago, adequate mention must be made of Charles H. MacDowell, founder and President of the Armour Fertilizer Works. Coming to Chicago and entering the employ of Armour & Company when nineteen years of age, he has risen to a place of commanding influence in the commercial and civic affairs of the country, and well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading

business men and benefactors of our nation. He has not only achieved success in business, but has materially aided the country in civic, municipal and military affairs and well deserves representation in this history of his native state.

Mr. MacDowell was born in Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, October 21, 1867, a son of Dr. John Ross and Ella (Burgett) MacDowell. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar and high schools of his native





*Oliver Trevett*





town and a business course at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois. The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on him in 1921 by the University of Pittsburgh. In April, 1887, Mr. MacDowell became identified with Armour & Company at Chicago, and he has since been actively associated with this great concern. He was personal secretary and stenographer to the late Philip D. Armour from 1888 until 1893. Early in 1894 he founded the Fertilizer Department, as Department Manager, and is a pioneer in the development of packing-house by-products and chemical fertilizers. In 1910 the enterprise was incorporated under the name of the Armour Fertilizer Works, of which he became President and a Director, and has since retained this position. He is also a director and Vice President of Armour & Company.

Beside his connection with these enterprises, Mr. MacDowell has also been active in the promotion and development of numerous other projects, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He is President of the Tennessee Chemical Company, of Nashville, Tennessee, and also served in the same capacity of the Planters' Fertilizer & Chemical Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, and of the Marietta Fertilizer Company of Atlanta, Georgia. With an associate in 1915 he developed the alunite potash alumina mine at Marysvale, Utah, which was the first producing potash mine in America. He was Vice President of the Mineral Products Corporation operating this property. He is a Director in the Garfield National Bank of New York.

In 1910 he was one of a committee of three aiding the Department of State in the so-called "potash war" with Germany, visiting that country a number of times in this connection. He was a member of the Committee on Chemicals of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense during the summer of 1917. In the fall of 1917 he organized the Chemicals Division of the War Industries Board handling chemical and explosive materials, and served as its director in Washington during the war period.

In 1919 Mr. MacDowell served as Associate Economic Advisor of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris, and was chairman of many meetings of the Allied and German experts at Versailles. He was a member of the Committee on Germany, also committees for disposal of war stocks, dyes, etc., and assisted in formulating the chemical and other repara-

tions clauses in the treaty, and witnessed the signing of the latter.

He was a delegate and speaker at the organization meeting of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris, 1919. He was a delegate and speaker at President Harding's Agricultural Conference at Washington, D. C., in 1921, and was Chairman of the American Section of the Trade and Industry Group of the International Chamber of Commerce Conference at Rome in 1923. He was also a delegate and speaker at the Department of Agriculture's National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products at Washington in 1924. He served as a member of the Board of Overseers' Committee on Chemistry, Harvard College, 1920-24, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Development of Chemistry of the University of Chicago, 1926. In August 1926 he presided as a conference and round table leader on Fertilizer Materials and their Political Significance at the Institute of Politics, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

In 1927 he was a delegate and chairman of the American Section on "International Ententes" International Chamber of Commerce Congress, Stockholm, Sweden. He was Speaker at the first Congress of the International Society of Soil Science, Washington, D. C.—June, 1927. He was also speaker at the Second International Conference on Bituminous Coal, at Pittsburgh, in 1928.

In acknowledgment of faithful and expert services rendered the United States and foreign countries, Mr. MacDowell has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by France; Commander of the Crown by Belgium; and Knight of the Crown by Italy.

Mr. MacDowell has also gained a reputation as a writer, and is the author of "German and Other Sources of Potash Supply"; "The Significance of Yorktown"; "The Problem of Muscle Shoals," and many technical and economic articles. He is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, among which are the National Fertilizer Association, of which he was President four years—1904-05 and 1921-22; the Western Society of Engineers, of which he was President in 1921; the Executive Board of the American Engineering Council, of which he was a member in 1922-23; the Chicago Historical Society, American Geographical Society, Amer-

ican Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science of New York, American Chemical Society, American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Illinois State Academy of Science, International Society of Soil Science, Society of American Military Engineers and the Army Ordnance Association. He is a Fellow of the Royal

Society of Arts of Great Britain. His club affiliations are the Chicago, University, Union League, Engineers, Glenview, Old Elm, Saddle & Sirloin, and Knollwood of Chicago; Bankers and Chemists of New York; the Metropolitan and Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C.

Mr. MacDowell was married October 25, 1892, to Miss Janet Borland of Chicago, daughter of Dr. Matthew L. and Emily (Robinson) Borland.

## JOHN ALDEN SPOOR.

John Alden Spoor was born at Freehold, New York, September 30, 1851, a son of Rev. John Spoor and Amanda (Alden) Spoor. As a boy he attended the schools near his home, and later the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, New York.

He came to Chicago in 1886. We print here a brief resume of his very exceptional business career. He was made Superintendent and later General Manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and so continued until 1897. In that year he was made President of the Chicago Junction Railway Company. Subsequently, he was Chairman of their Board of Directors for many years. He was President and later Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.

He also was a Director of the Chicago City Railway and its connecting lines; of the Union Stock Yards of New Jersey, the Pullman Company, the First National Bank of Chicago, the National Safe Deposit Company, the Stock Yards National Bank of Chicago, the National Surety Company, the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, and of Montgomery Ward & Company. He also did a great deal to develop the Central Manufacturing District of Chicago.

He was a Trustee of the Newberry Library, St. Luke's Hospital (President), the Children's Memorial Hospital and of the Chicago Historical Society.

He was a member of the Sons of the American

Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Bibliophile Society. His clubs were the Metropolitan, Grolier, New York Yacht, Midday and Guarantee clubs, all of New York; and the Chicago Club, the Midday, Chicago Athletic Association, Saddle and Cycle, Onwentsia, Commercial, Shore Acres of Chicago, the Jekyl Island Club of Brunswick, Georgia, the Royal Automobile Club of London, and the Travelers Club of Paris.

He was a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, and of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Mr. Spoor was married February 12, 1889, to Miss Frances Samuel, of St. Louis, Missouri, a daughter of Webb M. and Anna M. (Russell) Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Spoor have one daughter, Caryl Spoor (Mrs. Thornhill Broome). There are three grandchildren, John Spoor Broome, Elizabeth Thornhill Broome, and Caryl Spoor Bagshaw Broome.

The family home has been at 1526 North State Parkway, Chicago, for the past thirty-one years.

The death of John A. Spoor occurred October 15, 1926. He will be greatly missed for he was notably just and able and devoted to the things that are fine. He was identified with the growth and betterment of Chicago for over thirty years. He was a man of world-wise consequence. His connections were exceedingly comprehensive, and his life contributed in a most important degree to many works that have been indispensable to Chicago's development.

## OSCAR JOEL NOTHENBERG.

Doctor Nothenberg was born in Sweden, June 19, 1874, a son of Anders J. and Christina (Peterson) Janson. His early education was obtained in the primary and grammar schools of his native country, in which he pursued his studies until attaining the age of fourteen. He then became a student in the Slöid

and Manual Training School there, and continued his studies in that institution until 1890. In 1892 he came to Chicago, where he continued his studies in the grammar evening school for three years. He was then a student in Riverston Academy for two years and one year in the Chicago Athenaeum. Having determined upon





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*John Allen Spooner*



the practice of medicine as a life work, he then entered the National Medical University, Chicago, and later the Dearborn Medical College, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after completing his medical course he established himself in the practice of medicine at Chicago and has since been an active factor in the medical profession of this city.

Doctor Nothenberg became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1898. From 1907 until 1911, Doctor Nothenberg was Demonstrator of Anatomy, lecturer in Neurologic Anatomy and Clinical Instructor in Otorhinolaryngology at the Reliance Medical College, and from 1913 until 1915 he was Clinical Assistant in Otolaryngology at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, and since the latter date he has been Professor of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology at that institution. Attending Otologist and Rhinologist to the American Hospital, Chicago, 1928. As Health Officer of the Chicago Department of Health in 1909, he rendered effective service to that body. He was

also President of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the Lyman Trumbull School in 1912-14, and likewise rendered valuable service to that organization. He served as Medical Examiner of Exemption Board No. 60, for Selective Service at Chicago in 1917 and was a volunteer Red Cross physician in 1918. He was Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service in 1918. He has also gained distinction as a writer and is the author of "Modification of the Submucous Resection Operation," "New Method of Controlling Hemorrhage After Tonsilectomy," etc.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, a Mason and a member of Kiwanis.

Doctor Nothenberg was married April 27, 1901, to Miss Esther S. Jacobson, of Chicago, a daughter of Per S. and Esther C. Jacobson, and of this union were born two daughters: Esther Christina Mercedes, who is the wife of Doctor Henry P. Dorman, and Alice Lydia Angela, wife of Jeff E. Corydon Jr.

## JOHN NUVEEN, V.

John Nuveen, V. was born in Altona, Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, (now Germany), August 26, 1864, of Dutch ancestry, his father being at that time a citizen of Holland. He comes of prominent old Holland families which date back many generations in the history of that country, his paternal grandfather, John Nuveen, III being the most prominent shipbuilder of Holland in his day.

Coming to Chicago with his parents, John Nuveen, IV and Margaret Christina (Reimer) Nuveen, when two years of age, Mr. Nuveen grew up with that city. He attended the grade schools of Chicago and of Kalamazoo, Michigan, the West Division High School and Souder's Business College of Chicago.

He began his commercial career in his father's dry goods business. He later became secretary for the wholesale grocery firm of Chapman & Smith Company, and was identified with that concern until 1898.

Resigning in this year, Mr. Nuveen embarked in the investment banking business in the First National Bank Building of Chicago, under the firm name of John Nuveen & Company; and he still maintains his business in the same building. The firm makes a specialty of municipal bonds;

and under Mr. Nuveen's able and conservative management it has become one of the notable enterprises of the city. Mr. Nuveen is also vice-president of the Columbia Bank Note Company.

Mr. Nuveen is greatly interested in the welfare of deserving young men, and has done much to aid them in their intellectual advancement and life work. He is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association College of Chicago, Illinois, and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago; of the Pacific Garden Mission, and of the Immanuel Baptist Church. He is a director of the Sunday Evening Club, which conducts religious services at Orchestra Hall, and was formerly president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union. He is national President of the American Baptist Publication Society; is an active member of the Immanuel Baptist Church, having been Sunday School Superintendent for more than twenty years and is interested in all good work of that organization. He is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Mid-Day, Quadrangle, and Olympia Fields Country clubs of Chicago, and the Muskegon Country, White Lake Golf and Yacht and the Knapp Island Gun Clubs, and is prominent in both social and business circles.



Mr. Nuveen has been twice married. June 18, 1895, he married Ida E. Strawbridge, of Chicago, a daughter of William C. Strawbridge and Esther (Starbuck) Strawbridge. She died January 23, 1910, leaving one son, John Nuveen, VI. She was ever active in all good work, and was president of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society at the time of her death.

On June 21, 1912, Mr. Nuveen married Anna M. Strawbridge, a sister of his first wife. She is likewise active in social and munificent work, being at this writing (1928), the president of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society. The family home in Chicago is at 5312 Hyde Park boulevard and Mr. Nuveen also has a summer home at White Lake, Michigan.

## WELLINGTON LEAVITT.

Wellington Leavitt was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on August 5, 1854, a son of Calvin and Sarah (Whitman) Leavitt. He was the youngest of seven children. The Leavitts are one of the early families of Maine and the Whitmans are of Puritan stock.

Wellington Leavitt attended public school in Bridgewater. After his boyhood days were past he went into the cattle business, with his father, under the firm name of Leavitt & Son at Brighton, Massachusetts. He became one of the most able cattle buyers in that section of the country.

In 1883 he was asked by Mr. Gustavus F. Swift, of Swift & Company, Packers, to come to Chicago and take charge of the cattle buying for this great organization. Mr. Leavitt accepted, and on August 1, 1883, he became head of their cattle buying department. He continued in that office throughout all the remaining years of his life. Speaking of him an official of Swift & Company said:

"He was one of the early associates of Gustavus F. Swift, founder of Swift & Company, his first connection with the cattle business having been begun with his father in Massachusetts. Mr. Swift then just beginning to buy cattle on the Chicago market bought hundreds of heads for Leavitt & Son and shipped them alive to the eastern state. When the business of Swift & Company grew too large for Mr. Swift and his sons, Louis F. and Edward F. Swift, to handle the cattle buying, Wellington Leavitt was hired

and brought to Chicago. He first came to work on August 1, 1883, and soon won his place among the cattle buyers by the force of his personality and his keen judgment of values.

"'Billy' Leavitt, or 'The Boss' as he was lovingly known by hundreds of men in the yards, was regarded as a man whose word could be taken at its face value. He was consulted by commission men and other buyers alike and when his opinion was given it was taken as final." Mr. Leavitt was head of the cattle buying department of Swift & Company for forty-four consecutive years.

On June 17, 1891, Mr. Leavitt was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Mae Mansfield, a daughter of Ira K. and Emma G. (Cooke) Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt have four children, Bessie Leavitt Boyle, Helen Leavitt Morton, Wellington Leavitt, Jr., and Calvin H. Leavitt. Mr. Leavitt was very deeply devoted to his home and his family.

Mr. Leavitt's life came to its close in his seventy-fourth year. He will be remembered in sincere appreciation. He was a modest, unassuming man and was endowed with quiet forcefulness. Honor and loyalty were the foundations of his character. He was held in warm affection by a host of the men who knew him. For nearly half a century he filled one of the most responsible places in the great packing industry of America.

The death of Wellington Leavitt occurred on October 28, 1927.

## LOUIS THOMAS ORR.

The family of Louis T. Orr has been prominently identified with American history for many generations, his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, having immigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and were moving spirits in that great struggle for liberty and independence.

Mr. Orr was born at Kankakee, Illinois, November 30, 1871, a son of James Nicholas and Emma Huntington (Ainsworth) Orr. His educational advantages were those afforded by Oberlin College, class of 1889-92, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor

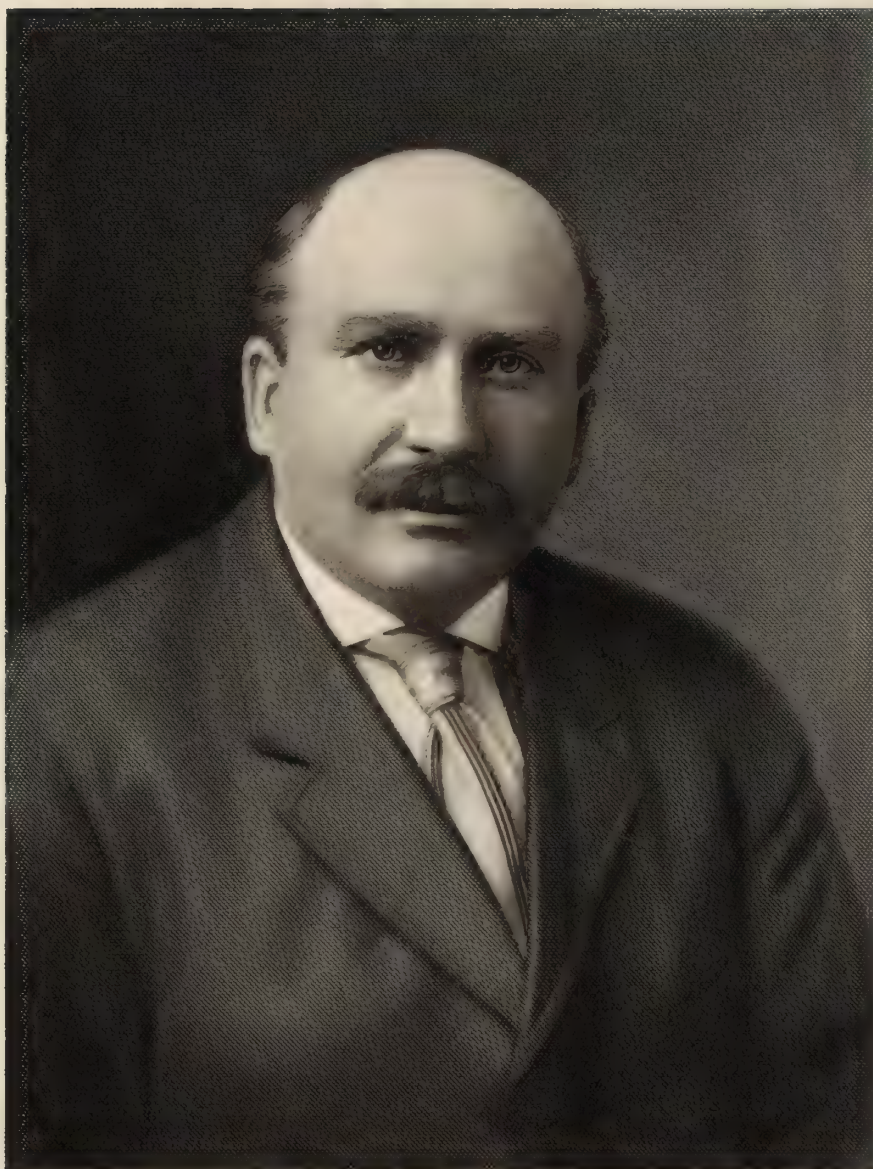


W. Lewitt









*Willard, Milton, & McEwen*

of Laws. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1895 and soon afterward established himself in the practice of law at Chicago, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession, and where he has made a lasting impression.

Besides his legal practice Mr. Orr is also interested in numerous business enterprises. He has been prominently identified with the real estate interests of Chicago for a number of years, being a member of the firm of H. G. Howard & Company and its successor in 1922, the Howard & Orr Company, Inc., of which he has been President since 1924.

In 1901 Mr. Orr was retained by the Women's and Children's Protective Association to investigate charges against the management of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, his work resulting in the removal of one trustee and the discharge of many employes. He was also instrumental in starting the movement to stop hazing in the Universities of the United States in 1922, beginning at the University of Michigan. He also led in solving the "coal crises" in 1917, by appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission and Public Utilities Commission of Illinois in the argument against the embargo of coal by railroads. He also successfully opposed the laws detrimental to the growth of Chicago, which were pending in the Illinois Legislature in 1922. There are few movements of vital importance to Chicago and Illinois with which Mr. Orr is not concerned.

For some time Mr. Orr has been lecturer at the Young Men's Christian Association School of Commerce, and as an instructor he is not only popular, but is thoroughly qualified in scholarship and is endowed with rare gifts of

oratory, ready diction and personal magnetism. His style of delivery is forceful and logical and each sentence teaches its own lesson.

Mr. Orr is a member of the American and Illinois State Bar Associations and of the Chicago Real Estate Board, being ex-Vice President and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the last named organization. He is also a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and is Chairman of the Property Management Division of that organization. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and has been active in many ways in promoting the commercial prestige of Chicago and the State of Illinois. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and Royal League. He is likewise a member of the Hamilton, South Shore Country, Lake Shore Athletic, Collegiate, Midway Athletic, Dixmoor Golf, Michigan North Woods, and the Hyde Park Men's clubs.

In his political affiliations he is a staunch Republican. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian and has ever been active in all good work of that organization.

Mr. Orr was married October 15, 1902, to Miss Arabella Ruth Armstrong, of Akron, Ohio. They have four children: Louis T. Jr., who is a graduate of the University of California and is associated with his father in business; Willard T., who is a student in the University of Chicago Law School (1927); Arabella Ruth, who is a student in the Frances Shimer School for Girls (1927); and Mary Katherine, a student in the University High School, Chicago. The family home is at 5225 University Avenue, Chicago.

## WILLARD MILTON McEWEN.

Willard M. McEwen was born on a farm in Milton Township, De Kalb County, Illinois, on December 15, 1863, a son of Lewis M. and Elizabeth (Ward) McEwen. He began his education in the public schools of De Kalb County. He then entered the Union College of Law, at Chicago. He received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution in 1887.

He began the practice of his profession in partnership with Charles S. Deneen, establishing the law firm of Deneen & McEwen. Subsequently he entered into partnership with

Frank Pease, in the firm of Pease & McEwen, an association which continued until 1895.

Mr. McEwen served for one year at Attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago. He then was appointed Assistant State's Attorney for Cook County, which office he filled until January 1, 1901. Then for a year he was engaged again in private practice in the firm of McEwen & Weissenbach.

The following year, 1902, Mr. McEwen was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois. From this time on, for nearly



a decade, he filled this very important office, with honor and distinction. He resigned from the Bench in May, 1910.

For the following eight years he practiced law in the firm of McEwen, Weissenbach and Shrimski. During the last ten years of his career he was in practice alone.

On October 20, 1890, Mr. McEwen was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Andrea Autzen. They have one daughter, Marie. Mr. McEwen was deeply devoted to his family and his home. The family residence for many years has been at 3633 North Springfield Avenue. Their summer home is at Ephriam, Wisconsin.

Mr. McEwen was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1920. He belonged to the American, Illinois State, Chicago Bar Associations, and to the Law Club. He was a Mason (Knight Templar, Consistory and Shriner). He also belonged to the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, and to the Lake Shore Athletic Club.

The death of Mr. McEwen occurred on August 18, 1927. From his early boyhood days on the farm he advanced, by steady growth, to become one of the best-known lawyers of his day in the state of Illinois.

## JACOB MARTIN APPEL.

Jacob Martin Appel, President of the Highland Park State Bank, First National Bank of Wilmette and The Broadway National Bank of Chicago and founder of the two last named, and for many years an active and unostentatious worker in church and municipal affairs, is one of the aggressive and public spirited citizens of Chicago who has contributed much to the civic and material advancement of our great commonwealth, and well deserves mention in the history of his native state.

Mr. Appel was born at Highland, Illinois, May 22, 1864, a son of Franz and Maria (Hohmeier) Appel, pioneers of this state. Although his educational advantages were limited to that of the public schools, he became well qualified, and in 1905 the honorary degree of Certified Public Accountant was conferred on him by the University of Illinois. In 1897 he became identified with the State Auditor's office at Springfield, having charge of the banking and building and loan department, and served in that capacity until 1910. In the subsequent year he became associated with the Highland Park (Illinois) State Bank and was elected President of that institution in 1921. In 1917 he founded the First National Bank of Wilmette, and in 1923 he founded The Broadway National Bank of Chicago, and is President of both. Under his able and conservative management these banks have become substantial and popular financial institutions and are numbered among the representative banking houses of the country.

Mr. Appel has not only gained a national reputation as a financier, but has won distinction in the management of large affairs, and he

merits a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the country. He was formerly President of the Guaranty Securities Company, Certified Audit Company, and Vice President of the Inter-Ocean Casualty Company, but of late years he has devoted his time chiefly to monetary affairs.

In June, 1926, Mr. Appel was elected Vice President of the Illinois Bankers Association and served in that capacity until June, 1927, when he was elected President. In 1928 he was elected a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association. He is a member of the Memorial Church of Christ and has ever been active in all good work of that organization. He is also a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Hamilton Club, Steuben Club and Medinah Athletic Club and the Bankers Club.

He was married October 20, 1886, to Miss Ida Idler, of Pocahontas, Illinois, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Stoecklin) Idler, and of this union were born two children: Vallee Orville Appel, who is an attorney by profession and now President of the Fulton Market Cold Storage Company; and Miss Mildred Neta Appel, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago and still resides with her parents. The son was a member of the First Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Sheridan, in 1917; served as First Lieutenant of the Three Hundred and Forty-fourth United States Infantry and of the One Hundred and Ninth United States Infantry during the World War, and was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France for one year. He was graduated from the University of Chicago



Mr. [illegible]







*J. M. Appel*









Marie O. Lundgren

as President of his class in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and from Harvard University in 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He also received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from the University of Chicago in 1914. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1914 and for some years was engaged in the practice of law at Chicago. From 1919 until 1922, he was Trust Officer and Secretary of the Great Lakes Trust Company, and

in the latter year he became Vice President and Treasurer of the Fulton Market Cold Storage Company. He was elected President of this great corporation in June, 1925, and still retains this position. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Legion, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the Harvard Club, the University Club and the Exmoor and South Shore Country Clubs. He belongs to the Disciples of Christ.

## CHARLES EDWARD SCHICK.

Mr. Schick was born in Chicago, August 16, 1872, a son of William and Johanna (Boener) Schick. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago and the Bryant & Stratton Business College. He early developed an aptitude for business, and in 1888, when sixteen years of age, he secured a position as messenger in the Home National Bank of Chicago, and has since been identified with the banking activities of this city. His ability soon became apparent and he was advanced to the position of Assistant Cashier and served in that capacity until that institution was merged with the Chicago National Bank, and in 1898 he became Cashier of the Home Savings Bank. From December 8, 1906, until December 30, 1915, he was Cashier and Director of the North Avenue State Bank and on January 1, 1916, he was elected Vice President of that bank. In January, 1925, he became President of the Northcenter Trust and Savings Bank, and has since been the executive head of this institution. He has been actively identified with the monetary affairs of Chicago for nearly forty years, and few financiers of this city have gained so high a reputation for probity

and sagacity. He has not only achieved success in business, but has gained distinction in the management of large affairs, and well deserves mention in the history of his native state.

He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Cook County Real Estate Board, and in 1917 he was appointed a member of the Chicago Public Library Board, of which he served as President for some years. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club, Germania Club, Steuben Club, Northern Athletic Club, Pistaqua Heights Country Club, and is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason and a Shriner. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran.

Mr. Schick was married in 1896 to Miss Ottilie L. Rutishauser, of Chicago, and of this union were born two children: Edna Louise, who is the wife of Charles J. Kuchel, President of the Coney-Kuchel Electrical Works, at San Francisco, California, and Robert E. Schick, a student in Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin. The family home for many years has been at 1722 Chase Avenue, Chicago. The present residence is at 532 Earlston Ave., Kenilworth, Ill.

## MARIE O. ANDRESEN.

Thoroughly aroused to the needs which have been brought about through modern conditions and seeing the value of organized efforts, women of today are doing splendid and efficient work in nearly all walks of life. The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor in the history of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth centuries has been manifested in no way more strongly than in the legal profession, and among the notable women of Chicago, one deserving of mention in the history of Illinois is Miss Marie O. Andresen, for-

mer assistant State's attorney of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

Miss Andresen was born in Chicago, April 27, 1889, a daughter of Theodore O. J. Andresen, a prominent architect of Chicago, and Bertha (Fox) Andresen, and is a granddaughter of Rev. Andreas Andresen. Her educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of this city and the Northwestern University. In 1921 the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on her by the University of Illinois. In 1910-11, she engaged in teach-

ing in the public schools of Cook County and in 1917, she was appointed clerk of the Board of Local Improvements for the City of Chicago, serving in that capacity for two years. She was also actively identified with the State of Illinois Department of Labor from 1918 until 1921, and during this period she prosecuted numerous cases of infraction of the industrial code.

On December 14, 1922, Miss Andresen was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and has since been an active factor in the legal profession of Chicago. She was also admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, December 14, 1925, at Washington, D. C. On September 15, 1923, she was appointed Assistant State's Attorney of the Criminal Court of Cook County, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1927, being the only woman prosecutor among seventy-two lawyers to serve in this capacity on the staff of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. She served as a voluntary worker with the American Red Cross during the World War in 1917-18 and rendered most effective service to that organization. She was a delegate to the Woman's Legislative Congress from the Republican State Central Committee in 1920; was a delegate to the Re-

publican State Convention at Springfield, in 1922, and a delegate to the Mississippi Valley Industrial Conference in 1923-24. She was a member of the Ways and Means Committee from Illinois under the Republican National Committee, and was also a member of the Speakers' Committee in the campaign of 1924; was a delegate to the Woman's Association of Commerce to the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington, D. C., in 1925. She had also gained distinction as a writer and is the author of two interesting books on Old Norse and Teutonic Folklore. She has also been awarded numerous prizes for sculpture.

Miss Andresen is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Lawyers' Association of Illinois, Woman's Bar Association of Illinois, American Association of the University of Women, Woman's Association of Commerce, of which she was a director from 1924 to 1927, Woman's Trade Union League, Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, Republic Woman's Club, and a charter member of the Woman's Roosevelt Republican Club of Illinois. She is also a valued member of the Woman's City Club and of the Chicago Illinae Club, being vice-president of the latter in 1924-25.

## GEORGE BUTTERS.

Mr. Butters was born September 14, 1849, in South Boston, a division of the Massachusetts metropolis, and was a son of John Arnould Cormerais Butters and Caroline Elizabeth (Sampson) Butters. His first American paternal ancestor was William Butters, who settled in that part of Northern Massachusetts now called Wilmington in the year 1665. He served in King Philip's War as a member of Capt. Joseph Sill's Company. A grandson, Samuel Butters and a great-grandson of the same name, were among the Minute Men in the Battle of Lexington.

George Butters attended a private school at West Roxbury and also Brookline, Massachusetts. At the age of nine years he went to live with an uncle at Quincy, Massachusetts, where he attended the primary and High schools. When fifteen years old he entered the employ of Samuel Greves, a furniture manufacturer in Boston, and learned the trade of an upholsterer.

He took up his residence at Chicago in July, 1868, and was employed by D. Long & Company,

upholsterers and furniture dealers, in whose business his uncle, William A. Butters, had an interest. He became a salesman in this establishment, and a few years later was employed as bookkeeper. When the business was closed out in 1870, he entered the service of William A. Butters & Company, having charge of their shoe department. The following spring, owing to ill health, he went to Colorado where he remained until after the great Chicago fire in October of that year. The next spring he moved to Oak Park where he purchased a tract of land which he subdivided and sold.

For many years he gave his attention to real-estate investments and was, in a portion of these transactions, associated with the firm of E. A. Cummings & Company. He was one of the original stockholders of the Proviso Land Association and also of the Union Land Pool. He was one of the incorporators and a member of the first board of directors of the Cicero & Proviso Electric Railroad Company, and was assistant consulting engineer during the con-





Geo Butters.



struction of its lines and performed the full duties of that office. Upon their completion he was elected the first general manager of the company and was later elected President to succeed D. J. Kennedy. He held that position until 1896 and for many years served as a director.

He always manifested a great interest in the progress and development of Oak Park, especially of the portion known in the earlier days as Ridgeland. He not only sought to promote its material growth, but wisely took a leading part in the work of developing the intellectual culture and social instincts of the people. He was one of the first members of the Ridgeland Literary Club, an organization which became very popular, grew rapidly and was eventually merged into the Ridgeland Hall Association, a corporation which included most of the citizens among its stockholders and which erected a handsome brick block on Lake Street, known in the earlier days as Ridgeland Hall. Mr. Butters was President of this corporation until it disbanded.

Mr. Butters always was a Republican in politics. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Oak Park board of education and served six years, being at first Secretary and later President of the board. It was during this time that the first school building in Ridgeland was erected. In 1878 he was elected assessor of the Town of Cicero, and was five times re-elected. This office made him an ex-officio member of the town board of trustees, and at the expiration of his term of assessor, in the spring of 1884, he was elected treasurer of the town. In 1889 he was elected a town trustee for a period of four years. During this period of eleven years of his connection with the town board he served on the most important committees of that board.

He helped to organize the first fire company in the Town of Cicero, known as the Ridgeland Fire Association and was elected its first President and held that position most of the time until 1895. This organization created an endowment fund by subscription, with which it built the first engine house in the community, installed the first system of fire alarms and introduced most of the improved features of the service in the town.

In 1900 Mr. Butters became a director and stockholder in the Yaryan Public Service Company, becoming its vice president and general

manager until January, 1911, when that company was purchased by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois.

After that Mr. Butters was not active in any general enterprises, excepting those of caring for his family and properties.

Mr. Butters spent considerable time on his writings and published, at his own expense, a large volume entitled "A History of the Butters Family, from 1666 to 1896." The next volume he intended to publish was a history of the earlier days of Oak Park. E. A. Cummings was a co-worker on this manuscript and the death of Mr. Cummings delayed its completion.

Mr. Butters was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, of Chicago. He subsequently joined Harlem Lodge of Oak Park, now known as Oak Park Lodge, No. 540, in which he held all the principal offices. He was elected worshipful master in 1879, and became a life member. He was created a sublime prince of the Thirty-second degree October 5, 1875, in Oriental Consistory of Chicago, of which he was also a life member. He was made a Knight Templar, April 28, 1880, in Apollo Commandery, Chicago, from which he was demitted to join Siloam Commandery of Oak Park. He was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple of Chicago, November 20, 1891. He was one of the early members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Society of Colonial Wars of Illinois, Sons of the American Revolution.

On November 17, 1872, he married Maria Shaw Bramhall of Boston. The only child of this marriage, George Russell, died in infancy. Mrs. Butters died in 1912. Later Mr. Butters married Miss Amelia M. Luesing, and is survived by the widow, two daughters and a son, Mary Priscilla, George Lessing and Eleanor Louise.

Mr. Butters died, at his summer home at Clayton, New York, on August 6, 1924. He will be deeply missed for he accomplished a great deal for the growth and betterment of the community in which he lived for over fifty years. He was much enjoyed as a friend. Rev. Dr. James W. Vallentyne, of Oak Park, speaks of him further as follows:

"His philanthropies were many, liberal and secret. He gave freely and made those who sought his support of good causes feel that it was a pleasure for them to ask and for him to give. His list of regular gifts was a



generous one and his spirit in giving was truly Christian in that neither hand knew what the other did in helping where the situation was delicate.

"He was a good man, and no time can ever

come, nor can any circumstance ever arise when or where plain worth will not be worth most. The wealthiest man is the man who is most worthy. The richest is the man who has the most goodness."

### CHARLES HOPKINS CONOVER.

The late Charles H. Conover of Chicago was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1847, a son of William S. and Elizabeth (Gangwer) Conover.

He attended public school in the East until he was twelve years old. The family then moved to Buffalo, New York, and here he soon commenced work. His first position was with Pratt & Company, hardware merchants of Buffalo.

In 1871 he came to Chicago. He entered the business of Hibbard & Spencer, wholesale hardware, as a buyer and assistant to William G. Hibbard. Before many years had passed he came to know every detail in the management of the firm. In 1882, when the business was incorporated as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, Mr. Conover was made a Director. Following the death of Mr. Spencer in 1890, he was made Secretary of the company. In 1903 he was elected Vice President. He became President January 1, 1914, succeeding Mr. Bartlett.

On December 7, 1881, Mr. Conover was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Della Louise

Boardman of Marshalltown, Iowa, a daughter of H. E. J. Boardman. Mr. and Mrs. Conover have four children: Elinor (Mrs. Ralph Owen), Della (Mrs. Eugene Talbot), Margaret, and Henry Boardman Conover.

Mr. Conover was a member of the Episcopal Church. He belonged to the Chicago Club, Saddle & Cycle Club, Onwentsia Club, the Glen View Country Club and the Commercial Club.

He was one of the early and most effective members of the City Plan Commission, and was very deeply interested in the work of this body.

He was a Governing Member of the Art Institute, a Director of the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a Director of the National Bank of the Republic and of the Great Western Railroad.

The death of Charles H. Conover occurred November 4, 1915. He was an exceptionally fine and able man and his long career in Chicago, covering a period of a little less than fifty years, represents a great deal of good accomplished.

### MELVIN ALVAH TRAYLOR.

Melvin A. Traylor, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, was born in Adair County, Kentucky, October 21, 1878, a son of James Milton Traylor and Kitty Frances (Harvey) Traylor. He attended the public schools of his native county, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity, devoting also his evenings to the study of law. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, where he was taught the habits of industry and economy, and the discipline proved a valuable one during the formative period of his life. In 1898, when twenty years of age, he went to Hillsboro, Texas, where he was employed for a time as clerk in a grocery store. His ability became apparent, and he soon rose to be one of the representative men in the business and civic affairs of that community. He was admitted to the bar in 1901 and in the same year was elected to the office of City Clerk

of Hillsboro. He also served as assistant County Attorney of Hill County in 1904-5.

Mr. Traylor accepted a position as Cashier of the Bank of Malone, Texas, in 1905 and served in that capacity for two years. He then became Cashier of the Citizens National Bank at Ballinger, Texas, of which he was later made Vice President and when that Bank and the First National Bank consolidated under the name of the latter, Mr. Traylor was elected President of that institution. In 1911 he became Vice President of the Stock Yards National Bank at East St. Louis, Illinois, and filled that position until 1914, when he was elected Vice President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank at Chicago. He was elected President of this institution in 1916, and also served in the same capacity in the Chicago Cattle Loan Company from 1914 until 1919. On January 1, 1919, he was elected President of the First Trust & Savings Bank, of

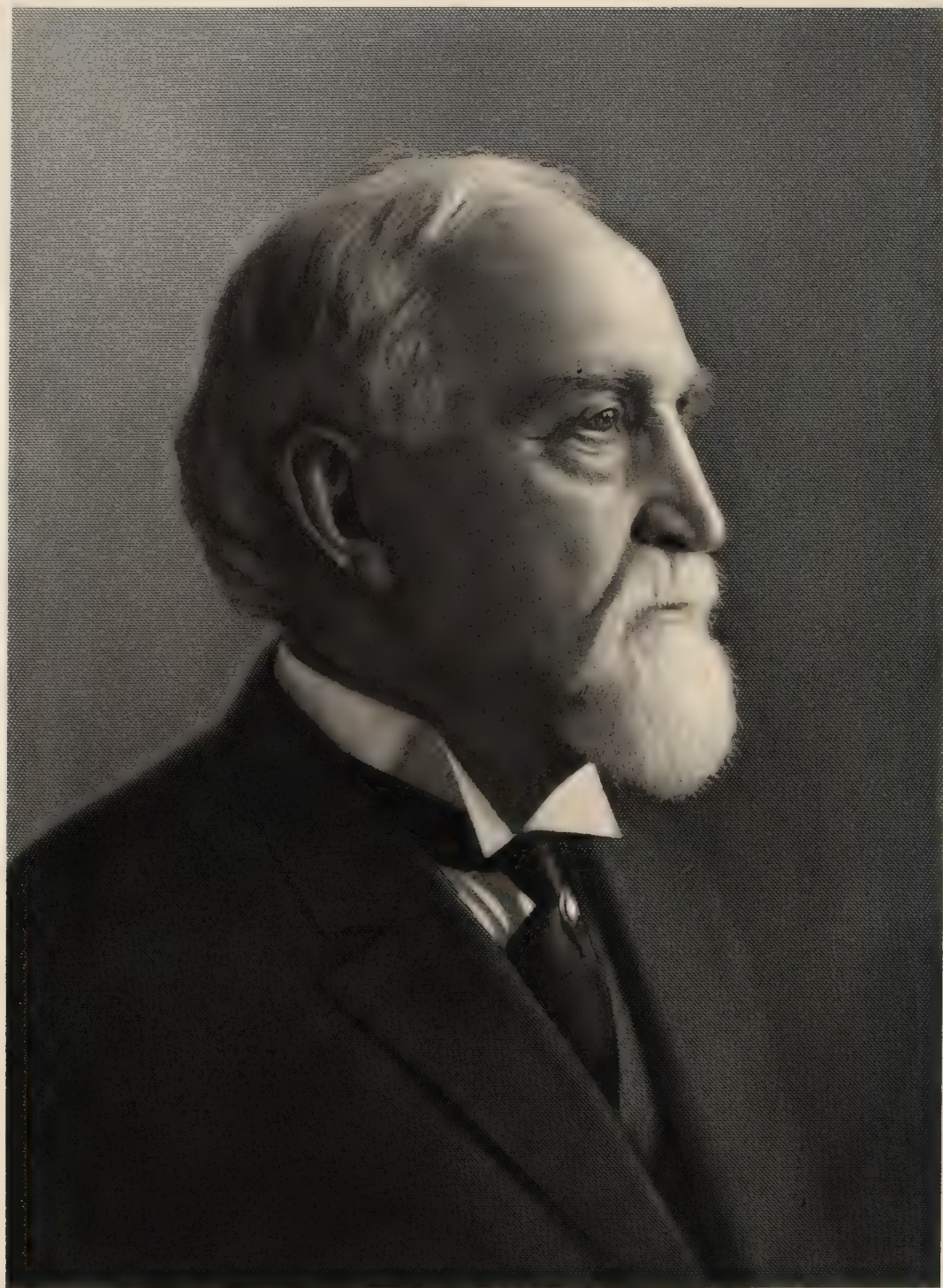


*Charles H. Quenby.*









*George M. Clark*

Chicago, and also Vice President of the First National Bank. On January 13, 1925, he was elected President of the First National Bank. He is at present President of the First National Bank as well as of the First Trust and Savings Bank. He is also a Director of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, of Chicago, and of the General Electric Company and Austin, Nichols & Company, of New York City.

Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Traylor has gained an international reputation as a banker and in monetary affairs. He has not only achieved success in business, but has gained distinction in the management of large affairs, and well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men and financiers of the country.

As Trustee of Northwestern University and the Newberry Library, Mr. Traylor has rendered valued service to these institutions and in various other ways he has contributed much to the betterment of his adopted city and state.

Mr. Traylor is a member of the Art Institute

of Chicago, the American Economic Association, the Chicago Southern Society and the Chicago Shedd Aquarium Society, being President of the latter. He is also a member of the American Bankers' Association and was elected President of this organization at the annual convention held at Los Angeles, California, October 7, 1926. Few men of his age have been honored with this responsible position, and his election not only indicates his capability as a banker, but his popularity and high standing as a citizen. He is a Mason in good standing and is also a valued member of the University, Chicago, Bankers, Chicago Literary, Press, Industrial, Bond Men's, Commercial, Iroquois, Saddle & Cycle, Saddle & Sirloin, Racquet, Glen View and Old Elm clubs of Chicago, and the Recess club of New York City.

Mr. Traylor was married June 6, 1906, to Miss Dorothy Arnold Yerby, of Hillsboro, Texas. They have two children: Nancy Frances and Melvin Alvan Traylor, Jr.

## GEORGE MARK CLARK.

The late George M. Clark was born on a farm near the village of Westminster West, Vermont, on June 10, 1841, a son of Mark and Sarah (Hall) Clark. His parents were both born near the same village.

When George M. Clark was four years old his father died. The large farm was sold and the family moved to a small farm near the village, where they remained until he was sixteen years old. From the time he was twelve he did a man's work about the farm.

In 1857 the family moved to the nearby town of Brattleboro, where he went to work in a general store, serving his apprenticeship, for \$50.00 a year, and board.

In 1864 he came to Chicago. He soon went to work for Crerar, Adams & Company; and by hard, conscientious work gained recognition. In 1874, when Crerar, Adams & Company and Dane, Westlake & Company were consolidated to form the present Adams & Westlake Company, Mr. Clark was made general superintendent of this large business.

In 1878 Adams & Westlake began to make oil stoves.

In 1881, while still with Adams & Westlake, Mr. Clark organized a company to manufacture

Jewel gasoline stoves, Mr. Adams having an equal interest in the new company.

In 1885 Mr. Clark sold his interest in Adams & Westlake to Mr. Adams and bought Mr. Adams' interest in the newer company. Then he devoted all of his time to George M. Clark & Company, in the manufacturing of gasoline stoves.

These gasoline stoves were used in the country and in the city, as gas had not then come into general use for cooking purposes.

When Mr. Clark started to manufacture gas stoves in 1888, there was but one other manufacturer of them in the country.

From 1881 to 1897 Mr. Clark's manufacturing plant was on Superior Street, in Chicago. In 1897 the plant was moved to Harvey, Illinois, and the office to 179 North Michigan Avenue.

In 1901 they made the first "all steel" stove. The business subsequently grew to nation-wide proportions.

The American Stove Company was formed in 1902. Mr. Clark was President of this organization in 1908, 9 and 10.

After the American Stove Company was formed Mr. Clark continued as manager of the George M. Clark & Company Division until his retirement a year prior to his death.



On June 18, 1872, Mr. Clark was married, at Oberlin, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Keep, a daughter of Reverend Theodore John and Mary Ann (Thompson) Keep. Their children are: Alice Keep Clark, Robert Keep Clark, who has succeeded his father in the business; George Houghton Clark and Marjorie Clark, both of whom died in infancy.

For years Mr. Clark's residence was in Chicago. There he was devoted to the work of the New England Congregational Church. In 1908 he and his family established their home at Evanston. He then became an active and earnest member of the First Congregational Church of Evanston. He was for twenty years a Director

of the Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society.

Mr. Clark was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago and the University Club of Evanston.

The close of Mr. Clark's life came in his eighty-third year. He arrived in Chicago as a young man twenty-three years old, with ten dollars in his pocket. He became one of the most substantial figures in the great manufacturing industry of the United States. He was a fine Christian gentleman and the record of his life is an inspiration.

The death of George M. Clark occurred on April 5, 1924.

## WILLIAM H. DIETZ.

The late William H. Dietz of Chicago was born at Troy, New York, February 11, 1859, a son of Martin and Sophia (Jacobs) Dietz, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Troy, New York, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

In 1874 he entered the employ of L. C. Champney of Troy to learn the trade of watchmaker. After two years there he went west and took a situation with the firm of Crowell Brothers, leading jewelers of Cleveland, Ohio. A little later he became a representative for Taylor Brothers & Company, manufacturers of rubber stamps. He continued this connection for some years, with deserved success.

Mr. Dietz always enjoyed travel. On July 4, 1880, he sailed for Europe, where he visited the Rhine Country, France and other parts of the continent. On his return to America he and A. W. Schmitt of New York formed the firm of Dietz & Schmitt, manufacturers of rubber stamps. This concern was later merged into the Scotford Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Dietz became Vice President and General Traveling Representative.

Subsequently he made two more trips to Europe, one in 1883, and the other in 1887.

On June 20, 1888, he was married in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Alice Hogan, a daughter of Walter and Ann (Hughes) Hogan, both of Welsh descent. After a two-month tour of the Eastern States and Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Dietz established their home in Chicago. He retired from his office in the Scotford Manufacturing Company and purchased the Chicago Branch of

that concern. For many years thereafter he conducted the business successfully under his own name, extending the business to handle stationery, printing, etc.

In 1904 Mr. Dietz sold out the business and founded the firm which today bears his name, William H. Dietz, manufacturer and distributor of Sunday School Supplies. His wife and his two daughters, Emma and Dorothy Dietz, have long been associated with him in this business, which serves the entire United States. The firm stands today as one of the most important concerns of its kind in the world, and the amount of good that has been achieved through its work in the distribution of Christian ideas and Christian methods is well-nigh beyond compute.

It is recorded of Mr. Dietz that he was the first man to offer public prayer as a juror in the Criminal Courts of Chicago, asking divine guidance that justice be reached. This was when he was foreman of a jury in a murder trial in 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Dietz and their daughters have been devoted members of the Auburn Park Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

William H. Dietz passed from among us March 29th, 1927. His death closes a career that has been a great and abiding blessing throughout the wide circle in which his influence was felt. He was a fine Christian man, living through the days of his mature years in close accord with his finely developed conscience. His life stands as a truly notable reflection of the spirit of the Heavenly Father that was in his heart.

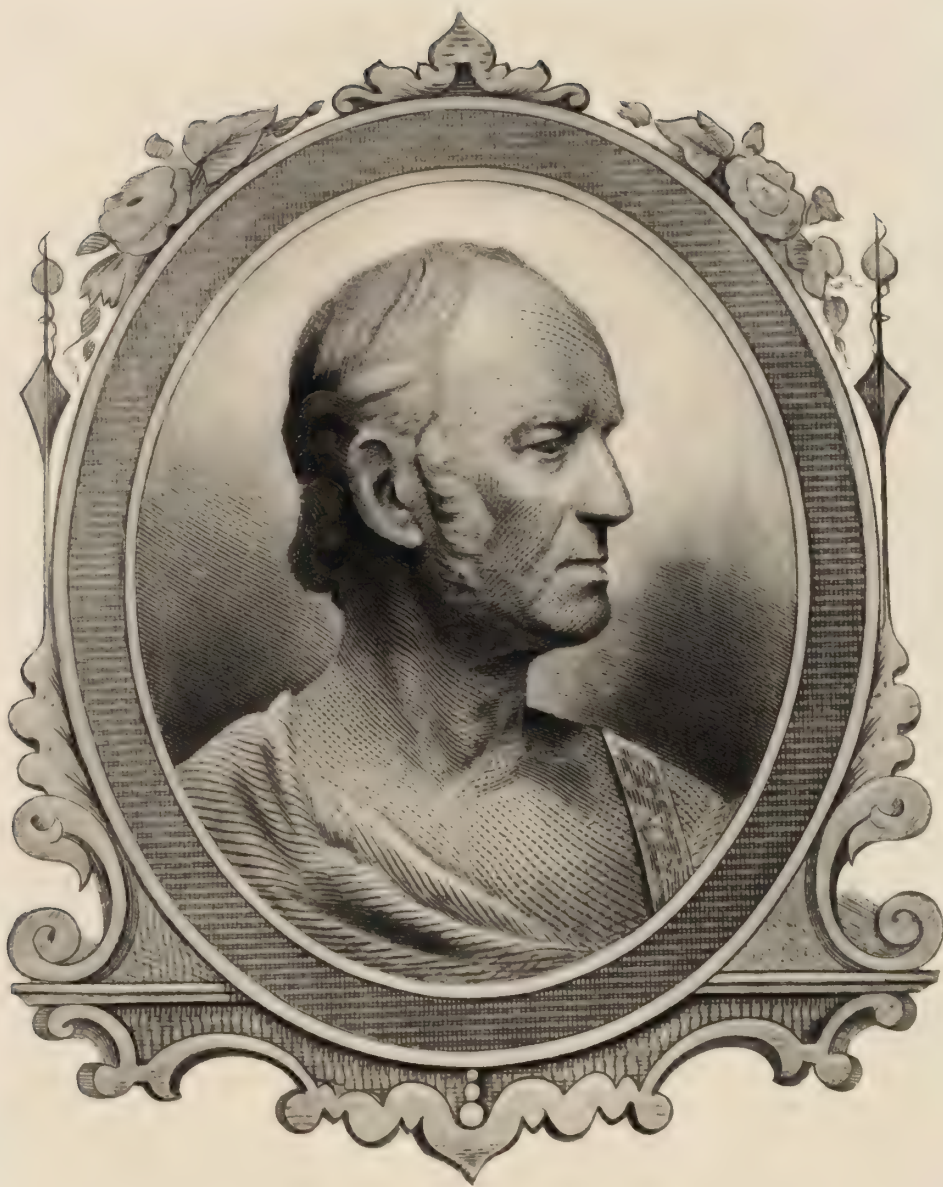


*William H. Dietz.*









SOLOMON STURGES  
FROM THE MARBLE BUST BY HIRAM POWERS

## ALEXANDER A. WHAMOND.

Dr. Alexander A. Whamond, Founder, President, Treasurer and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Robert Burns Hospital, at 3807 Washington Boulevard, has been an active practitioner of this city for thirty-three years. He holds prestige in his profession by reason of ability and thorough training; and as a surgeon he is recognized as one of the most skilled and thoroughly qualified in the City of Chicago.

Doctor Whamond was born at Dundee, Scotland, March 1, 1871, a son of David and Jean (MacDougall) Whamond. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the elementary, grammar and high schools of his native city, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. Like many ambitious young men of the old world, he was not satisfied with the opportunities offered there for advancement, and resolved to seek attainment in America, where greater advantages are afforded. Accordingly, in 1889, when eighteen years of age, he sailed for the United States, and has since been a valuable resident of this country.

Having determined upon the medical profession as a life work, Doctor Whamond matriculated at Rush Medical College (University of Chicago) and was graduated from that institution in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after completing his medical course he es-

tablished himself in the practice of medicine in Chicago. As a Director of Grace Hospital from 1904 until 1906, he rendered effective service to that institution. In 1907 he founded the Robert Burns Hospital, a notable institution.

Besides being President, Treasurer and Surgeon-in-Chief of this institution, Doctor Whamond is also Professor of Surgery at the Chicago Medical School.

During the World War Doctor Whamond was Chairman of the Draft Registration Board No. 85 and in various ways rendered effective and valuable service to his adopted country. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Chicago Medical Society, and keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge. He is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason and a member of the Midwest Athletic Club, Medinah Athletic Club and the Antlers Country Club.

Doctor Whamond was married July 26, 1896, to Miss Jemima Murray Soutar, a native of Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, and of this union were born five children: Alexander Russell, Jean MacDougall, Esther Victoria, Donald Sinclair and Iona Isabella. The family home for many years has been at 4359 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

## SOLOMON STURGES.

The Sturges family, to which Clarence Buckingham traced descent through his mother, was founded in the American Colonies in 1660 by John Sturges, born, probably in England, in 1624. He married Deborah Barlow, and one of their sons, Joseph, born about 1653, married Sarah Judson, and they had a son, Solomon, born about 1698. Solomon Sturges married Abigail Bradley and their son, Hezekiah, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1726, died there in 1792. In 1751 he married Abigail Dimon, and one of their nine children, Dimon, was born October 29, 1754. He married Sarah Perry, and of their ten children, Solomon Sturges, the fourth son, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, April 21, 1796, was the maternal grandfather of Clarence Buckingham.

About 1815 Solomon Sturges located at Zanesville, Ohio, and developed into one of the leading merchants and business men of that city.

In June, 1855, he came West to Illinois, and went into the grain elevator business at Chicago, to which place he moved his family in 1859. As Chicago expanded, his interests increased and he was at one time owner of a number of grain-bearing vessels on the Great Lakes, and for a time he was engaged in a banking business. Originally a Whig, he later became a Republican, and was an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln, not only for the presidency, but of his subsequent policies. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised and equipped the company, known as the Sturges Rifles. He was also a close personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas. The death of Mr. Sturges occurred October 14, 1864. He was a liberal supporter of religious organizations, and was one of the three founders of the Ladies Seminary at Putnam, of which he continued a trustee for many years.



In August, 1823, Solomon Sturges was married to Lucy Hale, who died July 25, 1859, just prior to the removal of the family to Chicago, so that she never occupied the Sturges residence at the northeast corner of Pine and Huron streets, which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1871. Lucy Sturges, second daughter of Solomon and Lucy (Hale) Sturges, was married May 5, 1853, to Ebenezer Buckingham, a banker and commission merchant of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1859 Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham came to Chicago. Their eldest child was the late Clarence Buckingham, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.

At the time of his death, a contemporary journal, published at Zanesville, Ohio, under

date of October 21, 1864, said in part of Solomon Sturges:

"This country has had few men of greater financial ability than Mr. Sturges. Eminently was he the architect of his own fortune. His unwonted success was not the result of some rash speculation by which wealth is sometimes acquired and lost in a day. It was the legitimate fruit of fine business talents, patient and laborious toil, singular and accurate foresight. His mind worked with wonderful rapidity not only, but had unflinching tenacity and untiring energy to the goal of his ambition—almost always too with sound judgment and commendable prudence, thought and consummate skill in the management of his extensive and multi-form affairs.

### EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM.

The men who are entrusted with the management of great financial institutions possess in marked degree certain characteristics, both natural and cultivated, which fit them for the responsibilities entailed, among which characteristics are dependability, conservatism, true conception of the relative values in finance and industry, and an upright and unflinching sincerity. Every community grows in proportion to the expansion of its banking institutions, just as it is interdependent upon their stability and standing. Until Chicago developed its mammoth banks, it was simply an overgrown village. Once its position in the financial world was recognized, it leaped into second place among the cities of this country. Because of the stupendous importance of the banks and their influence upon every branch of industrial, commercial and civic activity, great care has been exercised in the selection of the men who are to assume charge of their affairs. To be thus chosen is proof positive of unusual capability and integrity. One of the men of Chicago, now deceased, who in his day occupied an important place among the financiers of the country, was Ebenezer Buckingham, president of the Northwestern National Bank.

Ebenezer Buckingham was born at Putnam, Ohio, on January 16, 1829, a son of Ebenezer and Eurnice (Hale) Buckingham, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Hale of Connecticut. The younger Ebenezer attended the

public schools of his native place, and Mount Vernon, Ohio, and when only sixteen years old entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1849.

The Buckingham family was an old and prominent one in Ohio, where the elder Ebenezer Buckingham was held in very high respect. His sons sought broader fields of operation and came to Chicago, where from 1860 they were proprietors of the Illinois Central Railroad elevators, and were very successful and prominent among the early grain operators of Chicago and Illinois. At the death of George Sturges, brother-in-law of Ebenezer Buckingham, the latter became president of the Northwestern National Bank, and served as such until he retired from active work.

On May 5, 1853, Mr. Buckingham was married at Putnam, Ohio, to Lucy Sturges, a daughter of Solomon Sturges who was a very prominent figure in the early history of Ohio. They had three children, namely: Clarence, who died on August 28, 1913, and was a director of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank. His most remarkable collection of etchings is now owned by the Chicago Art Institute; Kate Sturges Buckingham; and Lucy Maud Buckingham, who died August 4, 1920.

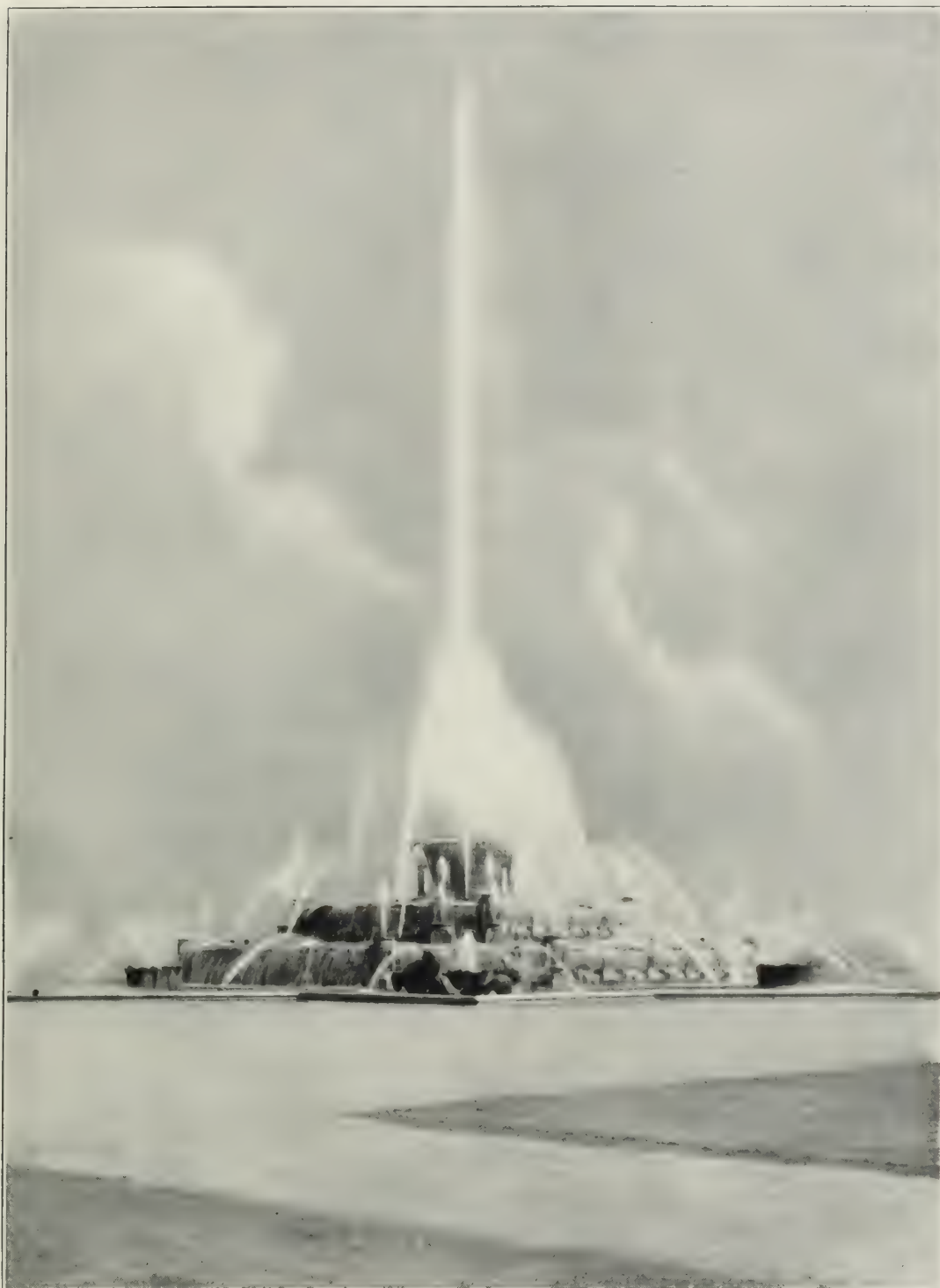
Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham had a very wide circle of warm friends. They were both very charitable, and took an active part in the good



*Dr. McLaughlin*







BUCKINGHAM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

GRANT PARK, CHICAGO









*Charles Buckingham*

work of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Mr. Buckingham died on February 25, 1911, after a long career of usefulness both

in business and civic advancement, and Chicago is the better for his having worked and lived here.

## CLARENCE BUCKINGHAM.

On the twenty-eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and thirteen, the trustees of the Art Institute lost, by death, one of their most highly esteemed associates, Clarence Buckingham. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the second day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and he spent all save three years of his life in Chicago.

He was attached to the city and was one of its useful citizens. He gave freely of his time and energy to the encouragement of its welfare. This he did in such a quiet, unassuming way that comparatively few of his fellow citizens were aware of his broad sympathies. As a business man he was noted for his judgment and integrity, and was called upon to serve as a director in many corporations of importance in the financial world. He was a director of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank. Greatly interested in the welfare of the children of the community, he took an active part in the establishment of the public playgrounds and other institutions for their pleasure and development. He was a staunch friend of the University of Chicago Settlement and gave generously for the support of its good work. Mr. Buckingham devoted much time to the James C. King Home for Old Men on Garfield Boulevard. As a trustee of the Glenwood School for Boys, he was active in its development.

He was a lover of the Fine Arts and was devoted to the advancement of the artistic life of Chicago. For thirty years he was a governing member of the Art Institute, and served faithfully as one of its trustees for more than eleven years. Here his fellow trustees soon recognized the value of his presence. He was a zealous supporter of every branch of the varied work of the Art Institute, and enriched its museum by repeated gifts of money, paintings, etchings and Japanese prints. He possessed rare artistic taste and for many years found his greatest pleasure in bringing together his remarkable collection of etchings and Japanese prints which are now given to the Art Institute. To his intimate friends this collection is a living witness of his infinite patience and

loving care, the result of which is plainly visible in the quality of the prints hung upon the walls of the Art Institute.

This collection includes engravings by Albrecht Durer, of which the most remarkable are "Knight, Death and the Devil" and "St. Eustace;" etchings by Rembrandt, of which the portrait of Ephraim Bonus and "Ecce Homo" are among the most noteworthy; engravings by Martin Schongauer, Israel Van Meckenem, and Lucas Van Leyden, of which "David Playing the Harp before Saul" and the "Adoration of the Magi" are regarded as the gems; one engraving by Matthaus Zasinger; six engravings by Hans Beham, one engraving by Heinrich Aldegrever; four etchings by Anthony Van Dyck, of which special interest centers in the portrait of Jan Brueghel; three etchings by Claude Lorrain, of which "Herd in a Storm" is particularly valuable; two etchings by Wenzel Hollar; one etching by Adriaen Van Ostade; one etching by Nicolaes Berchem; 109 etchings by James A. McNeill Whistler, of which "The Doorway" and "Old Battersea Bridge" are particular favorites; thirty-one etchings by Charles Meryon, of which "L'Abside De Notre Dame De Paris" and "La Galerie De Notre Dame" are regarded as the most valuable; forty-nine etchings by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, of which special attention is called to "A River in Ireland;" two etchings by J. M. W. Turner; four etchings by Samuel Palmer; four etchings by Charles Jacque, of which "La Sortie Des Moutons" is particularly fine; two etchings by J. L. E. Meissonier, of which "Il Signor Annibale" is particularly characteristic; one etching by J. L. Gerome; one etching by Felix Bracquemond; one etching by Jules Jacquemart; one etching by Paul Rajon; two etchings by Felix Buhot; one etching by Charles Storm Van Gravesande; two etchings by Gustave Leheutre; and six engravings by Claude Ferdinand Gaillard, of which "La Soeur Rosalie" is regarded as the most representative, making in all 338 engravings and etchings in this extremely valuable collection.

The Buckingham Memorial Fountain in Grant Park, Chicago, one of the most beauti-



ful fountains in all the world, is the gift to Chicago of Miss Kate S. Buckingham in memory

of her brother, the late Mr. Clarence Buckingham.

## ARTHUR LEATH.

Arthur Leath of Elgin was born at Lanark, Illinois, August 29, 1877. He worked in his father's blacksmith shop at Dixon, Illinois, and later learned the upholstering trade. After that he worked in a carriage factory. In July, 1902, he came to Elgin with \$12.50 as his capital.

He began his career at Elgin going from house to house soliciting work at upholstering. From that small start he built up one of the largest furniture businesses in this country, A. Leath & Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000. Today the company owns a large factory making overstuffed furniture and mattresses, at Elgin; and also owns and operates thirty-two retail furniture stores in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. The factory at Elgin has grown into a business of \$500,000 per year. Six hundred and ten people are employed in it, and in the retail stores. The stores do a business of about \$6,000,000, per year. Mr. Leath enjoyed a national reputation in the furniture trade. He was ranked as one of the wealthiest men of Elgin.

On May 12, 1920, Mr. Leath was married to Miss Grace Andrews of Elgin. They had one

child, Gloria. She, Mrs. Leath, and two sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Bond of Wheaton, Illinois, and Mrs. Pearl Webb, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and one brother, William H. Leath, survive Arthur Leath. His mother died many years ago, and his father, John S. Leath, died in 1926, at the age of eighty-four years.

Arthur Leath was President of the Elgin Association of Commerce, and belonged to many civic organizations. He was a Mason, and belonged to the Weldwood Country Club and to other fraternities and clubs. During the winter months Mr. and Mrs. Leath spent several weeks each year at Palm Beach, Florida, and during the summer ones were at their summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

The death of Arthur Leath occurred Wednesday morning, May 11, 1927. His work during his brief life was of great value to his community and to the upholstering industry, and he is remembered with appreciation by his many friends because of his kindly character, his progressive spirit and his devotion to those who were close to him in business, community interests or social life.

## FRANK FORSYTHE WINANS.

Frank F. Winans is Resident Vice President at Chicago of the National City Company, of New York. Although a native of Canada, he has been a resident of Chicago for a quarter of a century. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States September 19, 1918.

Mr. Winans was born at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, November 6, 1880, a son of Edward Culver and Margaret Elizabeth (Ruthven) Winans. His educational advantages were those afforded by public and private schools of his native city, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity, becoming well qualified. He served as a member of the Queen's Own Rifles at Toronto in 1898-99, but having determined upon a business career, he came to Chicago in April, 1902, and took a position as clerk in the Northern Trust Company. He remained with this bank in various capacities for thirteen years, and was then manager for the firm of Weil, Roth & Company one year. From

June, 1916, until July, 1917, he was sales manager of the bond department for the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, but on the latter date he resigned his connection with that institution to accept the position offered him as Assistant to the Vice President at the Chicago office of the National City Company, of New York. His ability soon became apparent, and in 1921 he was elected Resident Vice President of the company at the Chicago office and placed in charge of the control office for the Middle-West, with jurisdiction West to Salt Lake City.

The National City Company of New York, an affiliate of the National City Bank of New York, is one of the largest and most substantial investment bond houses in the United States. Mr. Winans has devoted his time and energy largely to building up the commercial prestige of this great concern in the Middle-West for a number of years, and its success and high commercial standing throughout this section of country may





ARTHUR LEATH









WILLIAM N. EISENDRATH

be attributed in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts. Besides this connection he is also Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of the W. B. Conkey Company, printers and publishers, at Chicago and Hammond, Indiana.

He is a Director of the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice; Trustee of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club; President of the Chicago Association of Commerce; a member of the Committee of Fifteen; Illinois Chamber of Commerce; Art Institute of Chicago; Chicago Historical Society; Chicago Civic Opera, and the English-Speaking Union. He is also a member of numerous clubs, among which are the Chicago

Club, Chicago Athletic Association; the Commonwealth; South Shore Country; Union League; Flossmoor Country; Mid-Day and The Attic, the Chikaming Country Club of Lakeside, Michigan, and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Winans was married June 3, 1916, to Miss Jane Phillips Conkey, of Chicago, a daughter of the late Walter Blakesley Conkey and Kate (Phillips) Conkey, and of this union were born two children: Walter Edward Winans and Frances Jane Winans. The family home is at 4947 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Winans also maintains a home at Lakeside, Michigan, where the family usually spend the summer months.

## WILLIAM NATHAN EISENDRATH.

William N. Eisendrath was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 5, 1853, a son of Nathan and Helene (Fellheimer) Eisendrath, who were originally from Westphalia and Augsburg, Germany, respectively. The family located in Chicago in the later forties.

The son was educated in a private school here, and later a commercial college. After that he spent two years in further study, in Brussels.

In 1876 when he was twenty-three years old he went to work for Marcus E. Stearns in the lime and building material business at Chicago. In 1878 he founded the firm of W. N. Eisendrath & Company, leather, of which he was made President; and he continued in that office until 1899, when his company was merged into the American Hide & Leather Company. Of more recent years he was President of the Monarch Leather Company.

The marriage of William N. Eisendrath to Miss Rose Loewenstein took place at Chicago,

December 21, 1882. His wife is a daughter of Leopold and Clara (Goldsmith) Loewenstein who came from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and from Boston, Massachusetts, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Eisendrath have three children: Edwin W., Marion, and William N. Eisendrath, Jr. The family home has been at No. 4441 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, since 1913. Mr. Eisendrath was a devout member of Sinai Temple. He also belonged to the Standard Club and to the Lake Shore Country Club.

His death occurred December 9, 1926. He was continuously identified with the leather industry here since 1878, a period covering over fifty consecutive years. He accomplished as much or more than any other individual in furthering the development of this great field of work; and his life was of yet further value during the many years in which he was active in Chicago, through his support of Jewish charities here, and through his gifts to the University of Chicago.

## CHARLES NELSON BISHOP.

The late Charles Nelson Bishop of Chicago was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, on May 28, 1855, a son of Hiram Nelson Bishop, D. D. and Catherine Amelia (Stout) Bishop. The Bishop family dates back, in America, to the year 1636. The Stout family settled in New Jersey near the close of the seventeenth century. Mr. Bishop is also a descendant of Samuel Chapin who founded the city of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Charles Nelson Bishop attended public school in Chicago. When he was thirteen years old

his father died; and soon thereafter the son began work and became self-supporting. He had a real gift for writing. As a boy he was editor and publisher of an amateur magazine, "Little Men." Between the years 1875-80 he was Western Manager for "The Spectator." In the latter year he went to Colorado and there, for three years, was the editor and publisher of "The Summit County Leader," at Breckenridge, Colorado.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Bishop returned to

Chicago and became prominently identified with the insurance business. In 1889 he became agent and manager of the Chicago and Suburban Departments of the Northern Assurance Company of London, England. He continued to be the head of this company's Chicago office for more than forty years.

Mr. Bishop was one of the organizers of the old First Regiment, Illinois National Guards, in 1875.

He was chairman of the Fire Insurance Patrol Committee and President of the Patrolmen's Pension Fund, at Chicago, for more than twenty years.

He was formerly a member of the High Pressure Water Commission.

He was President of the Chicago Board of Underwriters for two terms.

He was a member of the Illinois Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Everett Literary Society. He was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association. He was a senior member of the Oak Park Club and formerly

belonged to the Oak Park Country Club and to Westward Ho.

The marriage of Charles N. Bishop to Anna Robbins Hill, of Denver, Colorado, was solemnized at Oak Park, Illinois, in September, 1903. She died in January, 1923. Mr. Bishop has two sisters, Laura and Katherine Bishop.

The death of Charles Nelson Bishop came in his seventy-third year at Santa Monica, California. He was active in the insurance business at Chicago for nearly half a century. His character was notably fine, everyone trusted his honor implicitly; and his influence in business has brought about much real betterment and progress. Throughout the latter part of his career he was one of the most eminent figures in the insurance business in the Central States. He was very loyal to Chicago and to the city's best interests. It should also be recorded of him that his friendship was very much appreciated; and that he was always doing some kind and thoughtful thing for someone.

Charles Nelson Bishop passed from this life on May 8, 1928.

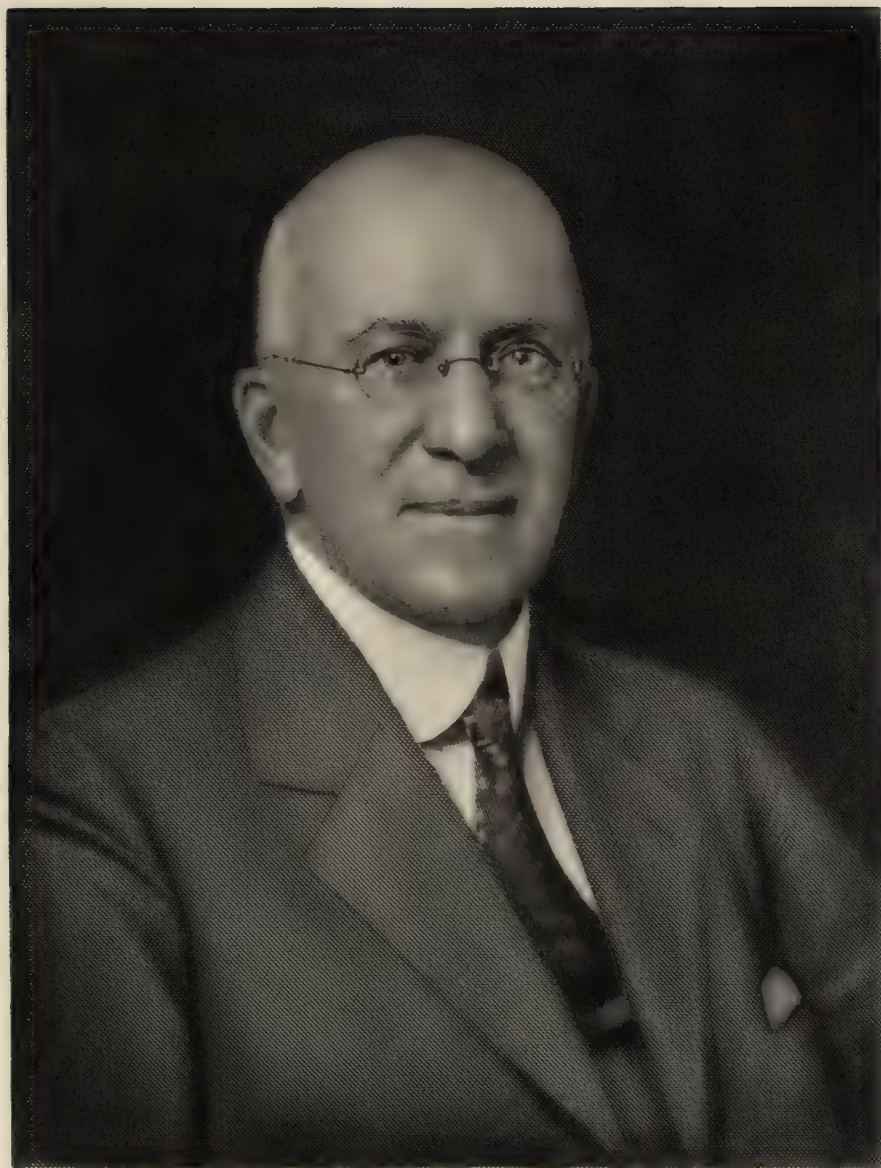
## LAWRENCE GUTHRIE WEAVER.

Lawrence G. Weaver, owner and executive head of the investment securities firm of L. G. Weaver & Company, has for many years been active in the business and civic affairs of this city. In both private and public life Mr. Weaver has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness.

Mr. Weaver was born in Chicago October 18, 1883, a son of Henry Erastus Weaver and Addie (Guthrie) Weaver, and comes of prominent, old New England families. He is a direct descendant of Sergeant Clement Weaver, who settled at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1630, and is also the eleventh in descent from Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower in 1620. His father, the late Henry Erastus Weaver, who is remembered as one of Chicago's sterling pioneer business men, was born at Cambria, Niagara County, New York, October 27, 1854, a son of Erastus Brown and Louise E. (Phelps) Weaver. Coming to Chicago in 1874, when a young man of twenty, he grew up with the city, and he never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his achievements and in which his activities were centered for half a century.

Soon after coming to Chicago he became clerk for the firm of West, McGarry & Company, coal dealers, and in 1880 he acquired an interest in the business; and the firm became Weaver, Daniels & Company. In 1883 he purchased his partner's holdings and consolidated his business with the Cleveland, Ohio, firm of Tod, Stambaugh & Company, the Chicago house being known as Weaver, Tod & Company. He later purchased the controlling interest in the company and incorporated the business under the title of the Weaver Coal & Coke Company, of which he was president until 1903. He also organized and was president of the Belington & Beaver Creek Railroad Company and the Maryland Smokeless Coal Company. In 1904 he organized and was president of the Henry E. Weaver Coal Company, and was also secretary and treasurer of the Fall Creek Collieries of Tennessee. His death, which occurred December 17, 1905, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens. He was vice-president and a trustee of the St. Charles School For Boys; was one of the originators of the Glenwood Manual Training School, and was active in promoting the Waif's Mission and other missions in Chicago. He was president of the Chicago Coal Dealers Association in 1885-86, and



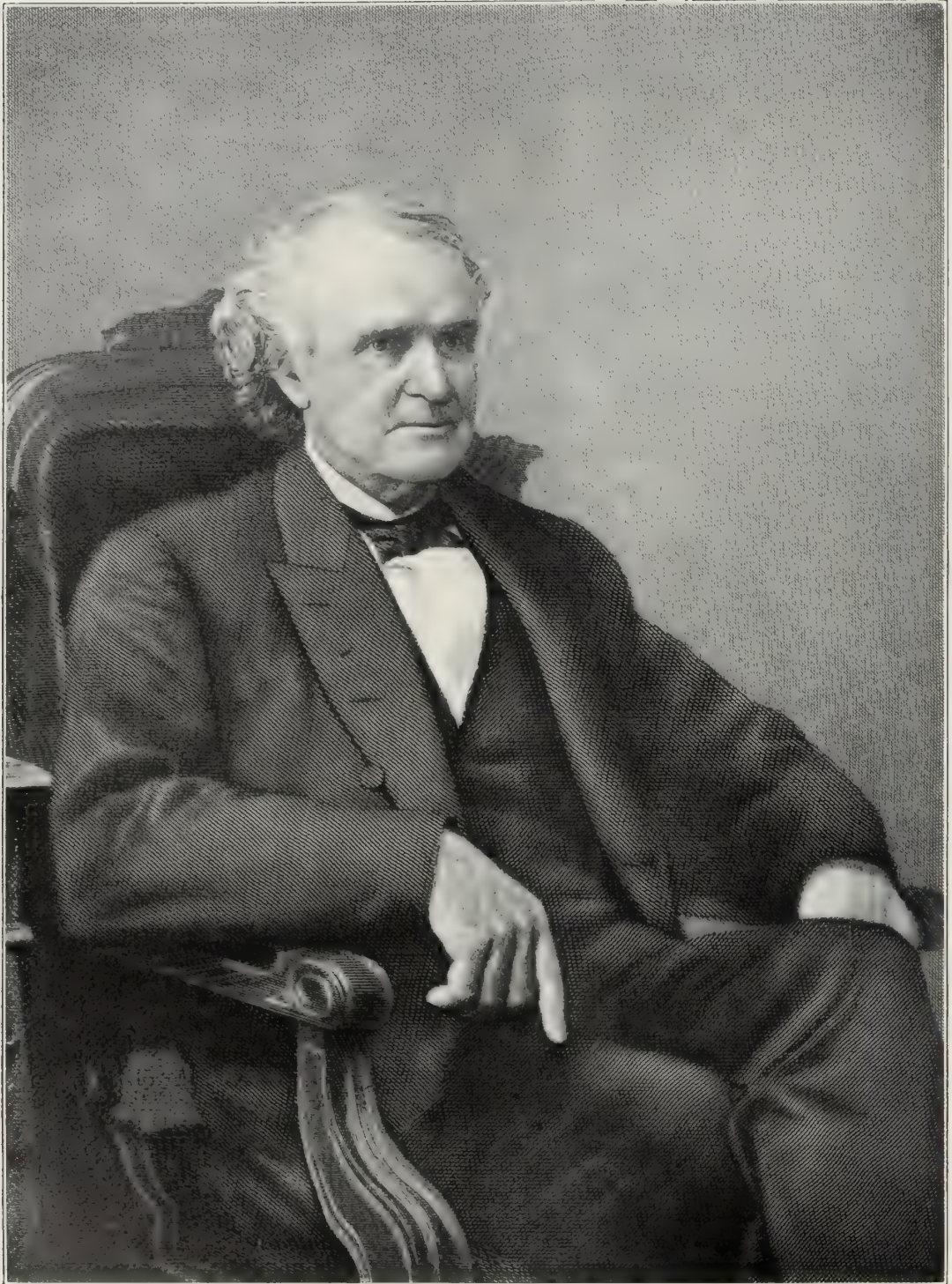


*Charles Nelson Bishop*









*Hart L. Stewart*

was a valued member of the Hamilton, Union League, Washington Park, Kenwood clubs, and Chicago Athletic Association. He was married in 1880, to Addie Guthrie, of Chicago, a woman of rare musical talent and exceptional intellectual activity and beauty of character, and of this union were born five children: Vivian, Lawrence G., Louise who is deceased, Carolyn, and Hamilton. Mrs. Weaver died March 10, 1923, mourned by all who knew her. She was a daughter of Wardell Guthrie born April 29, 1831, at Sackets Harbor, New York, and Caroline (Pomeroy) Guthrie born at Lockport, New York, November 30, 1833. She was the only member of the family who grew to maturity, her brothers and sisters having died in infancy. Her father, Wardell Guthrie, was a Captain in the Union Army during the Civil War. He came to Chicago in 1846 and owned and operated, with his father, Alfred Guthrie, the first tug-boat, named "Archimedes," on the Chicago river. He also owned and operated one of the first ice companies in Chicago and held several city positions such as City Boiler Inspector, Steamboat Inspector, Member of the Board of Examiners of Engineers, Etc. Wardell Guthrie's grandfather, Dr. Samuel Guthrie, Jr., was the discoverer of chloroform, a bronze tablet to whose memory may be seen in Washington Park, Chicago. Wardell Guthrie's wife, Caroline (Pomeroy) Guthrie, was descended from New England stock, including William Brewster and Stephen Hopkins, both of the Mayflower.

Lawrence G. Weaver, whose name heads this review, had the advantage of splendid educa-

tional discipline, including that of the public schools; Harvard School for Boys, Chicago; Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from 1901 to 1904, and Yale University, in 1904-5. After leaving college he became secretary of the Henry E. Weaver Coal Company and was later identified with Burnham, Butler & Company, stocks and bonds, until 1906, when he embarked in the grain business on the Chicago Board of Trade, and continued in this field of activity until 1914. After this Mr. Weaver went into the bond business being associated with the Investors Service Corporation, Brokaw & Company and the Guaranty Company of New York. In February, 1924, he organized the Investment Securities business of L. G. Weaver & Company.

He is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, among which are the Chicago Association of Commerce, Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the American Revolution, Young Men's Christian Association, and Evans Lodge No. 524, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Bondmen's Club, the Yale Club of N. Y. and the Evanston Country club, Wilamette Golf club, and the Union League club. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Mr. Weaver was married May 1, 1917, to Alice Siegfried Olsen, of Chicago, a daughter of Henry T. and Anna (Andersen) Olsen. To them have been born two children: Carolyn Vaughan Weaver and Walden Phelps Weaver. The family home is at 1227 Maple avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

## GENERAL HART L. STEWART.

General Hart L. Stewart was born in Bridge-water, Oneida Co., N. Y., on August 29, 1803, a son of William and Valida (Turner) Stewart.

As a young man he studied law, later, engaged as a contractor with his brother. Together they built many of the important early canals in the eastern part of this country.

With money thus earned he bought a thousand acres of land at White Pigeon and Sturgis Prairie, in what was then the Territory of Michigan. There he erected a log house and established his home. Subsequently he took an indispensable part in the pioneer development of that entire region. He was appointed Colonel on the staff of Gov. Cass. In 1832 he was made Judge of the County Court of St. Joseph County

and in 1833 Circuit Judge. He was influential in securing the Act of Congress that admitted the Territory of Michigan into the Union. He was appointed Commissioner of Internal Improvements and as such supervised the development of most of the early railroads, highways and waterways in lower Michigan.

He raised a Regiment of Michigan Volunteers which he commanded with distinction throughout the Blackhawk War. In 1838 he was commissioned Brigadier General, commanding the Fourteenth Brigade, Michigan Militia.

He contracted and built a large part of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill.

During the administration of President Polk



he was Postmaster at Chicago through the years 1845-9.

The marriage of Hart L. Stewart to Miss Hannah Blair McKibben of Philadelphia was

solemnized on February 5, 1829. They became the parents of two sons, who died in infancy, and Mary, Frances, Anne, Kate, Jeanie, Hannah McKibben Stewart and Helen Wolcott Stewart.

## LORENZO M. JOHNSON.

The following article was written, largely, by Mr. Johnson's daughter, Dorothea Priscilla Stewart Johnson, who was closely in touch with details of her father's life.

"Lorenzo M. Johnson was born on January 22, 1843, the son of Lorenzo Dow Johnson and Mary Burges Johnson. He lived during his boyhood in Rochester, Mass. He was one of the eighth generation in direct line from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

"After the death of his father he assumed the responsibility of the house, the farm and the care of his two younger brothers. He was always self-forgetful to a remarkable degree. In a hundred ways he would show a very unselfish spirit. His devotion and affection toward his mother and brothers were unusual. He graduated from the Rochester Academy and soon after, in 1860, was appointed an aid in the United States Coast Survey, at the age of seventeen years making a number of trips in the West, one with Count de Portales (later the French minister to the United States) who was also with the Coast Survey. Mr. Johnson was engaged in the surveys of Mobile harbor and the projected canal across Cape Cod.

"He was active in volunteer guard duties in Washington until September, 1861, when he was assigned to duty in the pay department of the army. In this capacity he was with the army of the Potomac at the capture of Yorktown, and during the Seven Days Battle on the Peninsula, and at the capture of Vicksburg, in December, 1863. He was later appointed postmaster's clerk to Paymaster Marston of the United States army; and in that trusted position made many lonely and dangerous trips on horseback, carrying bonds and large amounts of money, frequently with an escort of only one or two men.

"At the end of the war, he resigned from the United States army service to go as consular pupil to the East. In 1867 he became consular clerk in Beirut, Syria, one of thirteen authorized by Congress with a view to their being permanently in the consular service. Subsequently he was vice-consul at Beirut and representative

of the consulate general at Jerusalem and Damascus and Jaffa. While in Syria he acknowledged his faith in an overruling God and in Christianity, by joining the little Mission Church. Seven years later he joined the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago. In 1870 he was appointed consul general at Beirut. During all this time he studied law in his leisure hours.

"Realizing that this service would not, under our government, become a certain career, he returned to America, in 1871, after extensive travel in Asia and Europe, intending on his return to study civil engineering, his intention when he first left his New England home. He entered the scientific department of Yale University in 1871, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer, in 1874. He had been for a year editor of the *Yale Courant*, and for two years president of his class, also a member of the Cloister Society (Book and Snake), although it was said he was opposed on principle to college secret societies, as tending to breed heartburnings and unnecessary disappointments. Because of his mathematical precision in all things, he was called 'Triangles.'

"Even in these years men respected and admired his conscientiousness of character, his high standards. Truth was his fundamental virtue, kindness of heart his, by nature.

"Soon after graduating, he was appointed engineer, then chief engineer, paymaster and general superintendent on the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway. On January 1, 1878, he was appointed general manager of the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, and director and vice president of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad.

"In 1878 he married Helen Wolcott Stewart, of Chicago, daughter of Gen. Hart L. Stewart, who was a distinguished early Illinoisan. A daughter, Helen Wolcott Stewart Johnson, was born in 1879; and a son, John Alden Stewart Johnson, in 1880. In 1882 their daughter Dorothea Priscilla Stewart Johnson was born, and in 1883, their daughter Lesley Stewart Johnson was born.

"In 1880, he resigned to accept the position





*Engelmann*



in Chicago of assistant to the president of the Pullman Palace Car Company."

Quoted from the *Railway Age*.

"In 1883, Mr. C. P. Huntington had started his Mexican International Railroad and planned to extend it from the Rio Grande to the Pacific; and he wanted to place the enterprise in charge of a man capable of taking independent command at a long distance from the source of supplies and authority, and of being in fact, as well as in name, general manager, of the entire venture. The selection fell on Lorenzo M. Johnson, then occupying the position in the Pullman Company of assistant to the president. It, therefore, required courage and resourcefulness years ago for a railroad man, who had made name and position in the United States, to break off his connections and move to Mexico to take up the management and extension of a new railroad in that comparatively unknown country.

"Mr. Johnson accepted this foreign mission, and in December, 1883, took up his headquarters at Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, and general offices in the City of Mexico. It is going outside the record, but it is not in conflict with truth and justice, to credit some share of the contentment, courage and persistency with which the young American engineer took up his difficult labors in a foreign land, among an aboriginal population, to the young wife who exchanged a home of comfort in a highly civilized community for the rude accommodations then accounted luxurious on the Texas-Mexican border.

"For the next nineteen years, Mr. Johnson directed the growth of the Mexican International from about seventy miles to nearly one thousand miles. During the time he was with the International, he was also general manager of the Alamo, Fuente, Coahuila & Rio Bravo Coal Companies, and superintendent of construction of the American Development Companies, and general manager of the Coahuila and Durango Development Company. Although sojourning in a foreign land, Mr. Johnson maintained a family home at Winnetka, Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan, and preserved relations with the professional and social life of his country, by membership in the Chicago Club, Onwentsia Club, Chicago Literary Club,

the St. Louis Club, Western Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the Mayflower and the Chicago Historical Society.

"On leaving the International, on December 31, 1902, after almost twenty years with that road, the officials and employes presented him with a beautiful gift, as a mark of their esteem and affection. This bowl was presented to him at a reception given in his honor and that of his family, with addresses and speeches from different men, who showed much feeling and emotion in their expression of regret and sadness at his departure. Mr. Johnson was much touched by these tributes. Almost every man in the audience broke down on hearing his words of thanks to them, and of affection for them. Thus was he beloved!

"On January 1, 1903, his connection with the Mexican International Railroad ceased. On that date he assumed the position of manager of the Railroad and Fuel Department and general manager of the Mexican Union Railway, El Carmen Railway, Aguascalientes Railway, and Veladena Railway of the American Smelting & Refining Company, with headquarters in the City of Mexico.

"On August 15, 1904, he accepted the position of president of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad and allied companies. His work was broad and in many fields. Although his main office was at 45 Wall Street in New York City, the principal field of work lay in the western part of New York State, and at St. Marys, Pennsylvania, at which place he died on Monday, November 28, 1904."

We print these few comments from Mr. Johnson's friends, following his death:

"He was a noble man, made of pure gold, faithful and true in every walk of life."

"He was of a strong and virile race of men and women, whose lives and accomplishments stand for the best and biggest things, and when he, one of the most upright and manly of these, comes to an untimely end, there is unusual cause for sorrow and regret."

"Now, for him all is fulfilled; his life was rounded, completed, perfected. No man could have left a fairer name, and all who knew him will do him reverence."



## STEWART JOHNSON.

Stewart Johnson was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 10, 1880, a son of Lorenzo M. and Helen (Stewart) Johnson, extended mention of whom appears elsewhere in this history. Much of his boyhood was spent in Mexico with his father and mother. He attended St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and he then entered Yale University, graduating in 1902. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1907.

Then he located at Chicago in the practice of law and was in the law office of Lincoln, Isham & Beale until 1915. That year he entered the diplomatic service of the United States.

His career in the diplomatic service was a brilliant one, covering a period of more than a decade; and was only terminated by his death. He served successively as First Secretary and Charge d'Affairs in Santa Domingo, Guatamala, Costa Rica and Venezuela. Then, in 1920, he was stationed at Washington, D. C., as acting chief of the Bureau of Latin American Republics. The

following year he was offered his choice of a number of important diplomatic posts in Europe; and he chose to go to Berlin to assist in the adjustment of many difficult problems during Germany's reconstruction period.

In 1924 a situation requiring careful, strong and tactful handling arose in Egypt and he was transferred to Cairo where he was soon promoted to still higher position in the Foreign Service Office. At the time of his death he was one of the most responsible men in the Foreign Service of our Government.

On November 17, 1917, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Catherine ReQua of Chicago, a daughter of Charles H. and Alice (Haven) ReQua, both of whom are from distinguished early families of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Catherine ReQua Stewart Johnson.

Stewart Johnson died at Cairo, Egypt, on September 10, 1926. His passing occasioned deep and sincere sorrow.

## JAMES KANE RIORDON.

James K. Riordon, senior member of the firm of Riordon, Martin & Company, a substantial and important concern in the grain commission business in Chicago, is one of the aggressive and public spirited native sons of Illinois who has contributed much to the civic and material advancement of our great commonwealth, and well deserves mention in the history of his native state. He has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts, and by hard work and frugal habits he has risen from a modest beginning as a youth, to a place of commanding influence in the business world. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence in Illinois he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability.

Mr. Riordon was born on a farm in Whiteside County, Illinois, February 19, 1877, a son of Bartholomew M. Riordon and Ellen (Kane) Riordon, natives of Vermont and New Jersey respectively, and worthy representatives of prominent old established American families which date back to the colonial epoch in our National history. His educational advantages

were those afforded by the public country schools of Illinois and a business college at Clinton, Iowa, and he was graduated from the latter institution in 1896. His boyhood days and early manhood were spent on a farm, where he was taught the habits of industry and economy, and the discipline proved a valuable one during the formative period of his life. He early developed an aptitude for business, and in 1901 with a capital of \$1,200 earned by farming, he rented a grain elevator with B. L. Funston, at Erie, Illinois, and engaged in the grain business. To this industry he later added coal and lumber to its activities and the enterprise is still being successfully conducted.

In October, 1911, Mr. Riordon removed to Chicago, and on March 27, 1912, he joined the Board of Trade and has since been an active factor of this great commercial organization. For six years after becoming a resident of Chicago, from 1912 until 1918, he was a member of the firm of Adolph Kempner Company, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer. He then became senior partner in the firm of Riordon & Windsor, and upon the retirement of Mr. Windsor and the admission of Charles Riordon and Elmer Martin, the name was changed in December, 1918, to Riordon, Martin



*Stewart Johnson*









*Andrew G. Morse*

& Company. This company is one of the most conservative and successful concerns now engaged in the grain commission business in the City of Chicago, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative commercial activities of the country. Mr. Riordon has devoted much time and energy to building up the prestige of his company, and its present popularity and high commercial standing may be attributed in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts.

Besides his connection with the firm of Riordon, Martin & Company, Mr. Riordon is also interested in numerous other enterprises and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He owns seven farms in DuPage County, Illinois, aggregating 776 acres all under cultivation. He is also Vice-President of the State Bank of Villa Park, Illinois; is serving on his second term as Director of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, having been elected to that office in 1922 and re-elected in 1925, serving for five consecutive years, a record that not only indicates his executive ability but his popularity and high commercial standing. He is also Chairman of the Finance Committee and a member of the Legal Advice Committee of this organization. He served as President of the Board of Trustees of Erie, Illinois, in 1911, and was also Township Committeeman for some years. He is a member of the Chicago Associa-

tion of Commerce; a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was a member of the American Protective League during the World War. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Illinois Athletic, Chicago Riding and the Butterfield Country Clubs of Chicago, and the Four Seasons Club at Pembine, Wisconsin. In his religious faith he is a Catholic and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, Mr. Riordon does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and there are few movements of vital importance to the city and state with which he is not concerned.

Mr. Riordon was married October 27, 1904, to Miss Helen Fawn Quick, of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union were born four children: James Ross, John Stuart, Helen Margaret, and Marion, of whom the first named is deceased. The Chicago family home is at 3726 Sheridan Road, while a fine country home is also owned and maintained at Villa Park, Illinois.

## ANDREW GRAY MORSE.

Andrew Gray Morse was born at East Hardwick, Vermont, March 16, 1869, a son of Amasa and Louisa (Orcutt) Morse. The foundations of the fine character that made his latter life notable were laid during the years of his boyhood when he was at home in close contact with the good, strengthening influence of his father and mother.

He attended public school and the Academy at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont. Early in life he became self-supporting, even while he was at school. As one source of income for him, he and his mother entered quite extensively into the making of candy which he sold in his spare time. It was so good that it always found a ready market. The experiences of these days were to shape the course of the rest of his life.

During several summers he spent his vacations pleasantly and profitably in the employ of two of the famous White Mountain Hotels.

Here he formed an acquaintanceship with several distinguished men, among them Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lord Coleridge, whose advice was of much inspiration and subsequent value to him. All the money that he earned during these summer months he saved and brought home to his mother, in the same coins in which he had received it. Thrift and purposeful self-denial throughout his youth contributed very largely to his later success. Another evidence of the good use to which he put his opportunities during his early years is that he studied music, principally under his father's guidance, throughout many of his evenings at home; and became an accomplished cornetist.

In 1889 his family moved to Peoria, Illinois; and there he went to work for the dry goods firm of Clark & Company. His days were occupied in this way; his evenings he gave almost entirely to the management of a small business



of his own that he had started. Soon after locating in Peoria, he began the manufacture of flavoring extracts, a work his earlier training had particularly fitted him for. So, each day as soon as he was through with his duties at the dry goods store, he returned to his home where he not only made his exceptionally good flavoring extracts, but where he also directed his representatives who sold his product. His business, though not large, met with deserved success. His Sundays, and such spare time as he had, he gave to his music.

So we see that the days and hours of his young manhood were filled with keen interests, congenial hard work and with thoughtful building toward the future. His rise in life came in this way and not through specially favoring circumstances. He always had in mind something bigger that he was climbing toward; and he was willing to work for it. He did not expect something for nothing.

From Peoria he came to Chicago in 1893, seeking larger opportunities, and established himself as a manufacturer of ice cream. Back in his boyhood days in Vermont, however, when he and his mother had made candy and derived a substantial income from it, he had formed the ambition to make that his life work, and to build a large business on this foundation. This ambition and hope remained with him throughout all the following years; and, not long after he located in Chicago, he began to manufacture chocolate confections. This was the beginning of the present A. G. Morse Company, Inc., which after the passing of some thirty years since its founding, holds a place today as one of the largest and most highly regarded concerns in

America engaged in the great candy business. The familiar red box of chocolate candy that bears his name has one of the largest individual distributions that has ever been reached.

Mr. Morse was long an active and interested member of the National Confectioners Association, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and of the Chicago Rotary Club.

Mr. Morse was married October 13, 1899, at Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Libbie Odell Lewis. She died in 1911, leaving two daughters, Evelyn L., deceased, and Julia L. Morse (Mrs. Arthur B. Fairbanks, Jr.) On February 11, 1914, Mr. Morse married Marguerite E. Rowe, who has two daughters, Mrs. John W. Schroeder, and Mrs. Paul Dudley Webster. The family home is at Oak Park, Illinois.

Mr. Morse was a true lover of music, and was himself a musician of fine ability. This was a joy to him throughout all of his life.

The business success that he achieved during the three decades of his business activity that centered at Chicago, was a remarkable one, earned by hard, conscientious work and devotion, and built upon the basis of absolute fairness and honesty. When he began the manufacture of candy, he had to make it, sell it and deliver it himself. From this small start he built up his business until it came to be of national importance. His belief is expressed in his own words: "Your success is in direct proportion to your ability to stand up and take what is coming to you, without quitting." He was kindly, strong, generous, a delightful friend, and scrupulously faithful in all of his responsibilities.

His death occurred February 16, 1927.

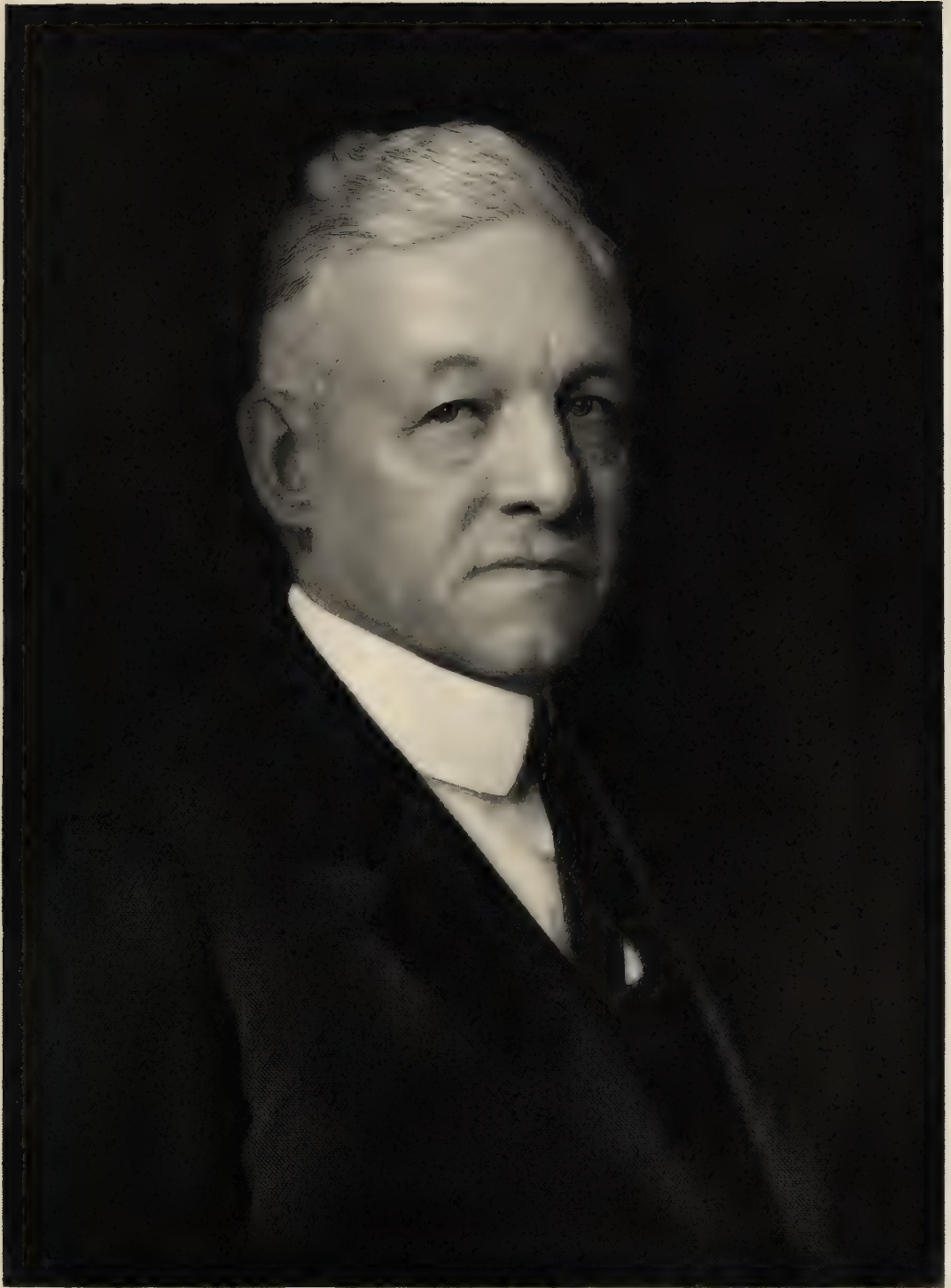
## THOMAS A. NOBLE.

The late Dr. Thomas A. Noble was born at Maple, Ontario, Canada, on November 3, 1858. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (McQuarrie) Noble and were of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively.

The early years of his life were lived in Toronto, Canada, and there it was that he attended preparatory school. Having decided to devote himself to the study of medicine and surgery, he then entered the University of Toronto from which institution he graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. Following this Doctor Noble went to Scotland

and there devoted four years to further research and study.

It was back in 1892, thirty-five years ago, that Doctor Noble established his residence and his office at Harvey, Illinois, and assumed the responsibilities of an ever-growing practice. In the years that followed he accomplished a service of inestimable value to the people of that community. The city of Harvey could not well have done without him. In addition to his private practice he was physician and surgeon for the great industrial plants that are located at Harvey. He was also surgeon for the Illinois



*Иванов*









*E. Wheeler*

Central Railroad and was Chief of Staff of the Ingalls Memorial Hospital.

On January 18, 1910, Doctor Noble was married to Miss Lydia King of Harvey, Illinois, a daughter of Theodore H. and Victoria (Kehl) King. Doctor and Mrs. Noble have one son, Thomas A. Noble, Junior.

For more than three decades Doctor Noble rendered an invaluable service, through many channels, to the people of Harvey. As physician and surgeon there his work was of finest consequence. He was also a Director of the Bank of Harvey.

He was a member of the High School Board there for twenty years and was also President of that Board. He was very largely instrumental in securing the present fine High School for the city. In these ways and in many others his influence was strong for betterment and growth.

Dr. Thomas A. Noble's life came to its close on September 12, 1927, in his sixty-ninth year. He was one of the most valuable members of his profession in the State and was one of the most able and unselfish men that Harvey has ever known.

## JOHN WILLIAM OGREN.

John W. Ogren was born at Westervik, Sweden, March 27, 1877, a son of John Frederick Ogren and Emma Amelia (Strom) Ogren. He came to the United States with his parents when six years of age, and his early education was obtained in the grade schools and the South Side High School at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was also a student at Hamline University from 1896 until 1899; and in 1902 he was graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon after completing his course at the University of Minnesota he established himself in the practice of law at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and was active in the legal profession of that city until 1916, during which time, in 1912, he was the Republican nominee for district judge.

Coming to Chicago in 1916, Mr. Ogren became active in the legal profession of this city and is recognized as a strong factor in the best element of his profession. He is vice-president of the Johnson Shuttle Company; is general counsel for the National Association of Loose Leaf Manufacturers; general counsel and commissioner

for the Elevator Manufacturers Association, and lecturer on "Law of Trade Associations" at the Northwestern University School of Secretaries. He served as referee in bankruptcy from 1908 until 1912; is trustee of Wesley College and is also affiliated with the University of North Dakota. He is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, American Trade Association, Executives, Chicago Association of Commerce of which he is chairman of Ways and Means of the Committee Council, American Economic Association, Academy of Political Science, and the Art Institute of Chicago. He is also a Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Union League, Hamilton, and Swedish clubs of Chicago, and the Crystal Lake Country club.

Mr. Ogren was married July 30, 1903, to Catherine M. Cross, of Hudson, Wisconsin, a daughter of Charles A. and Mary (Grover) Cross; and of this union were born two children: Ruth Catharine, and John Charles. The family home is at 1428 Farragut avenue.

## EDWIN STEWART WHEELER.

Edwin S. Wheeler was born at Oregon, Ogle County, Illinois, April 5, 1858, a son of Edwin R. and Harriet P. (Stewart) Wheeler, both of whom were early pioneers in this state. He was educated in the public schools near his town, and then entered Northwestern University. He graduated from the Union College of Law in 1879. Soon after completing this course he engaged in the practice of law at Nora Springs, Iowa, in the office of his father-in-law, Mr. W. P. Gaylord, who was one of the most prominent of the pio-

neer residents of Iowa, and who was State Senator from that state.

Mr. Wheeler subsequently practiced law at Mason City, Iowa, but returned after several years to Nora Springs. Here he also conducted a private banking business under the title of Shepardson & Wheeler.

In 1885 he was made Western Representative and General Agent for the Newark Fire Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. In 1888 he established his residence and his business



headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. He had charge of the entire business of his company in eight states; and he represented the company for nearly twenty years. In 1904 he retired from this office and became associated with Mr. W. H. Noake and Mr. R. W. Clough in the purchase of the plant and business of the Watts-De Golyer Company, varnish manufacturers. This business was established in Chicago in 1840.

The company was reorganized and was operated as the Noake, Wheeler, Clough Company for a time, and later became the Wheeler, Clough Company. When the business was incorporated it was given its present name, the Wheeler Varnish Works. Mr. Wheeler was President of this corporation until his death. It is one of the oldest industries in Chicago, and one of the largest and most complete organizations of its kind.

During his earlier life in Iowa Mr. Wheeler took an active part in military affairs, and was Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment of the Iowa National Guard. After locating in Chicago he joined the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. In more recent years he was a member of the Veterans Corps.

Mr. Wheeler was a Mason, being affiliated with Oak Park Lodge No. 540, A. F. & A. M.; Siloam Commandery No. 54, K. T.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a life member of the Illinois Athletic Club, and belonged also to the Elks, the Rotary Club of Chicago, the Oak

Park Commercial Club, Pistakee Country Club, and to the Min Dako Wis Tribe, which is composed of devotees to outdoor sports from the states of Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin, as the name implies.

The marriage of Mr. Wheeler to Miss Chloe Irene Gaylord of Nora Springs, Iowa, took place September 29, 1879. His wife is a daughter of Wilberforce P. and Sarah E. (Slater) Gaylord. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler became the parents of four sons: Edwin Gaylord Wheeler, deceased, Arthur Stewart Wheeler, deceased, Wilberforce Richard Wheeler and Henry Duncan Wheeler. The last two sons are now President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Wheeler Varnish Works, respectively. W. R. Wheeler has one son, Frank Hebard Wheeler; and H. D. Wheeler had one son and one daughter, Edwin Stewart Wheeler and Marjorie Jane Wheeler.

The death of Mr. Wheeler occurred December 19, 1925. He was active in business at Chicago since 1888; and he had maintained his residence at Oak Park, Illinois, since that same year. He and Mrs. Wheeler have been devoted members of the First Baptist Church at Oak Park for a long time. Throughout the last five years of his life Mr. Wheeler was Treasurer of the church building fund; and his work and help was of great value in making possible their present splendid church edifice.

## JOHN RUSH NEWCOMER.

The late John Rush Newcomer of Chicago was born at Quincy, Pennsylvania, on August 11, 1863, a son of Dr. John Newcomer, M.D., and Catherine (Middour) Newcomer. The family moved to Illinois in 1865.

As a boy he attended public school and then entered the Teachers Training School at Oregon, Illinois. After finishing his studies at this institution he then took further work at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Illinois. Following this he entered upon the study of law at the University of Michigan, and he graduated there with his degree of LL.B., in 1891.

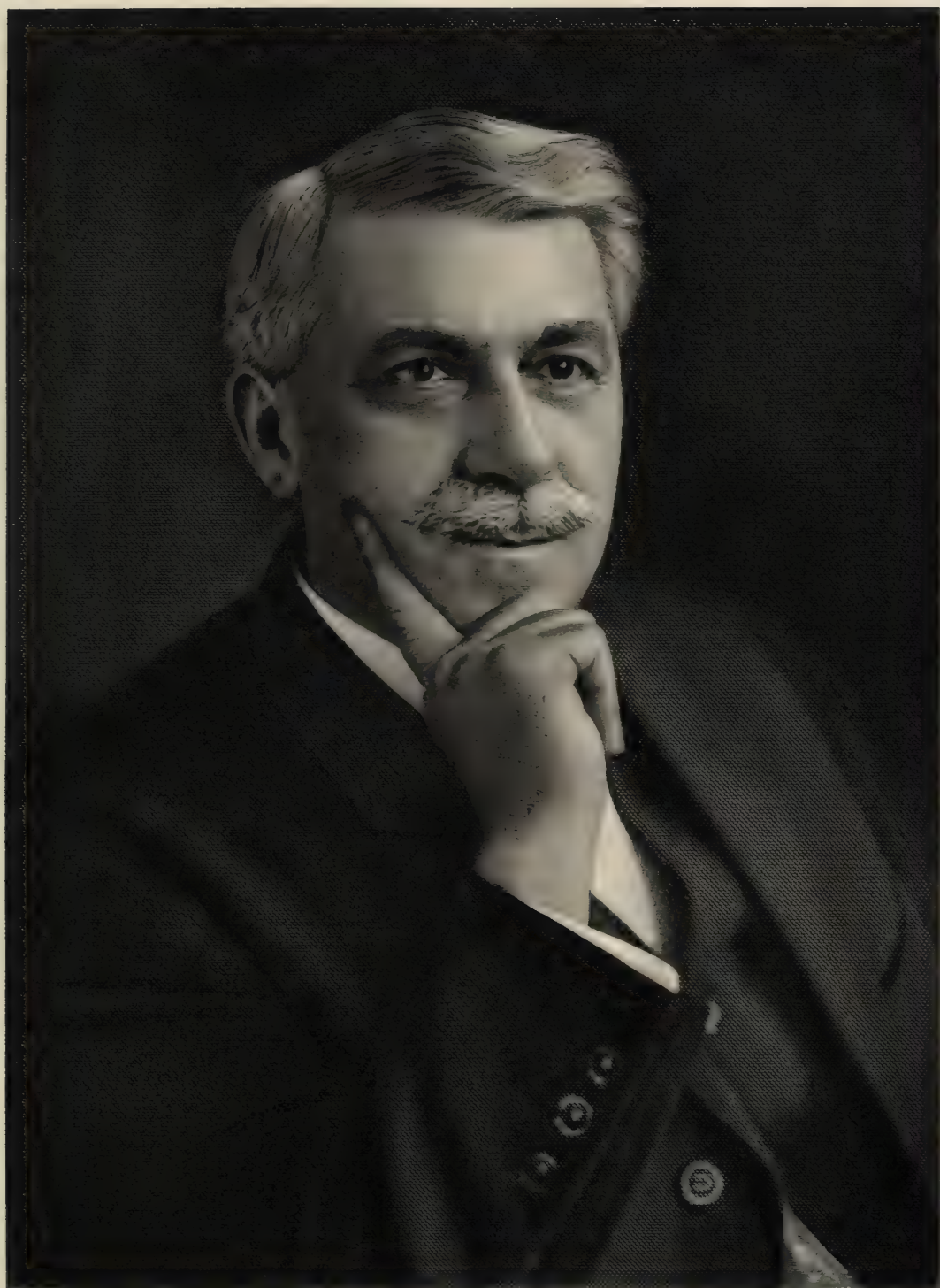
Upon his completion of his course at the University of Michigan he returned to Chicago and that same year, 1891, was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He was engaged in general practice at Chicago from 1891-98. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Illinois House of Representatives; and he filled this office with

credit to himself and to the people he represented, for two years.

In 1900 he was appointed Assistant State's Attorney for Cook County and he rendered very valuable service in this capacity, under Charles S. Deneen and John J. Healy, for the following six years.

In 1906 he was elected to become Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago. He continued to be Judge of this Court throughout all the rest of his life, a period covering more than two decades.

On July 31, 1901, John Rush Newcomer was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Jeanette R. Arnold, a daughter of James and Emma (Barnes) Arnold. Judge and Mrs. Newcomer have one daughter Evelyn B. (Mrs. John Theodore Hilborn) of Chicago. Judge Newcomer was deeply devoted to his family and his home. The family residence is at 5833 Midway Park, Chicago, and their summer home, which Judge New-



John Newcomer.









F. B. Moorehead

comer also greatly enjoyed, is at Ludington, Michigan.

Mr. James Arnold, Mrs. Newcomer's father, was an old and honored resident of Chicago. He came here in 1871. He was a man of high type and accomplished a great deal of good in his lifetime. The Douglas Park Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in his home, back in 1885. He was long a member of the Board of Trustees of this church and was Superintendent of their Sunday School for twenty-two years. Since his death the church has been renamed the Arnold Memorial M. E. Church, in his honor.

Judge Newcomer was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Re-

publican and also belonged to the Lawyers Association of Illinois.

The life of Judge Newcomer came to its close at Chicago, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a man of keenest understanding and tenderest sympathy. He was a fine Christian gentleman. For twenty-two years, as Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, he rendered justice tempered with mercy, and he held the trust and affection of hundreds of people to an extent attained by but few men in the past history of the courts of this great state.

The death of John Rush Newcomer occurred on May 13, 1928.

## FREDERICK BROWN MOOREHEAD.

Doctor Moorehead was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, October 14, 1878, a son of James and Mary Jane (Brown) Moorehead. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native state and the University of Chicago, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. His predilection being toward that of a professional career, he early entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and was graduated from that institution in 1899, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He soon afterward established himself in the practice of Oral Surgery at Chicago and for a number of years was a potent factor in this field of activity. Later he specialized in oral and plastic surgery, in which he has since continued and in which he has gained a national reputation.

Few physicians or surgeons of Chicago, perhaps, have had such a thorough training in all branches of the medical profession as Doctor Moorehead, and as a deep student and a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors have given impetus to the profession in this city. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine from the University of Chicago in 1906; the degree of Master of Science from the University of Michigan in 1913, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College (University of Chicago) in 1906. Besides his private practice he has also been actively identified with numerous colleges and hospitals, in which he has distinguished himself in various ways and to which he has rendered efficient service. He was Dean and Professor of Oral Surgery and Pathology at the College of

Dentistry of the University of Illinois, 1912-1925, is Associate Professor of Surgery at Rush Medical College; attending Oral Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, the Children's Memorial Hospital and the Home for Destitute Crippled Children. In all capacities his work has been characterized by devotion to duty and his professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation.

For some time Doctor Moorehead was a member of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense and of the Medical Board of Appeals of the Presbyterian Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, American Dental Association, Illinois State and Chicago Dental Societies, Chicago Institute of Medicine, Chicago Pathological Society and the American Association of Oral and Plastic Surgery, being elected President of the latter association in December, 1926. He has gained a notable reputation as a writer and was the author of "Pathology of the Mouth," in 1923, besides having written numerous monographs and articles of wide importance along this line at various times. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, Delta Sigma Delta, Nu Sigma Nu and the University, Racquet and Chicago Yacht Clubs. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Doctor Moorehead was married October 29, 1901, to Miss Marguerite Mary Hirst, of Chicago, and of this union were born two children: Chester Hirst Moorehead and Dorothy Marguerite Moorehead.



## WILLIAM C. FOSTER.

William C. Foster was born at Morrison, Illinois, on September second, 1862, a son of Charles and Lydia (Drake) Foster. He was graduated from the public schools at Morrison and then entered Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin. While a student there he was also an athlete of marked ability.

Soon after completing his college training he went to South Dakota. He had previously had experience in making up tax books; and he became identified with work of that kind in the West. As time passed he became one of the most able tax experts in that part of the country, compiling the tax books for many counties in both North and South Dakota.

The Northwestern Railroad Company then selected Mr. Foster as their assistant Tax Commissioner. He was later made Tax Commissioner for South Dakota. His services for the Northwestern Railroad Company, covering a period of more than twenty years, were of great and lasting value. He was one of the most notable tax experts in the United States.

He also was Public Examiner for Dakota territory and he served on the Staff of Governor Melette of South Dakota with the rank of Colonel.

On August 31, 1886, Mr. Foster was married, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to Agness Greene, author. Their life together throughout all the years that followed was one of rare happiness, devotion and mutual helpfulness.

Such a companionship as theirs has always been and still is, is a thing of everlasting beauty and inspiration.

Mrs. Foster, who is known to the reading public as Agness Greene Foster, has given to America some of the most charming, wholesome and ennobling literature of this day. William Dean

Howells said of her writing, "It could not be bettered by any old or young writer whom I now recall."

Mr. and Mrs. Foster came to Chicago and established their home here in 1901.

While living in South Dakota Mr. Foster availed himself of the opportunity to acquire large holdings of land. These properties formed the nucleus of the present W. C. Foster Company. Mr. Foster was President of this Company from the time of its founding until his death.

It can be truly said that Mr. Foster loved South Dakota; he worked for its advancement with all his heart. He did more perhaps than anyone else to induce young men, and especially young married couples, to go to South Dakota and establish their homes and make for themselves foundations for substantial success. His efforts were unremittingly applied to securing a reduction and equalization of taxes in that part of the country, for he saw that was the first step requisite to a great agricultural development there.

Mr. Foster had a deep fondness for travel; he and his wife have visited every country in the world. It must also be recorded of him that he was a profoundly loyal American.

The life of William C. Foster came to its close in his sixty-sixth year on July twenty-first, 1928. He was a man of princely development of mind and heart; a gentleman in every sense of that thought. His kindness and thoughtfulness and the other high ideals by which his own life was controlled have borne much fruit, through contact with him, in the lives of every young man who was so fortunate as to come under his refining influence.

## WILLIAM LAWRENCE O'CONNELL.

As a business man, city, county and state official, and stanch citizen, Chicago and the State of Illinois will look hard to find so strong or higher minded a representative as William L. O'Connell, president of the O'Connell Motor Truck Company and the Illinois Auto Truck Company, and for many years an active factor in the civic and business affairs of Chicago and Illinois. He stands as a worthy example of that element of aggressive and public spirited citi-

zens who have contributed so much to the civic and material advancement of our great metropolis and commonwealth, and well deserves mention in the history of his native city and state.

Mr. O'Connell was born in Chicago, May 15, 1872, a son of Michael J. O'Connell and Anna (Bennett) O'Connell, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of this city. He also took a course in law at the Northwest-



William C. Foster







*Agnes Helen Foster*



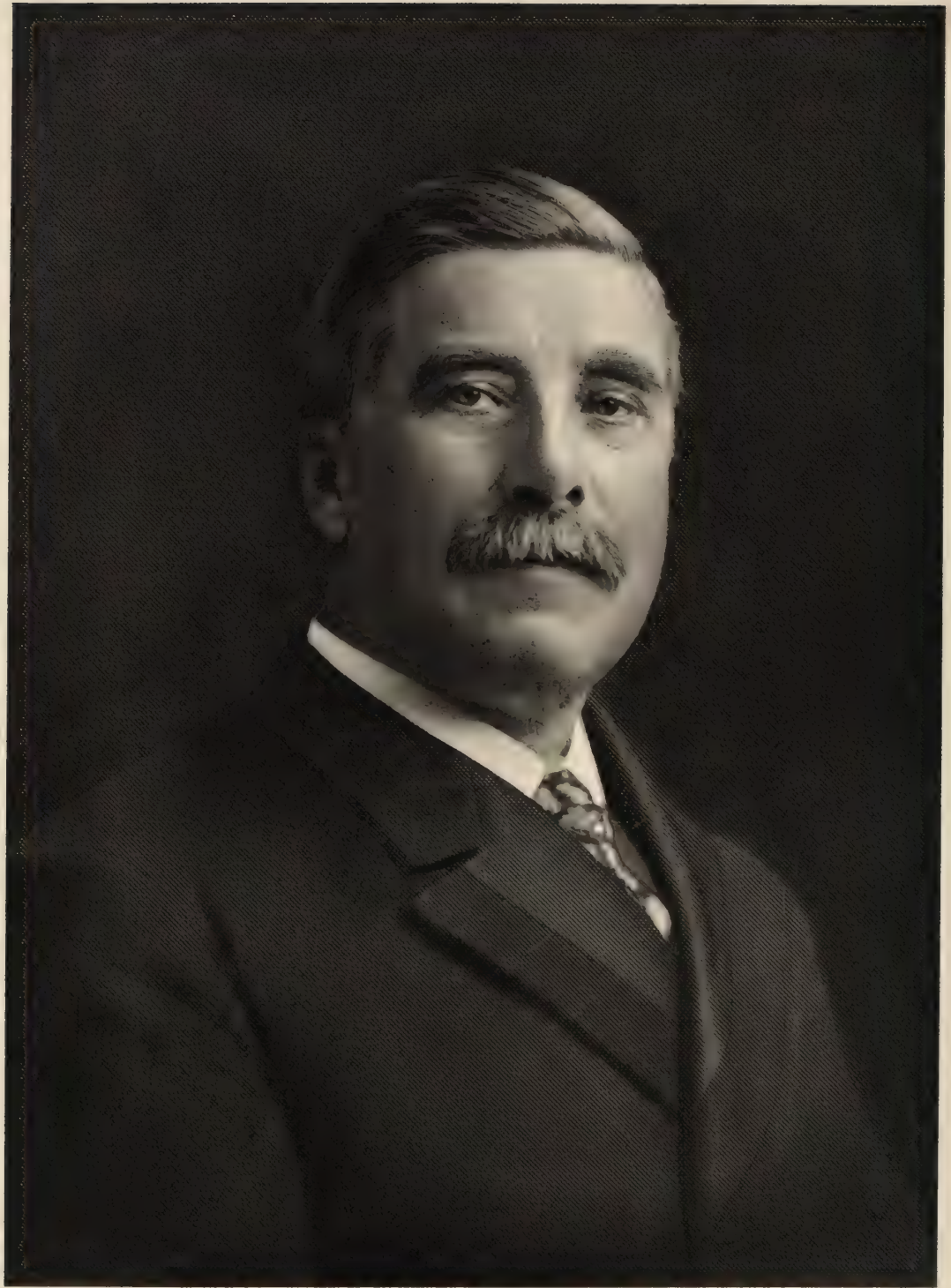






Ed<sup>wd</sup> A. Fox





*Albert Miller*



ern University night school in 1902-4. In 1906 he was appointed Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago and filled that position for two years. He also served as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Cook County from 1906 until 1910. In the latter year he was elected County Treasurer of Cook County and served in that capacity until 1914. In the ensuing year he became Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois, and served in that capacity until 1917. In all his official trusts, Mr. O'Connell performed the duties devolving upon him with fidelity and thoroughness. He not only rendered efficient service to the city, county and state, but proved himself a man of sagacity and probity.

In 1916 Mr. O'Connell acquired control of the Manly Motor Corporation of Waukegan, Illinois, and has since been the executive head of this business. In 1918 the name was changed to the O'Connell Motor Truck Company, manufacturers

of high grade motor trucks. He still continues as president. He began building Two-Way Drive Trucks in 1921. Besides this connection he is also president of the Illinois Auto Truck Company, and a director in the South Side Savings Bank and the Washington Park National Bank.

Mr. O'Connell is affiliated with many leading clubs and organizations, among which are the National Union, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Catholic Order of Foresters, Woodmen of the World, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Iroquois, Illinois Athletic, South Shore Country and Olympia Fields Country Clubs. He is also an Elk and a Knight of Columbus, and is prominent in both social and business circles. He was married July 18, 1905, to Anna J. Curry, of Chicago, and of this union were born three children: Mary J., Anna J., and William L. Jr. The family home is at 4418 Drexel boulevard.

## EDWARD AUGUSTUS FOX.

Edward Augustus Fox was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 11, 1826, a son of Charles and Mary Louise (Sparhawk) Fox and was one of twelve children. He came of an old New England family of Revolutionary stock. He was a civil engineer of marked ability. He moved to Chicago and established his home in 1865. For some time he practiced engineering and surveying, sharing an office with Alexander Wolcott who was then county surveyor of Cook County. Among the very important works Mr. Fox did here are the laying out of Garfield Park, Humboldt Park and Douglas Park. He also surveyed and laid out the beautiful village of Riverside.

He supervised the planning and development of many of the most successful suburban additions to the City of Chicago. Following the Chicago Fire he compiled a plat book of Chicago that gathered and presented facts of Chicago territory that was of great service. He did a work that has proved to be of infinite value to Chicago and its people. He accomplished much, after the Chicago Fire, toward the rebuilding of the city. He was careful, thorough, painstaking; and very seldom an error got into the work that went through his office. He died August 25, 1887.

## ALBERT MILLER.

The late Albert Miller of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Tarrytown, New York, on September 18, 1850, a son of Edward and Sarah Ann (Cromwell) Miller. He is a descendant, on his mother's side, from a brother of Oliver Cromwell. His family is also closely related to the Haviland family, world-famous makers of chinaware.

He was educated in the public school and in Tarrytown Institute. The family moved to Chicago in 1870.

He began his active business career at Chicago in the employ of the produce commission

firm of Hanchett & Lyon. He was with them from 1870-73, when he became a junior member in the business of R. C. Miller & Company. He was identified with this concern for nearly ten years. In 1883 he joined Earl Brothers. In 1889 he was made a member of the firm; and he so continued until 1896.

That year he founded his own business, of Albert Miller & Company, shippers and receivers, in connection with his nephew, E. Percy Miller. He was senior member of this firm up to the time of his death, a period covering nearly three decades. They are one of the largest deal-

ers in potatoes in the United States. Since the death of Albert Miller, the firm is still continued under the same name.

On September 26, 1876, Albert Miller was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Alice M. Fox, a daughter of Edward Augustus Fox and Sarah E. (Eldridge) Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Miller became the parents of three children, Ivan Dunlap Miller, Lelia Eldridge Miller, deceased, and Lindsay Haviland Miller. The family home is at Oak Park, Illi-

nois. Their winter residence has been for many years in Florida. Mr. Miller was a member of the Quaker faith.

Death came to Albert Miller in his seventy-eighth year. He had been a Chicagoan for nearly sixty years. Throughout practically all of this long period he was active in the produce commission business. His ability and trustworthiness earned him abundant success and a prominent place among the leaders in that great field of business.

Albert Miller died on April 27, 1928.

## J. FRANK FOSTER.

The late Mr. J. Frank Foster rendered the people of Chicago a really great service in the many years of his work as General Superintendent of the South Park System. He has now passed from among us, and the following brief memorial is recorded in the Illinois State History as a permanent recognition of our esteem for him:

He was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, March 28, 1851, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Pidge) Foster. The family were very early settlers in Wisconsin. The father organized the First Wisconsin Battery, for the Civil War, and was its Captain. He was later commissioned Colonel in the Federal Army and fought to the close of the war.

The boyhood of J. Frank Foster contained a good deal of work and but little schooling. He attended school when and where he could; but undoubtedly gained the foundation of his technical training from his father who was an excellent engineer. Throughout all his life, too, he was an earnest reader.

It was in the early seventies that J. Frank Foster became connected with the Chicago Parks. Throughout all the years that followed, up to the time of his death, he gave the very best of his fine mind and fine heart to maintaining, creating and improving the facilities in the public playgrounds that have so blessed Chicago. In addition to his supervision of every important detail of the work incident to Washington and Jackson parks over a period of forty years, we have Mr. Foster to thank, perhaps more than anyone else, for the smaller parks that have added so much to health, happiness, outdoor recreation and contact with nature in practically every important section of the great city. His planning, his engineering

skill, and, most of all the wisdom and the vision of his great heart, have created for the people of Chicago what is in many ways the finest system of public parks that the sun shines upon any place in the world today.

He was made General Superintendent of the South Park System in 1891. Although the city administration changed many times in subsequent years he retained that office, which fact is a credit to him and a credit to the successive Park Boards. The plain fact of the matter is that his service to us, the people of Chicago, was of such excellence as to earn a deep appreciation and to make him well nigh indispensable.

Mr. Foster was married June 20, 1877, at Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania, to Miss Clara E. Walton, a daughter of Augustus and Anna (Myers) Walton. They have three children: May Belle (Mrs. H. A. Abbott), George Thomas, who died at the age of fourteen; and Frank, who died in infancy.

The death of J. Frank Foster occurred January 25, 1926. Tributes in recognition of the great and lasting value of his work came from all parts of the world. We quote here the Resolutions adopted by the Board of South Park Commissioners at a meeting held April 21, 1926:

"In the death of J. Frank Foster on January 25, 1926, the Board of South Park Commissioners and the City of Chicago have suffered a serious and enduring loss.

"Mr. Foster was Superintendent of the South Park System for forty-five years and was everywhere regarded as the Dean of park superintendents. As an engineer he was thorough, skilled and resourceful; as an executive scrupulously honest, thrifty and just. He was



*John D. Rockefeller*





enterprising in providing park development of every character for a rapidly growing community. He was fearless in maintaining the rights and properties of the Park District against every attempt at fraud or imposition. In his personal relations he was friendly, courteous and human, intensely loyal to his associates and subordinates. The South Park System is a lasting memorial to his wise and faithful labors.

"We therefore, members of the Board of South Park Commissioners, resolve that we enter upon our records, an acknowledgment of the services of this honored citizen, that we express our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and that, as an additional and perpetual tribute to his memory, the new park now in the course of construction in the South Park System at West Eighty-third Street and Loomis Street we name J. FRANK FOSTER PARK."

## HERBERT WILLIAM WOLFF.

Herbert W. Wolff, Vice President of the American Car & Foundry Company, with headquarters now in New York City, but formerly active in the business affairs of Chicago, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, December 27, 1873, a son of Theodore A. and Julia Sophia (Vale) Wolff. His father was a native of Prussia, and his mother was born on the Island of Guernsey, of English and French extraction. Mr. Wolff became an American citizen through naturalization of his father, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the country which has figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities have been centered since early boyhood. He obtained his education in the public schools of Detroit, Michigan, and in early youth became identified in a minor position with the Michigan Peninsular Car Company of that city. Upon the organization of the American Car & Foundry Company in 1899, he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and took charge of the mechanical department of the business for that corporation. His ability soon became apparent, and in 1912 he was made assistant to the vice president. In 1916 he was elected vice president and placed in charge of sales at the Chicago office. He served in this capacity until November 1, 1925, when he was made the executive head of sales of the entire corporation, with offices in New York City. Besides being the incumbent of this responsible position, he is also a Director in the corporation, and in many ways has been a potent factor in its business affairs.

During the World War period, Mr. Wolff spent much time in Washington, D. C., co-operating with the United States Railway administration and the Military Railways Division of the War Department, in co-ordinating industrial forces for the winning of the War. He

was not only an active factor in the service of his company during this memorable period, but rendered efficient and valuable service to his country. In addition to car manufacturing, the entire capacity and facilities of several of the corporation's largest plants were devoted to the manufacture of artillery vehicles, gun caissons, limbers, camp-kitchens, railway gun mounts, munitions and military equipments of various kinds, submarine net buoys, speed motorboats for chasing submarines, etc. During this entire period Mr. Wolff was actively engaged in looking after the details of the work for his corporation and for his country, and well deserves credit for his efficient service.

Aside from his business activities, he also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation and diversion which he finds in motoring, golf and outdoor sports. He is likewise a great lover of music, art and literature. He is a life member of the Izaak Walton League of America; is a Mason in good standing and is also affiliated with the Chicago, Commonwealth, Old Colony, and Barrington Hills Country clubs of Chicago, the Hudson River Country Club, Pelham Country Club and Lotos and Railroad clubs of New York City and is a life member of the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian, being a member and an officer of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago for many years. Now a member of the Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church of N. Y. C. He has ever taken an active and helpful part in charitable and benevolent work and is closely associated with this congregation in its labors for furthering useful, helpful and elevating institutions and all measures tending to the public good.

Mr. Wolff was married December 27, 1898, to

Miss Kata E. Sargent, of West Branch, Michigan, a woman of engaging personality, and of this union were born two children: Marjorie Helen, who is the wife of Halford H. Kittleman,

a lumber dealer of Chicago, and Herbert Sargent Wolff, who married Geraldine Robertson, of South Bend, Indiana, and is associated with the Robertson Brothers Company of that city.

## GUSTAF WILHELM HALLBOM.

The late Gustaf Wilhelm Hallbom of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Lulea, Sweden, on April 16, 1865, a son of Isaac August and Maria Gustava (Bohman) Hallbom. His boyhood was spent in his native town and there he attended public school.

When he was fourteen years old he came to the United States. He went out West to Kansas for a short time, but, soon thereafter, located in Chicago, about 1879. His first employment in the city was as errand boy for the banking firm of Haugen and Lindgren. This firm was subsequently expanded into the present State Bank of Chicago. Mr. Hallbom was connected with this institution for many years, rising in the organization, through various deserved positions, to a place of much importance. He resigned from this connection in 1905 and was one of the organizers of the Union Bank of Chicago. He was chosen to become Vice President and Cashier of this bank; and he continued to fill those offices from 1905 to 1922.

In 1922 Mr. Hallbom founded the Builders and Merchants State Bank of Chicago. He was President of this institution from 1922 until his death.

On April 10, 1900, Mr. Hallbom was married, at Pitea, Sweden, to Miss Ida Holmgren. They have three children, Aina (Mrs. George Purcell), Greta (Mrs. Grant Broadbent) and Gustav V. Hallbom.

The death of Gustaf Wilhelm Hallbom came in his sixty-fourth year. He was a Chicagoan for nearly fifty years. Starting life here as a boy without any specially favoring circumstances to help him along, he worked hard and conscientiously, did his best from day to day and from year to year; and, in this manner, rose to a place at the very top in the great banking business of Chicago. The story of his career holds true inspiration.

Gustaf Wilhelm Hallbom died on May 5, 1928. His life is a fine record of work well done and of success rightly earned.

## WILLIAM P. HENNEBERRY.

The record of no Chicago business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of William P. Henneberry, founder and for many years the executive head of The Henneberry Company, printers, book binders and general book manufacturers. His career is typical of men who have been the architects of their own fortunes and is interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own ability and less to outward assistance. Nothing came to him by chance. He worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and perseverance, and by industry and frugal habits he rose from a modest beginning as a youth, to a place of commanding influence in the business world, and a review of his career cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation of wise and intelligent use of opportunity.

Mr. Henneberry was born in Chicago, March 14, 1847, a son of John and Mary (Burke) Henneberry, who removed from Manhattan, New York, to this city in 1844, locating on South Clinton Street, and were numbered among the enterprising and highly respected citizens of the community. He grew up with Chicago during the period of its most marvelous development, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities have been centered all his life. Although he retired from active business in 1919, his course was one of secure and consecutive progress for fifty-five years, and through his well directed endeavors he contributed much to the civic and material advancement of his native city. His early education was obtained in the Foster School on South Union Street, near Twelfth, of which George W. Spofford was principal. Later he



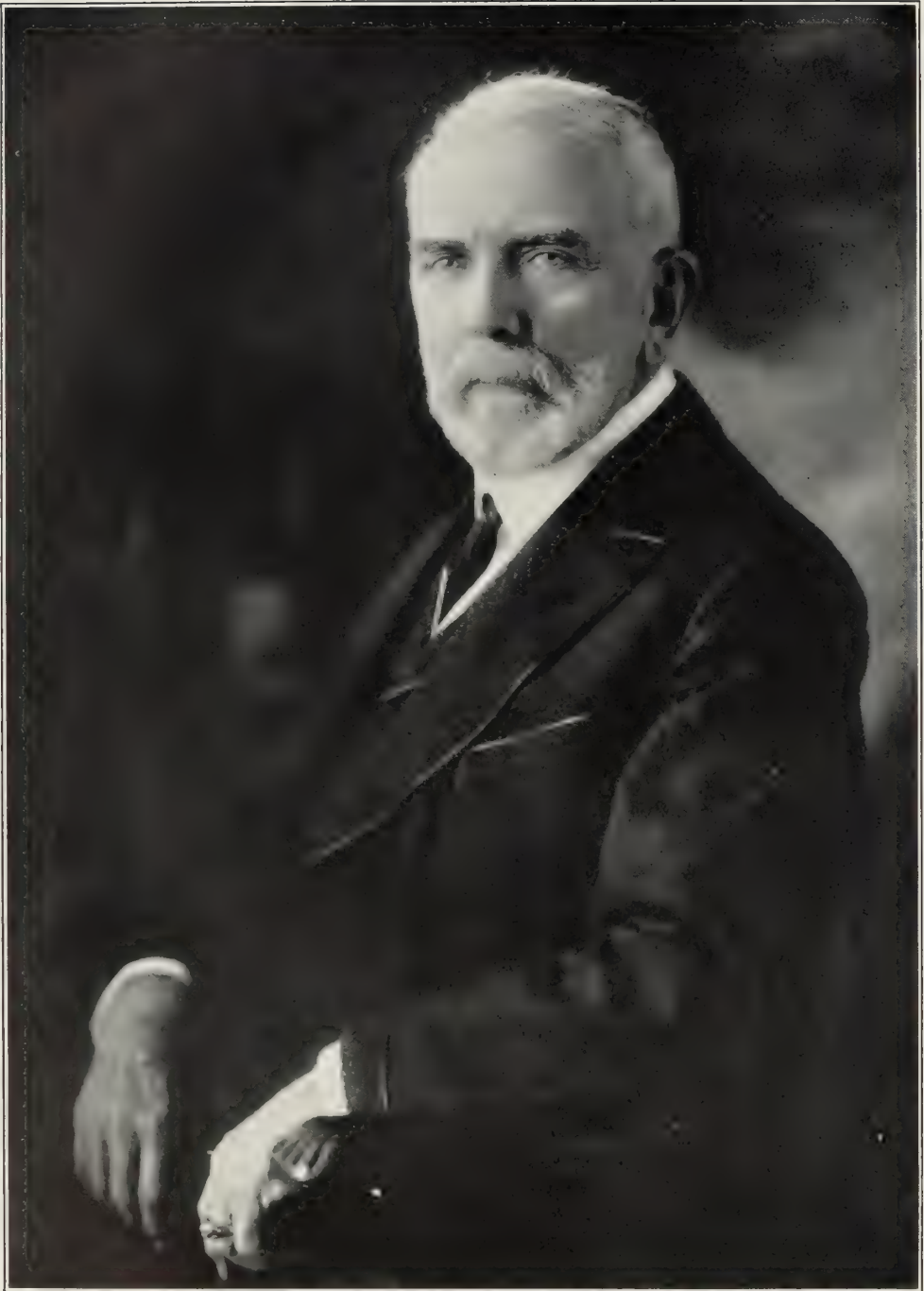


*Malbone*









*William O. Herrick*

became a student in the Chicago High School, on West Monroe Street, of which George Howland was principal, where he concluded his studies.

As a youth Mr. Henneberry manifested unusual business talent, and on May 1, 1865, soon after attaining the age of eighteen, he secured a position at book-binding, and was thus employed for several years. This alliance proved most valuable and was destined to have important influence in directing his subsequent activities, for on October 16, 1871, a week after the great Chicago conflagration, he embarked in the same line of business for himself. In 1916 he erected the present modern plant at 451-55 West Twenty-second Street (now occupied by The Cuneo Press), and engaged in printing, bookbinding and general book manufacturing under the name of The Henneberry Company, of which he was president until his retirement in 1919, and he still retains an interest in the business. The firm name was changed some years ago to the Cuneo-Henneberry Company, and this title was succeeded in December, 1924, by The Cuneo Press, Inc.

Public-spirited in his civic attitude, Mr. Henneberry does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic

loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. Chicago to him has ever meant much, and his character and achievements have meant much to Chicago, in whose history his name shall ever merit a place of honor and distinction. He is a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Press Club, and his friends are as numerous as his acquaintances.

Mr. Henneberry was married at Chicago, May 12, 1874, to Miss Hannah C. O'Neill, who was born at Brooklyn, New York, and came to Chicago with her parents, Peter and Margaret (Stanton) O'Neill, when a child. She is a woman of engaging personality and much beauty of character and is greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities. She has always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and has contributed much to his success and happiness. For more than half a century this worthy couple have traveled life's journey happily together, having celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary, May 12, 1924. To Mr. and Mrs. Henneberry were born five children of whom two died in infancy. Those living are Marguerite C., who was educated in the public and private schools of Chicago, and still maintains her home with her parents; George F., who graduated from Harvard University in 1902; and William P., Jr., who was also a student in Harvard University and was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1906.

## JOHN THOMAS RICHARDS.

The late John T. Richards of Chicago was born on a farm near Tuscola, Illinois, on November 15, 1849, a son of James and Mary (Henson) Richards. Both the Richards family and the Henson family date far back in the history of Central Illinois.

John T. Richards was orphaned when he was six years old. His boyhood was largely spent with his uncle at Indianola, Iowa; and there he attended public school.

He began his business career in a small grocery store at Indianola. He came to Chicago in 1872 and soon was engaged as bookkeeper for the firm of F. H. Hill & Company, manufacturers of caskets. In 1881 he organized the Chicago Coffin

Company, manufacturers and distributors; and he was President of this concern until it was merged with the National Casket Company in 1899. He was made Vice President of the larger company. Subsequently he founded the Chicago Casket Company of which he continued to be President as long as he lived.

The marriage of John T. Richards to Miss Mary Louise Dimmett took place at Des Moines, Iowa, on June 11, 1874. His wife is a daughter of the late Rev. J. G. Dimmett. Mr. and Mrs. Richards had six children, of whom two, George D. Richards and Marcus D. Richards, survive their father.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards have been devoted

members of the Methodist Church for many years. Mr. Richards also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago.

The death of John T. Richards occurred on

May 22, 1925. He was active and successful in the business life of Chicago for more than half a century. He is being succeeded in business by his two sons.

## EDWARD KENDALL ROGERS.

Edward Kendall Rogers was born in the United States in 1812. He came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1835 and eventually became one of the leading men of his time in that city.

For some time after he came to Chicago he lived in the original Fort Dearborn.

He first engaged in the coal business. In 1837 he became associated with Horace Norton & Co., forwarding agents and commission merchants, and was with that firm for twenty years.

In 1858 he went into the coal and iron business. From 1861-4 the firm was Walter & Rogers, later becoming Rogers & Co.

He was one of the founders of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1848.

He was a director of the bank now known as the Illinois Merchants Trust Company for over twenty years, retiring in 1883.

In 1857 he was elected Vice-President of the Garden City Insurance Co. That same year he assisted in the organization of Unity Church. In 1861 he became Vice-President of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago he helped to start the Chicago Bible Society.

In 1840 he was one of the party of "Whigs" who went to Springfield in the "Log Cabin Hard Cider Campaign."

In 1861 he was a member of the Union Defense Committee.

He was a founder of the Old Settlers' Society.

He was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Bradford Curtis. She died in 1902 leaving three children: Susan C. Rogers, John Leverett Rogers and Edward Kendall Rogers, Jr.

John Leverett Rogers married Miss Mary Elizabeth Swords. Their children are: Edward Kendall Rogers and Caroline Stanard Rogers (Mrs. Alfred Parker Laigston).

Edward Kendall Rogers, Jr. married Miss Annie Penton Trimble. Their children are: Annie T. Rogers, Mary Bradford Rogers (Mrs. Robert F. Hall), Edith Penton Rogers (Mrs. A. Wallace Owen) and Mildred C. Rogers (Mrs. William Ernest Walker).

The death of Edward Kendall Rogers, whose name heads this record, occurred on May 2, 1883. He was a conscientious, honorable man and filled a large place in the Chicago of his day.

## WILLIAM HOOPER SCRIVEN.

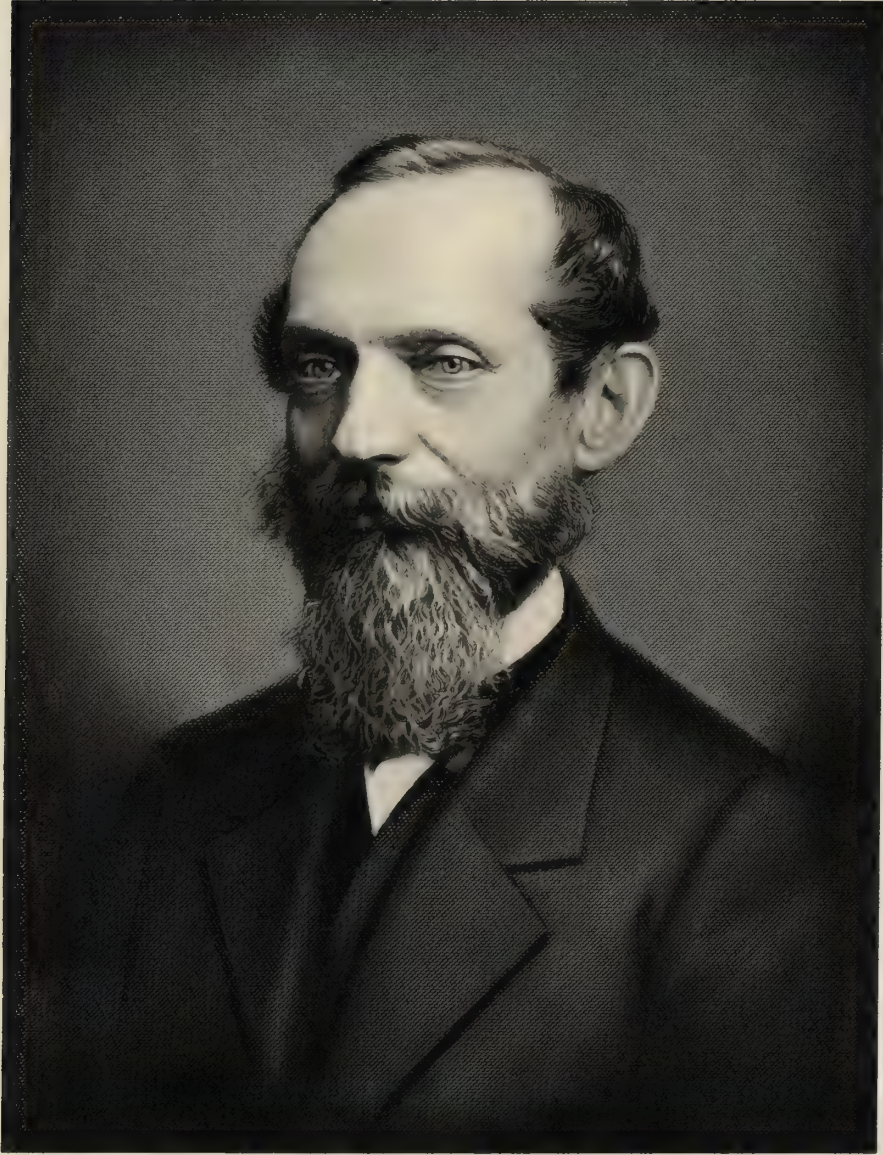
The late William Hooper Scriven of Chicago, was born in London, England, March 18, 1860, a son of Matius Horatio and Mary (Hooper) Scriven. The family is an old one in Yorkshire. Mr. Scriven is a descendant of the famous Bishop William Hooper who was burned at the stake in England.

William H. Scriven came to the United States and located in New Jersey with his parents and the rest of the family, when he was still a child. He was educated in the local schools there and in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. While he was yet a youth the death of his father placed the responsibility of the support of the family upon his shoulders.

In 1881, when he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Scriven began his railroad career. For a year he worked as rodman and levelman for the Mexican National Railroad. In May, 1882,

he joined the force surveying for the Housatonic Railroad at Derby, Connecticut. Then for two years he was transitman and topographer under the chief engineer of the S. W. System. From May, 1884, to June, 1885, he worked as assistant on the engineering corps of the P. C. C. & St. L. Division. From June, 1885 to April, 1886, he was in charge of installing the masonry and changing the track at the Wabash River bridge at Logansport, Indiana. He was then made division engineer of the Hamilton Division of the C. & P. Railroad. In December, 1886, he was made engineer of maintenance of way of the Little Miami Division. From September 1 to May 1, 1889, he was unattached on account of illness. On the latter date he was placed in charge of the survey then being conducted by the P. V. & C. and New Cumberland branch. It was on August 1, 1889, that he was





*E. K. Rogers.*









*M. A. Sherman*

made engineer of maintenance of way of the C. & P. Division, an office he filled until April 1, 1895, on which date he was transferred to the same post for the Eastern Division. On January 15, 1896, he was made superintendent of the C. and P. Division.

On December 21, 1903, he was made general agent and superintendent of the Chicago Terminal Division, which office he continued to fill.

Mr. Scriven was a vital force in the building of the new Chicago Union Station, accomplishing a very great deal toward paving the way, and making this great enterprise physically possible.

His headquarters have been in Chicago for the past two decades, and he earned recognition as one of the most able railroad men in the United States.

Mr. Scriven's first marriage was to Miss Clara Hollywood who died in July, 1897. He was married April 15, 1902, in New York City, to Alice Davis, a daughter of Charles C. and Mary (Lougee) Davis. They have two children, Jane

(Mrs. John Jerome Finlay) and Mary Elizabeth Scriven. For the last twenty-one years the family home was at 104 Bellevue Place, Chicago. Mr. Scriven was deeply devoted to his family and his home. He was a lover of music, as is his wife; and their home has for years been a gathering place for a distinguished group of friends of the musical, literary and artistic world. Mr. Scriven was a member of the Chicago Club, the Casino Club and of the Traffic Club.

William H. Scriven was much valued as an intimate friend by many of the most substantial men of Cleveland and Chicago. He was also held in the sincerest affection by a host of men with whom he had worked for so many years past. One permanent evidence of this is the beautiful memorial which these friends and co-workers erected in his name at Cleveland, Ohio, in the Lake View Cemetery, where he is buried.

His death, October 3, 1925, ended one of the finest and most remarkable lives that present day railroad history holds.

## WALTER JOHN RAYMER.

Walter J. Raymer is one of Chicago's notable financiers. Left an orphan when twelve years of age, he worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder; and a review of his career cannot fail to provide inspiration. Although a native of Canada, he has been a resident of Chicago for forty-seven years.

Mr. Raymer was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, June 21, 1864, a son of Robert Raymer and Mercy (Mundy) Raymer, and his education was obtained chiefly in the grammar schools of that city. Coming to Chicago in 1881, when seventeen years of age, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States five years later, soon after attaining his majority. He began his business career as a clerk for Jallings & Manning, builders of machinery, and later he accepted a position as salesman for the firm of Gibson, Parish & Company, jobbers in upholstery, hardware and furniture coverings, with whom he remained about four years. He was then in the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company for a year and then became resident manager at Chicago, for the American Pin Company, brass goods manufacturers of Waterville, Connecticut, and was identified with that corporation for thirty-four years, having charge of their entire western business.

Besides this connection Mr. Raymer also became prominently identified in banking circles, and for many years has been one of the notable financiers of this city. In 1906 he was associated with the late John F. Smulski, in organizing the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank, of which he was Vice-President until April 5, 1928, when he was elected Chairman of the Board, a position he still retains. He is also a Director of the Second Northwestern State Bank, Inland Trust & Savings Bank, Edge-water Trust & Savings Bank, and the Edison Park State Bank. In 1914 he became President of the Fullerton State Bank, and has since been the executive head of this great financial institution. Under his able and conservative management, this bank has become one of the substantial financial institutions of the city.

He was also President of the Cinch Manufacturing Corporation of Chicago, in which he is now a director, and for some years was also President of the Imperial Pin Company of Canada. From 1898 until 1906, he served as Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward (now the 28th Ward).

He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Union League Club and the Park Ridge Country Club.

Mr. Raymer was married November 3, 1885, to Mary Gallagher, of Chicago, a daughter of Francis Gallagher and Abigail (Reilly) Gallagher. To them have been born three daughters:

Abigail Mercy, who is deceased; Alice Veronica, who became the wife of Arthur W. Kimbell, of Chicago, and Ellen May, wife of Dr. Thomas E. Conley, of Park Ridge, Ill.

### JOHN JACOB PFLOCK, M.D., S.B.

Dr. John Jacob Pflock was born at Stadt Lengsfeld, Germany, January 18, 1880, a son of John Adam Pflock and Elizabeth (Schrumpf) Pflock. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Lengsfeld and the high school of Eisenach, Germany; and after coming to the United States he studied at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, in 1909-10 and in 1911 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Carnegie University of Chicago which later became the Loyola University. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated from that institution in 1912 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Soon after completing his course at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Pflock established himself in the practice of medicine in Chicago, and with the exception of one year (1913), as surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Miles City, Montana, he has been actively identified with the medical profession of this city. Besides his private practice he is, or has been, associated with several of the leading institutions of Chicago and is recognized as a leader in the medical profession of this city. He lectured at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery from 1913 until 1917, and from 1921 until 1923 he was assistant professor of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College. He also was professor of medicine at the Illinois Post-Graduate School, and as an instructor was both popular and qualified in scholarship. To further his education he went abroad in 1921 and took post-graduate work at Vienna and Jena, Germany, during which period he studied under some of the most noted teachers.

Dr. Pflock was one of the founders and is vice-president and a member of the staff of the new Garfield Park Hospital. He is a member of the staff of the West Side, the American and the Illinois Masonic Hospitals, and is one of the outstanding men of his profession. Coming to Chicago in 1895, when fifteen years of age, his active career has been blended with this city, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of its best interests. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1901.

Dr. Pflock is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, among which are the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society of which he was vice-president in 1924. He also was president of the Northwest Branch of the Chicago Medical Society. He is a member of the Physicians' Fellowship Club of which he was president in 1923-24, and is also a member of the Phi Chi college fraternity. He is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is a life member of the Medinah Athletic Club. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Evangelical Church. He belongs to the German Club, and is a life member of the Medical and Dental Arts Club; the Art Institute of Chicago; the Chicago Historical Society; the Students Club of Chicago, and the Field Museum of Natural History. Dr. Pflock was married April 29, 1905, to Emma Rattey, of Chicago. They have three daughters: Ruth Miriam, Esther Irene, and Beth Adeline, of whom the first named is the wife of Walter Beyer, of Chicago.

### WILLIAM ERNEST WALKER.

William Ernest Walker was born in Covington, Kentucky, November 19, 1868, a son of Samuel Johnston Walker and Amanda (Morehead) Walker, both members of old Kentucky families. Amanda Morehead's father was a distinguished governor of that state.

Samuel J. Walker and his family came to Chicago to make their home the year following the Chicago Fire. William Ernest Walker was, then, four years old. As he grew up he attended public school here and private school at Lakeville, Conn. Then he entered Yale





*John J. Block M.D.*









*William Ernest Swettenham*

University; and graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in 1891.

Returning to Chicago, he entered business, working and studying under the direction of the late Henry Ives Cobb, who will be remembered as one of Chicago's noted architects. The connection continued for five years.

In 1897 Mr. Walker opened his own offices as an architect. Throughout the next twenty-one years, up until his recent death, he was active in the practice of his profession here. He attained a very sound success. He specialized in the design and erection of business blocks and of the finer apartment buildings. A specimen of his work is the property at 936 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, which he built in 1912 and which, today, is one of the most interesting and truly delightful apartment buildings in the United States.

An interesting feature of the building was the erection on the roof of this structure, of a con-

crete bungalow with a delightful terrace on two sides. This was one of the first bungalows to be constructed on the top of a building. Mr. Walker will also be remembered as the builder of the first lovely home of the Casino Club in Chicago.

On the 10th of May, 1905, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Mildred Curtis Rogers, of Chicago. They have one daughter, Edith Morehead Walker. The home, for some years, was at 936 Lake Shore Drive.

The family belong to St. James Episcopal Church. Mr. Walker was also a member of the University, Saddle & Cycle and Casino clubs.

William Ernest Walker died December 25, 1918. He was one of the foremost architects, in his field, in Illinois; and, further than that, his friendship was greatly valued and enjoyed by everyone to whom it was extended.

## ANTON ROLAND.

The late Anton Roland, of Champaign, Illinois, was born at Urbana, Illinois, October 25, 1858, a son of Herman and Matilda (Krohlin) Roland, who were natives of Prussia, and of Hamburg, Germany, respectively. The parents met on the voyage to this country, on a sailing vessel which took six weeks to cross the ocean; and after they had landed at New York, they were married, in a Roman Catholic Church. For the next two years they lived in that city where he worked at his trade of cabinetmaking. They then came to Champaign, traveling by wagon, and here he continued in the same business until 1858. Then he moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, and was there when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in an Illinois regiment, and three months later was wounded by a gunshot, and died from the effect of his injury. His widow lived in Urbana, Illinois, until her death.

Anton Roland attended what is now the Marquette public school, through the third grade. His mother died and he then began working.

On April 24, 1888, he was married to Anna Mae Weeks, who was born at Champaign, Illinois, March 18, 1864, a daughter of David and Matilda Ann (Watson) Weeks, he born in Somersetshire, England, and she in Fayette County, Ohio. Mr. Weeks, with a younger brother, at the age of fourteen years, came to

this country, landing in New York City, and after being there for two years, moved to Urbana, Illinois, and was there married.

After his marriage Anton Roland spent five years as a farmer on the farm of his father-in-law in Urbana Township. He then bought seventeen and one-half acres adjoining the University farm. On it he built a three-room house and farmed his land and 100 acres of the University farm. He kept adding to his own farm until he had thirty-three and one-half acres, and on it he built a second house of nine rooms. This he and his wife sold in August, 1919, all but an acre of the land, to the University of Illinois, and moved to Mrs. Roland's present home, 133 East University avenue. The land they sold comprised the ground where the Illinois Stadium is built.

In 1897 Mr. Roland started building houses in various sections of the twin cities. He then went into the real-estate business which he followed until his death, December 4, 1923. His business is now equally owned by the widow and two children. The children are: Vern Anton Roland, who married Kathrine Anna Hurst, and has one daughter, Irma Jean; and Lela May Roland, who married Floyd Collins, and has one son, Roland Dean Sterling Collins.

Mrs. Roland is an Episcopalian, and belongs to the church guild. She also belongs to the

Women's Business Association, and the Rebekahs. Mr. Roland was a Democrat, and he served as a school director for five years. During his building activities he built over 200

houses in the north and east part of town. In July, 1917, Mr. Vern A. Roland, his son, enlisted in the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and served overseas in France for eighteen months.

## ENOCH PINKNEY STEVENS.

The late Enoch Pinkney Stevens of Chicago and Morgan Park, was born at Hancock Chapel, Harrison County, Indiana, a son of Francis M. and Deborah (Hancock) Stevens. The mother's family are direct descendants of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The story of the life of Enoch P. Stevens is truly interesting. As a boy he attended school, in the country, only long enough to go through the second primer. The years of his youth were filled with many and varied experiences.

He left Indiana and went into Kansas and spent some time there as a cowpuncher. It was in Kansas that he first became interested in brick making, and he started in this business with a small one-horse mill to grind the clay. Later he moved to Chicago, and worked for A. T. Griffin in the brick business.

Mr. Stevens was an exceptionally capable man. He had formed a great liking for the brick-making industry and he gave to it the full strength of his unusual ability. He became a member of the Thomas Moulding Brick Company; and not many years passed before he became recognized as a leading expert in his field of work.

Mr. Stevens is best known to the industrial world, however, because of his many and valuable inventions. He was granted sixty-seven patents by the United States government. Perhaps his greatest contribution was his patented locomotive arch which is now standard equipment in practically all the railroad engines in America.

On July 29, 1887, Mr. Stevens was married, in Kansas, to Miss Mary Dougherty. Throughout all the years of their married life, Mrs. Stevens has been her husband's devoted companion and able helper. Their children are: Catherine, Helen, Charles, Edwin, Martha, William and Harry. The family home has been maintained at Morgan Park. Mr. Stevens was a Knight Templar and Thirty-second-degree Mason and also belonged to the Mystic Shrine.

Enoch P. Stevens died May 15, 1923. He had a host of friends who were deeply attached to him because of his Christian character and his wide-spread kindness. News of his death brought sorrow to many people in all walks of life. Beside all this, industrial history will record him as one of our distinguished inventors.

## EDWARD S. SHEPHERD.

Mr. Shepherd was born at Orleans, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1845, a son of Dr. George W. and Julia A. (McBride) Shepherd, and came of prominent old-established New England families. He attended the public schools of Dansville, New York, to which place his parents had removed in 1846. In 1858, when only thirteen years of age, he took a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Dansville, remaining in the employ of that firm for four years. In 1862 he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he became bookkeeper with a concern of that city, and worked in that capacity for two years.

He came to Chicago in January, 1865. On locating here he first secured employment as a clerk in the purchasing department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and served in

this capacity until 1869, when he accepted a position as salesman for Crerar, Adams & Company. His ability and efficient service soon gained him advancement, and in 1877 he was admitted to partnership in the firm. From that date until the time of his death, he was one of the prime movers in the concern, becoming its executive head in 1890.

Crerar, Adams & Company, one of the pioneer manufacturers of railway and other supplies in Chicago, has long held prestige as one of the largest and most successful concerns of its kind in the Middle West. It has played an important part in furthering the commercial and industrial advancement of the city, its history, under various changes in control and management, covering a period of many years. Al-





*Enoch S. Stevens*









FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 7, 1871



OCTOBER 9, 1871



OCTOBER 25, 1910



OCTOBER 25, 1871



OCTOBER 9, 1872

VARIOUS BUSINESS HOMES OF CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., FROM 1865 TO 1910





*E. J. Shepley*



though the honored and influential citizens whose names appear in the present title have long since passed away, and the business was controlled almost solely by Mr. Shepherd for many years, his appreciative loyalty to the memory of his former associates was significantly shown in his retaining their names in the title of the concern. The business of the corporation dates its inception back to the year 1858, when it was founded by J. McGregor Adams, who began business in a small way, with limited demands for his supplies.

Mr. Adams occupied a small place on Dearborn Street, but later when Morris K. Jesup, John S. Kennedy and John Crerar became affiliated, the business branched out in more commodious quarters under the name of Jesup, Kennedy & Company. In 1865, shortly after the close of the Civil War, the firm moved to the corner of Wells and South Water streets. Subsequently Messrs. Jesup and Kennedy retired from the firm, and the name was changed to Crerar, Adams & Company, and a continued expanding business was conducted until the Great Chicago Fire in 1871, when the firm's building, notable as having been one of the only two iron-front business structures in the city, was entirely destroyed.

With the courage and determination that so significantly animated other business men of the prostrate city, the members of this firm resumed operations practically before the embers of the great conflagration were cold. For the first year after the fire the business was conducted in a mere shanty that had been erected for temporary use at the corner of Adams street

and Michigan avenue, on the site now occupied by the Chicago Art Institute. It was not long before a new building, known as the Robbins Building, was erected at the corner of Wells and South Water Street, and this was the business home of the firm for thirty-nine years. In 1889 Mr. Crerar passed away, and shortly afterwards Mr. Adams retired, leaving Mr. Shepherd the only active member of the firm to conduct the enterprise. In 1890 the business was incorporated under the former firm title of Crerar, Adams & Company, of which Mr. Shepherd became President. In 1895 he purchased Mr. Adams' interest, and after that date was practically sole owner of the business, the officers of the corporation being Edward S. Shepherd, President; Russell Wallace, Vice President; Fred R. Shepherd, Secretary, and George B. Howard, Treasurer.

In 1909 Mr. Shepherd purchased land on East Erie street where he erected a modern fire-proof building of seven stories.

Edward S. Shepherd was married November 4, 1872, to Miss Julia M. Reed of Chicago. Their children are: Fred R. Shepherd, of Highland Park, Ill., and Julia W. (Mrs. Wall) of Honolulu, Hawaii. The family home has been for many years maintained at No. 6341 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

Mr. Shepherd was a member of the South Shore Country Club, the Union League Club, and the Chicago Athletic Association, being a charter member of the two last named.

The death of Mr. Shepherd occurred August 21, 1922.

## JOHN R. PALANDECH.

In the conduct of enterprises of broad scope, no country in the world has offered to the young man of initiative power and worthy ambition so splendid opportunities as has our American republic, and in no city, perhaps, has the young man come to his own in so distinct and influential a way as in Chicago.

John R. Palandech, head of the publishing house bearing his name, publishers of United Serbian and Jugoslavia newspapers and numerous South Slav magazines and almanacs, and also proprietor of the John R. Palandech Advertising Agency, representing foreign language newspapers, and for many years an active factor in the business and civic affairs of this city. He

is one of the men of foreign birth who took advantage of the opportunity offered here for business preferment and has achieved notable success thereby.

Mr. Palandech was born of Serbian parents at Sulina, Roumania, September 23, 1874, a son of Ralph J. Palandech and Paraskeva (Teodorovich) Palandech. He attended schools in Dalmatia, formerly Austria-Hungary and now Jugoslavia; the Fresno, California, high school and a business college. He has also studied law and sociology and is a man of broad information. He came to America in 1888, locating first in California. In 1897 he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He visited Chicago

during the World's Fair in 1893, but returned to California again that fall. He was so impressed with the great resources and commercial activities of the city that he decided to make it his home, so in 1897 he returned to Chicago and has since been a resident of this city. In 1906 he embarked in business as publisher of the United Serbian and since that date he has become widely known in journalism. He is the executive head of John R. Palandech's Publishing House and is also proprietor of the John R. Palandech Advertising Agency. His United Serbian and Yugoslavia newspapers and several Yugoslav magazines and almanacs are clean, well-edited and well-printed sheets with reliable news matter and timely editorials. The editor has always kept its columns open to the support of movements for the benefit and betterment of the city and state and the people of the community. They have frequently been quoted by metropolitan newspapers on foreign political matters and issues of the day.

Besides this connection Mr. Palandech has compiled and published more than fifty books on Americanization and other subjects and for a number of years he has been a frequent and valued contributor to American and foreign language newspapers. He is president of the Foreign Language Press Association and is a member of the Advertising Council of Chicago of which he is chairman of the foreign language

division. He has traveled extensively in Europe, North and South America, and has frequently been called upon here to speak on European questions. He is affiliated with the Chicago Association of Commerce and is a member of the Americanization Committee of that organization. He was unanimously elected chairman of the Yugoslav Division of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair Committee, and is interested in making this event world famous.

Mr. Palandech was superintendent of the social surveys of the Department of Public Welfare in Chicago in 1914; is a member of the Immigration Department of the Foreign Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Serbian Orphan Society. He was decorated by King Nicholas of Montenegro with the Order of Danilo, and by King Alexander of Yugoslavia with the Order of Mercy. He is a member of the Serbian Orthodox Church and is active in all good work of that organization. He is also a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Press, Hamilton, Advertising, Serbian National, Casa del Mar, and Dobrovsky Clubs. Mr. Palandech was married January 22, 1901, to Catherine Leonard, of Chicago, a daughter of Thomas Patrick Leonard and Anna (Dunn) Leonard. Of this union were born three children; Paraskeva who is deceased; Veronica, and Catherine Marie.

## ROGER SHERMAN.

The late Roger Sherman, of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born at Chicago, March 18, 1877, a son of James Morgan and Mary E. (French) Sherman. He was a descendant of Capt. John Sherman, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was also a descendant of Hon. Roger Sherman, who was a member of the Continental Congress, and one of the drawers and signers of the Declaration of Independence. Hon. Roger Sherman also held many public offices in the state of Connecticut. He had the distinction of being the only man who signed all of our early great American documents, the Bill of Rights, the Articles of Federation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States.

Roger Sherman's education was begun in the old Brown School on the West Side in Chicago, and was continued at the former Chicago Academy, and later, at Lewis Institute. Following

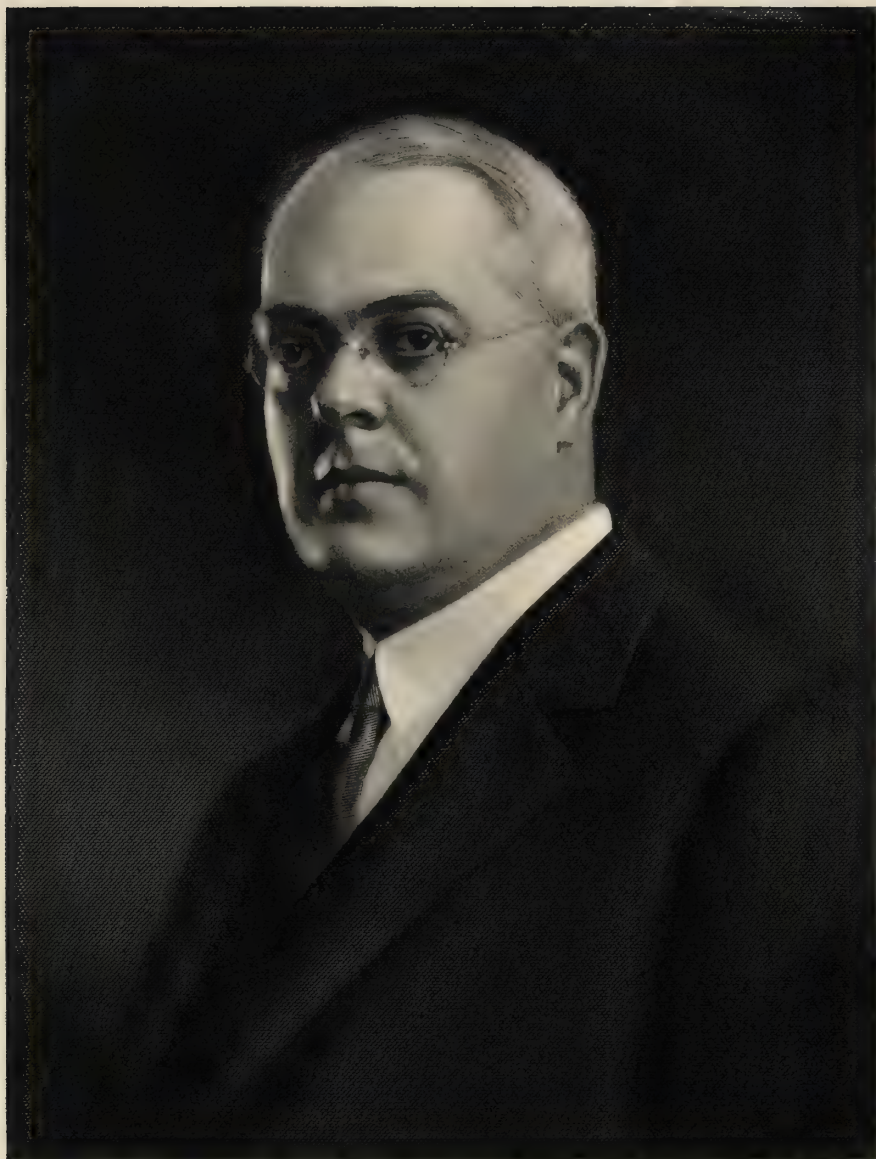
his graduation there he went into business with his father, who was one of the outstanding early members of the Chicago Board of Trade, in the firm of Pool and Sherman.

He soon made a change and went to work in the office of Philo A. Otis. Thus began an association with the Otis family that was to continue as long as Mr. Sherman lived.

Mr. Sherman became a prominent figure in Chicago in both the real-estate and the insurance business. He was for years the manager of the Otis Building and other important properties. His greatest interest, however, was directed to the management of trust affairs.

Roger Sherman was married June 9, 1902, in the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, to Miss Martha Tucker, a daughter of William S. and Martha A. (Nesbitt) Tucker. They have three children: Martha (Mrs. Charles Graves Bennet), Roger Sherman, Jr., and James Morgan





Reginald Sherman









*James W. Sherman*



Sherman. The family home has been in Evanston, Illinois since 1909.

Mr. Sherman belonged to the First Congregational Church of Evanston, which he served as a Deacon. He also belonged to the Union League Club, the Mid Day Club, to the Society of Colonial Wars, the New England Historic Genealogi-

cal Society, the Evanston Country Club and the Glen View Club.

The death of Roger Sherman occurred June 19, 1927. His life was distinguished by rare ability and personal charm, and by a splendidly developed character. He will be truly missed from the places that knew him.

## JAMES MORGAN SHERMAN.

The late James Morgan Sherman was born at Windsor, Conn., November 20, 1842, a son of James T. and Abigail Talcott (Morgan) Sherman. He was educated in the common schools of Connecticut and Wisconsin. He went to Brodhead, Wis., with his parents in 1856.

He came to Chicago in 1862 and became identified with the grain trade here soon thereafter. He was a member of the widely known firm of Poole and Sherman, Chicago Board of Trade grain merchants, for eighteen years. He was also a member of the firm of J. M. Sherman & Co. He retired to devote his attention to private interests in 1900.

On May 2, 1871, Mr. Sherman was married, at Malden, Ill., to Miss Mary E. French, a daugh-

ter of Sanford B. and Mary A. (Mead) French. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman became the parents of the following children: Edwin M. Sherman, Roger Sherman, Martha E. (Mrs. John E. Dixon), and Mary F. (Mrs. Charles R. McMillen).

Mr. Sherman was a member of the New First Congregational Church and of the Union League Club of Chicago.

The family's summer residence has long been maintained at Kilbourn, Wis.

James Morgan Sherman died on April 18th, 1920. The vast grain trade of Illinois has known no man of finer mind or of finer character than Mr. Sherman.

## HENRY SCHOELLKOPF, II.

Although twelve years have passed since he was called to his final reward, Henry Schoellkopf, II, is remembered as one of the sterling pioneer business men of this city whose efforts contributed materially to the commercial prestige of the city, for sixty-five consecutive years. To him, Chicago ever meant much, and his character and achievements meant much to Chicago.

He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 23, 1826, a son of Henry and Susan Schoellkopf. His education was obtained in the private schools of his native land. Like many ambitious young men of the old world, he was not satisfied with the opportunities offered there for advancement, and resolved to go to America. Accordingly, in 1848, when twenty-two years of age, he sailed for the United States, locating first at Buffalo, New York, where he secured employment as book-keeper in a savings bank and was thus engaged for three years. In 1851 he came to Chicago, where he embarked in the grocery business and he continued, very successfully, in that field of activity until the time of his death in 1916. His store was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of 1871, but was soon rebuilt and he was doing a greater business than before. From the time of

its inception, his enterprise was successful and kept pace in its advancement with the marvelous development of Chicago. He was not only active in the mercantile interests of Chicago, but he also acquired large real estate holdings.

After his sons, Henry III, and Edward C., became associated with the enterprise, the firm name became Henry Schoellkopf Sons, and the business was continued until January 1, 1924. When the store and residence was destroyed by fire in 1871, the family home was established at 19 West Chicago avenue, where it is still maintained, being one of the landmarks of that vicinity. A man of congenial temperament, Mr. Schoellkopf had a great capacity for friendship. His high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellowman and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him, and his devotion to the practice of infallible honesty is an enduring legacy left to the generations that come after him. He took time during his arduous labors to work for the public good, and his death removed from Chicago one of its valued citizens.

Mr. Schoellkopf was married at Akron, Ohio,

in 1864, to Miss Emma Kohler. She died May 14, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Schoellkopf have five children: Henry Schoellkopf III; Emma, wife of P. L. Gallagher of Chicago; Minnie, wife of Bernard DeVry of Chicago; Ida, wife of Herman DeVry of Chicago; and Edward C. Schoellkopf.

The sons are both able and conservative business men of Chicago and are well upholding the honors of the family name. Henry Schoellkopf, III, was born in Chicago April 27, 1866, at what is now 311 West Randolph street, where his father conducted a wholesale grocery business for many years, and where the store remained as a landmark until January 1, 1924. He obtained his early education chiefly in Professor J. P. Lauth's private school, and later was a student in the University of Chicago and the Union College of Law, of the Northwestern University. He became associated with his father in the grocery business and also assisted in the care and management of real-estate which his father had acquired, until the latter's death; and has since been a trustee of his father's estate. He is a member of the Chicago Real-Estate

Board, Cook County Real-Estate Board, and the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters. He is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, Art Institute of Chicago, and the Field Museum of Natural History, Illinois Academy of Sciences and a member of the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity. He is also treasurer of the Illinois District of the American Gymnastic Union and is a member of the Germania Club, the Stueben Club and the Steuben Society.

Edward C. Schoellkopf was born in Chicago, November 14, 1877. His educational advantages were those afforded by the Ogden public school, the University of Chicago and Bryant & Stratton Business College. He became identified with his father in the grocery business when eighteen years of age, and was associated with the enterprise until it went out of business in 1924; and since then served as a trustee of his father's estate. He was a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married in February, 1907, to Emma Sloan, of Bloomington, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Edna C. Schoellkopf. He died June 20, 1928.

## OLIVER FRANKLIN FULLER.

The late Mr. O. F. Fuller was born at Sherman, Connecticut, October 19, 1829, a son of Revilo and Caroline E. (Hungerford) Fuller. He was educated in the public schools at Sherman, and then in 1844, he began his business career in a drug store at Peekskill, New York, owned by a Doctor Brewer. He later owned a drugstore at Peekskill in partnership with Mr. Nathaniel Dane.

Mr. Fuller came to Chicago in February, 1852. In the years that followed, he became one of the most successful men engaged in the wholesale-drug business in America. We reprint here an article written some time ago by business associates of Mr. Fuller, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his start in business.

"Custom approves the fitness of pausing upon the lapse of certain periods of time to consider unusual events and careers. Anniversaries are universally commemorated, and it is a pardonable impulse which inclines us to record a tribute to Oliver F. Fuller on the passing of his fiftieth year of active participation in the business history of Chicago.

"The years of a man's life are threescore

and ten' with a promise. If we deduct the years of minority and those commonly granted to the quiet of old age, about forty years of vigorous manhood remain in which to transact the business of life. Fifty consecutive years, then, of activity in one place and one business, is a noteworthy achievement. The qualities which have borne a man successfully and honorably through the difficulties of such a career must have been of an enduring fabric. If those privileged to know his character through the close daily contact of many years were permitted to speak of the dominant elements in the success of Mr. Fuller, the words Honesty, Reliability and Courage combining gentleness and firmness would characterize his work, for these qualities have served to surmount the obstacles incident to trade and to life, to win the support of strong and loyal friends, to command the respect and admiration of competitors, and to ensure the reward of satisfaction, peace and contentment.

"Coming to Chicago when it was but a large village in the year 1852, Mr. Fuller established himself in the drug trade on Lake street, between Fifth avenue and Franklin street; and



*Oliver F. Fowler*









Russell Fuller



for fifty consecutive years he has devoted himself to that business, and always within a few hundred feet of the scene of his first venture. His several partners have long since passed out of commercial walks—and out of life; but today, after the lapse of so many years, he still maintains an active part in the daily transactions of the Fuller & Fuller Company, and dictates the general policy of the house, how justly, liberally and fairly his old customers from long experience know.

"In the year 1885 the Fuller and Fuller Company was incorporated and the undersigned, having been associated with Mr. Fuller since the early sixties, became with him its general officers. The advantage of so long and intimate a relation impresses them with a peculiar sense of his honor, strength and wisdom; and the deepest feelings of respect, gratitude and affection inspire the hope that he may, for many years, continue to act as their wise counselor, courageous guide and president.

Jos. G. Peters,  
W. H. Rockwood,  
J. Walker Scofield."

Chronology: "1852, Fuller & Roberts, 195 Lake street; 1854, O. F. Fuller, 195 Lake street; 1856, O. F. Fuller & Co., 244 Lake street; 1859, O. F. Fuller & Co., 54 and 56 Franklin street; 1859, O. F. Fuller & Co., burned out, moved to 244 Lake street; 1860, Fuller & Finch, 24 and 26 Market street; 1863, Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 24 and 26 Market street; 1871, Fuller & Fuller, 20 to 30 Market street; 1882, Fuller & Fuller, 220-222 Randolph street; 1885, Fuller & Fuller, Inc., 220-222 Randolph street."

On January 1, 1915, the last named firm was consolidated with Morrison, Plummer & Company, to form the present Fuller-Morrison Company, of which Mr. Fuller was made chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Fuller was active in business in Chicago for seventy-five consecutive years.

Mr. Fuller was married at Peekskill, New York, on November 8, 1858, to Miss Phoebe Ann Shipley. Their children were: Henry M., Frank R., Charles and George S. Fuller, all of

whom are deceased. Mr. Frank R. Fuller and Mr. Charles Fuller were both vice presidents of Fuller and Fuller, Inc., and, later, of the Fuller-Morrison Company. The mother died in 1901. On October 10, 1911, Mr. Fuller was married to Rebecca R. Secor, who survives him. Their home, for many years, has been at 1001 North Dearborn street, Chicago.

Mr. Fuller lost a dearly-beloved grandson in the World War. Lieut. Roswell Hayes Fuller was born in Chicago, on December 13, 1895, a son of Frank R. and Laura (Hayes) Fuller. He was graduated from the Chicago Latin School, from Andover, and from Yale University.

He entered the aviation service of the United States army in April, 1917. He took his ground-school training at Champaign, Illinois, and his training in flying at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. He served two months as adjutant of the Fourth Wing of the Provisional Army. Then, he was assigned to duty as an instructor of acrobatic flying at the flying school at Issoudun, France. After some months of this work, he joined his squadron and was in action through the fighting in the St. Mihiel and Verdun sectors.

Lieutenant Fuller was killed in battle, falling within the German lines, while flying on scout duty before the Argonne-Meuse attack. He was buried by the Germans, with full military honors, at Brandeville, France, on September 30, 1918.

Mr. Fuller was a fine, strong figure in the life of Chicago, throughout seven decades. His business record and his influence on commercial growth are most noteworthy. At the time of his death, he was the oldest living member of the Academy of Science. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and a governing member of the Chicago Historical Society and was also a member of the Field Museum. He was one of the founders of the Central Church. He was honorary president of the Veteran Druggists Association.

Mr. Fuller's life came to its close in his ninety-fourth year, on April 10, 1923.

## ABRAHAM R. STUMER.

The late Abraham R. Stumer was born at Chicago, Illinois, on July 15, 1872, a son of Michael and Jennie (Kellner) Stumer. His par-

ents originally came to the United States from Austria and from Poland, respectively.

As a boy he attended the public schools of

Chicago and later he entered Bryant and Stratton's Business College, at that city. His first work after finishing his schooling was helping his mother in the small millinery business which she had founded. His mother was a woman of exceptional ability and foresight. The start which she gave her sons determined in large measure the course of their later success in the great millinery industry of this country.

Louis Stumer, B. J. Rosenthal and Louis Eckstein started the Emporium Millinery Company at Chicago. They later established the retail millinery store called The World, where the Hub now stands. These two stores were later consolidated into the Emporium World Company. Now their business is to operate the retail millinery departments in many of the largest and finest department stores in America.

Abraham Stumer joined his brother in business

as a boy and they were together throughout the subsequent years. Following Louis Stumer's death on July 14, 1919, the direction of this great business rested largely with Abraham Stumer.

On December 21, 1913, Mr. Stumer was married, at Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Helen Hartman, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Straus) Hartman. Mr. and Mrs. Stumer have two children, Alfred M. Stumer, and Mary Jane Stumer.

Mr. Stumer was a member of Sinai Temple and also belonged to the Standard Club.

The death of Abraham R. Stumer occurred in his fifty-fifth year, on October 4, 1927. The success that he earned is among the most remarkable in the history of the business life of Chicago.

## SIMEON BREED WILLIAMS.

Simeon Breed Williams was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 3, 1815; died in Berlin, Germany, Sept. 3, 1902, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1902. He received the name of his mother's uncle, Simeon Breed, who had saved his father from drowning when a child. After his father's death (when he was but three years of age and his mother took her two children to her father's home) he received parental care and instruction from his grandfather until he was sixteen. During that time he attended a school held in the basement of Christ Church (Episcopal), across the street from the home, and also the "Proprietors' School," of which both of his grandfathers were "Proprietors." Later he was sent to Bacon's Academy at Colchester, there living in the family of Rev. Salmon Cone, whose wife was his grandfather's sister. He left Norwich in 1831 at the early age of sixteen to join an uncle in Pittsburgh. It took him ten days to make this journey; going by stage to Essex Ferry on the Connecticut River; by steamboat to New York and to South Amboy, N. J.; thence by stage to Bordentown, N. J.; by steamboat to Philadelphia, Pa.; and to Baltimore, Md.; thence by stage for three long days and nights across the state of Pennsylvania and over the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh.

With the exception of a year spent in New York, employed by his uncle, Edwin Williams, the publisher of the New York Annual Register

and the Statesman's Manual, he remained in Pittsburgh until about 1840, for four years employed in the dry-goods business of his uncle, George Breed, and later in the commission house of Atwood and Jones. During this time, he went on a collecting tour by steamboat down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi, Illinois, and Wabash, traveling by stage and on horseback throughout the interior of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Then for three or four years he was engaged in business for himself. In 1844 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where after a few years as bookkeeper in the employ of J. D. and C. Jones, dry-goods merchants, he entered the manufacturing business on his own account.

Here he was a member of the School Board and of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and took a great interest in the life of the place. In 1875 he originated the idea of erecting the Johnston Building on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets on property owned by his wife and her sisters—the first fine, modern office building in the city, which set the pace for others to follow. It served its purpose for forty-five years, when it was torn down in 1920, and the Gibson Hotel now occupies its site. Cincinnati was his home for twenty-one years, until 1865, when he removed with his family to Lake Forest, a suburb of Chicago, in which city he occupied himself for many years with real-estate transactions. In 1887 he sold his residence in the country and moved into the city. He was a





*Simon B. Williams*





man of public spirit and his voice was frequently raised through the press, to elevate the moral tone of the community and to better conditions. These letters cover a variety of subjects: banks, currency, public safety, good government, redress of wrongs, exposure of frauds, and more particularly the advocacy of all sorts of civic improvements, widening of streets, extension of railway facilities, reduction of railway fares, building of bridges, enlarging of harbors, and erecting of fountains and better classes of build-

ings. He had a talent for drawing, delighted in painting and sculpture, was very fond of music, and found constant pleasure in his books.

His noble life, well rounded out in years and good example, could not fail to leave its impress on those about him.

Simeon Breed Williams married in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1848, Cornelia Johnston, daughter of William Sage and Clarina (Bartow) Johnston. He left four children and eight grandchildren.

## WILLIAM HAMLIN WILDER.

Dr. Wilder was born at Covington, Kentucky, December 16, 1860, a son of Josiah and Emma (Morse) Wilder, and comes of a prominent old family in America, being a direct descendant of Edward Wilder, who settled in the Hingham Colony, Massachusetts, in 1638. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of College Hill, Ohio, and Belmont College at College Hill. He graduated from the latter institution in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio (University of Cincinnati), in 1880, and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having served as Resident Physician to the Cincinnati Hospital for more than a year previous to his graduation. Soon after completing his college course he established himself in the practice of medicine at Cincinnati, and was an active practitioner of that city until 1889. To further his education he then went abroad and in 1889-90, took post-graduate courses in the Universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Vienna. He also served for a year, 1890-91, as assistant in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, London. For nearly three years he studied under some of the most noted preceptors of Europe and returned to this country well qualified to resume the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1891 Doctor Wilder established himself in the practice of medicine at Chicago, specializing chiefly in diseases of the eye. For nearly twenty years he was Professor of Ophthalmology at Rush Medical College (University of Chicago) and was appointed Emeritus Professor in July, 1926. He is also Honorary Surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, having served as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon for nearly twenty-five years, Ophthalmologist to the Presbyterian Hospital, and

Major of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He has also gained distinction as a writer and is the author of articles in a "System of Ophthalmic Surgery," and has also been a frequent and valuable contributor of many articles to medical journals and magazines and collaborated in the editing and publishing of numerous books on ophthalmology. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and though a man of broad information along many lines, his professional work for many years has been confined chiefly to that of ophthalmology, and there are few specialists in the city of Chicago, if any, who have gained so high a reputation for skill and ability in this branch of the medical profession. His work is characterized by devotion to duty and his professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and he enjoys merited prominence in his profession.

He helped to found the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and has been an active officer of that institution since its inception. He has also rendered effective service in many other ways.

He is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he has been President; of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, Chicago Ophthalmological Society and the Chicago Pathological Society; and is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a valued member of the University, Quadrangle, Chicago Athletic, Physicians and Flossmoor Country Clubs.

Doctor Wilder was married June 10, 1884, to Ella Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died in 1898, leaving two children; Russell M., and

Laura C., the latter of whom died in 1914. On December 25, 1907, he married Caroline L. Rothschild, of Chicago, and of this union were born

two children; William H., Jr., and Margaret. The family home for many years has been at 5811 Kenwood Avenue.

## WILLARD RUFUS WILEY.

The late Willard R. Wiley of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, on February 27, 1845, a son of Charles M. and Frances E. (Cobb) Wiley, both of whom were representatives of old substantial New England families.

He attended public school at Holliston, and then went to work in a dry goods store at Milford, Massachusetts. When he was but seventeen years old he enlisted for service in the Civil War; and he fought through to the end of the war in Company D, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under General Sherman and General Custer.

Soon after the close of the war he came to Chicago to live, in 1865; and then he entered the employ of the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter. He also, at that time, attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He continued his employment with Field, Palmer & Leiter, and their successors, Field, Leiter & Company, and Marshall Field & Company, throughout all of the rest of his active business career, a period covering fifty-eight consecutive years. In 1893 he was made Department Manager for Marshall Field & Company, wholesale, and he filled that office, with noteworthy success, until his retirement from active participation in business, in 1923.

On April 28, 1880, Mr. Wiley was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Maude May Morris, of Chicago, a daughter of George W. and Dorothy (Eckardt) Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have three sons, Harold E. Wiley, Stanley M. Wiley, and Clarence F. Wiley. The family home has been maintained in Chicago, on the South Side, for nearly fifty years.

Mr. Wiley was a member of Bishop Cheney's Church. He also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago, the South Shore Country Club, and was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

When Mr. Wiley came to Chicago and went to work for Field, Palmer & Leiter, he was a boy twenty years old. His wages were \$35 a month. From that start he grew to become one of the principal figures in Marshall Field & Company's vast organization. When his life came to its close, more than sixty years after he came to Chicago, his passing occasioned much genuine sorrow for he was truly beloved and respected and was a valued friend of young and old, rich and poor.

The death of Willard R. Wiley occurred, in his eighty-third year, on November 17, 1927.

## EDMUND ADCOCK.

While the legal profession offers exceptional opportunities to all intelligent men, there are certain branches which as yet are not overcrowded, and some men whose minds are singularly acute, prefer to specialize in certain features of their calling. Within the past quarter of a century or more, more inventions have been patented than during the whole of the preceding century. The developments along every line of endeavor; the increasing use of machinery, and the new discoveries in mechanics, have led to the placing before the public not only new and approved appliances, but further improvements upon these. In order that the rights of the inventor be fully protected, it is absolutely necessary for him to have some reliable and trustworthy person, whose knowledge of the laws governing pat-

ents is thorough, to assume care of the details of his interests, and in the person of Edmund Adcock, people, needing such service, found the man they wanted. For years he was the bulwark between the inventor and those who sought to prey upon him; and, when he died, he was mourned by many whose connections with him were merely of a business nature, but to whom he was endeared because of his fidelity and his legal ability.

Edmund Adcock was born in Warren county, Ill., in 1854, a son of Joseph W. and Mary (McMurtry) Adcock, and here he attended the public schools. Leaving them, Mr. Adcock secured his degree of A. B. from Eureka College in 1871, and then took the full legal course at Union College of Law at Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B.





*W R Wiley*









*D. Eldred*

In 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Adcock formed desirable connections, and was for many years a member of the firm of Munday, Evarts & Adcock and rose steadily until he was one of the best and most successful patent lawyers in the country.

Edmund Adcock was married at Chicago, October 5, 1881, to Bessie B. Nicholes, daughter of Daniel C. Nicholes, who was very prominent as a lawyer in earlier Chicago and who founded, with his brother, the suburb of Englewood. Mr. and Mrs. Adcock had one daughter, Edith, who is Mrs. George I. Haight. In politics Mr. Adcock was a Democrat. He belonged to the

Union League, South Shore Country and Homewood Country clubs, and was honored in all of them. A profound thinker, Mr. Adcock took pleasure in solving the problems presented to him, and oftentimes was able by his knowledge of the laws governing patents, and his recollection of just what had already been accomplished along certain lines of invention, to save his clients months of useful efforts, and heart-breaking delays. As a citizen, he lived up to the highest conception of manhood, and his home in Evanston was an intellectual center, from which radiated an influence which could not help but be productive of far-reaching and effective results.

## THOMAS EDWARD WILDER.

The worth of a man to his community is largely measured by his constructive citizenship, whether his efforts be directed along public or private avenues of activity. The man who builds up a large industry, thus affording employment to many, is as valuable to his locality as the statesman who safeguards its rights. The late Thomas Edward Wilder of Chicago and Elmhurst, was one of the men who not only made a name for himself in business circles, but also found time to lead others in promoting public improvements. He was born at Lancaster, Mass., Aug 15, 1855, a son of Charles Lewis and Harriet Ellen (Harris) Wilder. After attending the schools of Lancaster, he became a student of the academy of that place, completing his educational training at the Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. E.

Coming to Chicago, Mr. Wilder was united in marriage in 1880 with Anna Gage Tucker, a daughter of William F. Tucker, and they became the parents of the following children: Marjorie, who is Mrs. William H. Emery; Edward Tucker; Erskine Phelps; Harold; Paul and Harris Emery.

After completing his educational training Mr. Wilder entered the educational field and for a year was engaged in teaching school, but left the east for Chicago in 1875, and became a clerk with the firm of Walker, Oakley & Company, in that capacity learning the fundamentals of business life in a practical manner. In 1878 he organized the firm of Johnson & Wilder, leather commission merchants and manufacturers of cut soles and similar articles. This firm was

succeeded in 1880 by Wilder & Hale, and became Wilder & Company in 1887, of which Mr. Wilder was the senior member, his associate being his brother, John E. Wilder. As the business expanded it was deemed expedient to incorporate it, and the necessary preliminaries were carried out, and papers of incorporation secured on December 31, 1906, with Mr. Wilder as president and his brother as vice president. Mr. Wilder was also vice president of the Wilder-Manning Tanning Company of Waukegan, Ill., and chairman of its board of directors; and vice president of the J. W. and A. P. Howard Company, Ltd., of Corry, Pa., giving to the affairs of all these concerns a painstaking and efficient attention that had a strong effect on their growth.

Outside of his business relations, Mr. Wilder took a deep and effective interest in public affairs, and was one of the organizers of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and served for years on its board of directors, and also as a director of the National Chamber of Commerce. His practical mind early foresaw the importance of the deep waterways plan, and he gave the project some of his best efforts, serving on the executive committee, the ways and means committee, as chairman of the publicity committee, and secretary and chairman of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Commission; and was vice president of the National Congress of Rivers & Harbors for the State of Illinois, and through his energy the public was enlightened as to the benefits which would accrue from such development as was proposed. Mr. Wilder was a member of the International Business Con-

gress and the National Conservation Congress. His old educational institution recognizing his importance, honored him by placing him upon its board of trustees in 1907. Always a strong Republican he exemplified in his politics the highest ideals of his party. Christ Church of Elmhurst had in him a loyal member and generous supporter. His social connections were with the Massachusetts Society, which he at one time served as president, the New England Society, the Union League Club, and Aero Club,

of which he was a director, the Elmhurst Golf Club, of which he was at one time president, and the University Club, and was active in all of these organizations. For a number of years he maintained his home at Elmhurst, where his extensive grounds gave him opportunity to indulge his love of flowers. Here he died August 22, 1919. Mr. Wilder was essentially engrossed in his family circle, and in his home, surrounded by his wife and children he found his greatest happiness.

## FRANKLIN AMES.

This is the age of appreciation of special talents. It matters little in which direction a man's natural ability may lead him, provided he develops to his highest capacity, and gives to those associated with him, the best that is in him. The great commercial and mercantile houses of his country are not the work of any one man, but rather the outgrowth of the combined efforts of many, who, working together, are able to create establishments of international importance, and give to the public a service impossible to obtain otherwise, at the same time, afford profitable employment for thousands. Chicago has the distinction of being the headquarters for the largest and finest retail mercantile establishment in the world, and yet it is very doubtful if Marshall Field & Company would occupy the place it does today, had not the founder of it been one who, almost from the beginning, sought to surround himself with men of unusual ability, and to give such men almost unlimited power in their several special departments. At any rate, such has been and is the policy of this establishment, and in it the artistic ability, business acumen and knowledge of Franklin Ames found gratifying recognition and proper expansion.

Franklin Ames was born at Becket, Mass., July 7, 1845, a son of Justin M. and Anna H. (Chaffee) Ames. The father was a farmer. Growing up on the homestead, Franklin Ames early learned lessons of industry and thrift he never forgot, and found in nature combinations of color he later sought to have reproduced in the art to which he devoted his mature years. He attended the local schools, and in young manhood entered the educational field as a teacher, having a school at Saratoga, N. Y. Forty-five years ago, Franklin Ames turned his

face westward, and arriving at Chicago, found congenial surroundings in the business with which he passed the remainder of his working hours. From the beginning his taste was recognized, and in time he was made buyer for his firm of rugs and tapestries, traveling all over the world to glean the choicest specimens. As the years progressed, Mr. Ames became known as the dean of buyers, and his advice was sought by others less proficient, while his judgment with relation to any article under discussion was never questioned. While he was an artist to his finger-tips, he had a practical side to his nature, possibly inherited from that staunch patriot, Col. Thomas Knowlton, of Revolutionary fame, who was one of his distinguished ancestors. Among other things which gained Mr. Ames substantial recognition was his invention, the Ames Carpet Sewing Machine, which is used throughout the world.

On July 11, 1876, Mr. Ames was united in marriage with Miss Emma Cowen, of Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of Washington and Elizabeth (Lemmon) Cowen, and they became the parents of two children, namely: James C., who lives at Chicago; and Germaine, who is Mrs. Glenn Hall of New York City. While he never obtruded his religious views, Mr. Ames was known among his associates as a man of deep convictions, and the Presbyterian Church had in him a consistent member. His social proclivities found pleasant surroundings at the Union League and South Shore Country clubs, to which he belonged. Death claimed Mr. Ames January 20, 1918, five years after his retirement from active life. An American in the truest sense of the word, he loyally supported the government during the war, and strove to exert his influence which was strong and wide-







GEORGE F. WESTOVER

spread, to aid in defeating the enemy, and while he was not spared to witness the consummation of his hopes, he had such faith in the

strength of our government and the bravery of our soldiers, that he never felt a single doubt as to the final outcome.

## SMITH DYKINS ATKINS.

The birth of Smith Dykins Atkins occurred June 9, 1835, at Horseheads, Chemung County, N. Y., he being a son of Adna Stanley and Sarah (Dykens) Atkins. When he was eight years old his parents came to Illinois, locating at Freeport, and there he later became associated with the Prairie Farmer. Still later he became a student at Mt. Morris College, and studied law. After his admission to the bar, he was elected state's attorney of Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago counties, and was

so acting when President Lincoln's first call for troops was received. Mr. Atkins was asked to draw up an enlistment roll, and complying, signed his own name as the first man to enlist, subsequently resigning as state's attorney. For years he was president of the Stephenson County Old Settlers' Association; was a Mason, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion. His death occurred March 27, 1913.

## GEORGE FREDERIC WESTOVER.

George F. Westover was born at Manlius, New York, August 18, 1834, a son of Frederic and Phebe (Miller) Westover. The Westovers were Tories and were among the earliest of the Colonists. George F. Westover—a fervent patriot—was one of the most able and learned lawyers of the Chicago Bar.

His early boyhood was spent on a farm. When he was nine years old he came west, accompanying Professor Bailey of Manlius, making the voyage from Buffalo to Milwaukee on the steamer "New Orleans." At that time there were no railroads and that section of the country was but very thinly settled. On reaching Milwaukee he sought the keeper of the lighthouse, Eli Bates, a family friend, and with his direction made his way to the residence of a married sister. Mr. Bates was then keeping the lighthouse at \$35 a month, but subsequently became a resident of Chicago, and died a millionaire.

George F. Westover remained in Milwaukee until he entered Oberlin College in 1852. The following year his parents located in Wisconsin, and he returned there and became a student of Milwaukee University where he graduated and later became an instructor of Latin and Greek. He read law with Hon. Jason Downer and with Leander Wyman, and was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar in 1859. In 1861 he settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He was soon appointed to a place in the paymaster's department in the Army at Vicksburg.

In 1866 he became associated in the practice of law with D. W. Small of Oconomowoc, Wis-

consin, and so continued until 1870, when Mr. Small was elected Circuit Judge.

In 1874 he became a member of the Chicago Bar, and established his residence here. He formed a partnership with George A. Shufeldt, a brother of Admiral Shufeldt of the United States Navy, the firm being "Shufeldt, Westover and Ball." The association was continued until Judge Farlin Q. Ball was called to the Bench and until 1885 when Mr. Shufeldt retired from the firm. Later he formed the firm of Westover & Carr. In 1900 he relinquished the greater part of his practice and moved to Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

Mr. Westover's first marriage was to Miss Mary Drury, a daughter of Judge Drury of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Two years following her death he was married, April 14, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Quackenbush Miller of Brooklyn, New York. She had come west to visit her brother, Dr. Daniel McLaren Miller of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where she met Mr. Westover. They have one daughter, Vesta M. Westover (Mrs. Harry Channon) of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Channon have one son, Henry Channon III. Mrs. Westover died in 1911, at Oconomowoc, and a few years later Mr. Westover went to Los Angeles where the rest of his life was spent.

He was one of the foremost lawyers at the Chicago Bar during his residence here; and he had charge of some cases of international importance that were tried in London. He was for a long time attorney for the John V. Farwell Company.



He was active in his practice of law right up to the end of his life. He was chief Counsel for the H. H. Shufeldt Estate for forty-nine consecutive years, and until his death. He continuously gave his services, without recompense, to all who needed them. Numerous eulogies from the Poor, among his clients, came with his death. In disposition, Mr. Westover was most cheerful, radiating optimism to all who met him. He was possessed of a fine mind and was also a writer of exceptional ability. His Chicago residence was at No. 1434 Astor Street since 1891. His death occurred October 10, 1921, in

his eighty-seventh year, at Los Angeles, California.

Vesta Westover Channon (Mrs. Harry) of 1434 Astor Street, Chicago, is the President and founder of the American Library of the University of Strasbourg, France. The Library was founded Oct. 6, 1923. This collection of books, exclusively by American authors, is an American tribute to the immortal Pasteur. It includes many rare autographed copies, among them "The Price of Freedom" offered by President Coolidge. The Library is housed in the Faculty of Letters, at Strasbourg.

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER.

The Chicago bar lost one of its ablest members, and the community generally, a public-spirited citizen in the passing from this sphere of earthly endeavor of Benjamin Franklin Ayer of Chicago. He was born at Kingston, N. H., April 22, 1825, a son of Robert Ayer and his wife, Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer, members of New England families. The Ayer family was founded in the American Colonies by John Ayer who came to them from England in 1637, and settled at Haverhill in 1645. The Sanborns are descended from Stephen Batchelder, who came from Derbyshire, England in 1632, and became the first pastor of the first church of Hampdon, New Hampshire, in 1638, and it is interesting to note that Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass are also descended from him.

Benjamin Franklin Ayer was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846, following which he studied law at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Manchester, New Hampshire and his remarkable talents received almost immediate and signal recognition. In 1853 he was sent to the New Hampshire Legislature, and in the subsequent year was elected prosecuting attorney for Hillsborough County.

Mr. Ayer came to Chicago in 1857; and, in spite of the fact that there were a number of the foremost men of legal profession of the country gathered in the "village by the lake," he rose with amazing rapidity, and in 1861 was made corporation counsel, and two years later drafted the revised city charter.

The early sixties were strenuous times for the country and a period of great development for Chicago, days which marked the beginning of

its future greatness, and in this expansion Mr. Ayer played a most important part. Although a Democrat, he was one of the conservative members, and he voiced the sentiments of the city upon several important occasions. One of these was during the excursion to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the time of the opening of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, when on January 25, 1861, he spoke in response to the toast "Our Guests," as follows:

"We would cultivate with you those amicable and fraternal feelings which ought always to be cherished between the people of all of the states composing our hitherto happy and prosperous Union. At this alarming and dangerous crisis, when some of our states are madly repudiating their constitutional obligations and the Federal government is menaced with destruction, it becomes those who remain loyal to the constitution to take temperate counsel together and consider what can be done to allay sectional discord, to heal existing difficulties, and bring back the people of the disaffected states to the observance of their constitutional duties."

The above, of course, was delivered prior to any overt act of armed resistance. On July 4, 1862, upon the occasion of the first official celebration of that great day by the City of Chicago, Mr. Ayer as orator of the day said in part:

"The pretexts for their rebellion are numerous. I have no time to discuss them. It is sufficient to say that some of them are unfounded, many of them are frivolous, and all of them fall far short of furnishing either justification or excuse for the atrocious conspiracy which has already bathed a continent in blood. The nature and magnitude of the interests at stake have been already indicated. It is a





*Eugene P. Salbo*



death struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law. It involves the welfare of future and unborn millions; on the decision of which hangs the destiny of America, and in that the destiny of the world. Let us then take courage. God did not create this fair land to be the theatre of unceasing anarchy and strife. The rebellion will be subdued, and the lost stars which have been shot so madly from their sphere will yet glisten again in the glorious galaxy of the Union."

With the completion of his official career, Mr. Ayer assisted in the formation of the firm of Beckworth, Ayer & Kales, which continued for eight years and then, upon the retirement of Judge Beckworth, became Ayer and Kales. These two gentlemen remained together with mutual benefit until the retirement of Mr. Ayer from a general practice to become solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad. He was later made one of its directors and its general counsel. It was said of him while he was in the height of his usefulness with this great road as follows:

"Benjamin F. Ayer has stood in the front rank of lawyers at Chicago for more than thirty years. Nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession. He never relies upon others to do his work. Every question is investigated until the subject is exhausted. While not controlled by precedents, he personally examines every case where the subject has been involved, in order to extract the principles applicable to the matter in hand. The most remarkable quality is the ability to make a correct and logical statement of his case to the court. This is done in language which cannot be misunderstood, and when presented orally, it is with a clear voice and appropriate emphasis, giving the greatest pleasure to the listener. The

manner is one of honesty and candor which leaves no room for doubt as to his own convictions. He has always endeavored to aid the court in arriving at correct conclusions, both as to fact and law, believing it the highest duty of the lawyer to see that justice is done. In short he commands the confidence and respect of judges and lawyers, and as a citizen is above reproach."

Mr. Ayer was able to direct the policies of his road in such a manner as to steer clear of many of the harassing and delicate difficulties. Not only was he able to adjust matters and solve problems in which legal controversies were involved, but those others involving public questions, especially those connected with the various and unending negotiations which were and are, constantly arising between the road and Chicago. For this particular branch of work he was eminently qualified.

In 1868 Mr. Ayer was united in marriage with Janet A. Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin, a daughter of Judge Hopkins of the District Court of the United States. They had four children, namely: Walter, Mary Louise, Janet and Margaret Helen. Mr. Ayer belonged to the American Bar Association; the Chicago Bar Association, of which he was president; the Society of the Sons of New Hampshire, which he served for two years as president; the Western Railroad Association, of which he was president for fifteen years; the Chicago Historical Society, The Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Literary Club and the Chicago Club. For many years Mr. Ayer was a pew holder of St. James' Episcopal Church, but he was not a church member. Mr. Ayer passed from this life on April 6, 1903, and his city and his profession lost one of their finest representatives.

## EUGENE S. TALBOT.

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot was born at Sharon, Massachusetts, March 8, 1847, a son of Solomon and Emily (Hawes) Talbot, both natives of Massachusetts. The family is one that is recorded far back in the history of England, and has been represented in America since the country's earliest days.

Eugene S. Talbot, as a boy, attended Stoningham Institute at Sharon, Massachusetts. He later took up the study of dentistry and graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College, with

his degree, in 1873. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine upon graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880. In 1902 Kenyon College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His degree of Master of Arts was conferred by Whitman College in 1903, and his degree of Doctor of Science was conferred by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1915.

He was Professor of Stomatology at the Illinois Medical College. He was elected Honorary President of the dental section of the Tenth

International Medical Congress, held at Berlin, in 1899, and of the Twelfth Congress, held at Moscow, in 1897. He was an honorary member of the Sociedad Odontologica Espanola, of the Odontologischen Gesellschaft Generale des Dentistes de France. He served as Vice President of the American Medical Association, and was also an honored member of the Chicago Medical Society. He was a fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of the A. A. A. S., and of the Stomatological Society of Hungary. He was a corresponding member of the Association of Danish Dentists. He was chosen honorary President of the International Association of Stomatology, Paris, and a member of the French Congress of Stomatology. He was an honorary member of the Budapest Royal Society of Physicians and of the Italian Stomatological Society. He also belonged, socially, to the Authors' Club of London and to the University Club of Chicago.

As a writer on scientific subjects Doctor Talbot holds preeminent recognition throughout the world. For the list of the titles of works of which he is author, please consult "Who's Who in America."

Doctor Talbot was married, in Chicago, on September 26, 1876, to Miss Flora Estey, a daughter of the late Hon. Willis H. and Margaret (Meloy) Estey, of Chicago. Doctor and Mrs. Talbot have three children: Florence (Mrs. Donald R. Wegg), Eugene S. Talbot, Jr., and Margaret (Mrs. Harris E. Adriance, Jr.).

Doctor Talbot was a devoted member of Unity Church, Chicago, and for years he has served this body as one of its officers.

When he was nearing his seventy-eighth birthday, Doctor Talbot was called from this life, December 20, 1924. He is one of our truly great men for he put into the many years that were granted him, a most remarkable quality of thought, of unremitting work and of inestimable service to mankind.

## ERNEST WOLTERSDDORF.

The late Ernest Woltersdorf of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born in Varno, Prussia, on October 18, 1855, a son of Frederick and Frederika (Ohnesorge) Woltersdorf. When he was about three years old the family came to America, and soon established their home in Chicago. Here the son attended school, having also attended school for a period at Lawrence, Kansas.

His first business experience was gained with "Burnham's," wholesale druggists, Chicago. He next went with the firm of Fuller & Fuller. He remained with them until 1879, after which he spent some years out in Colorado. On returning to Chicago he joined the firm of Van Schacks and Stevenson, wholesale druggists. When the firm dissolved he and Mr. Stevenson continued in this business under the firm name of Robert Stevenson & Company. He was thus identified until 1892.

In 1892 Mr. Woltersdorf founded his own real-estate business. He had gained considerable experience in real-estate transactions prior to this time; and he had foreseen such possibilities for real-estate development that he determined to make this business his life work. For the following thirty-two years he specialized in the sale and management of West Side property. The volume of the business he handled was very

large. His work, all the way through, was characterized by exceptional conscientiousness and community interest.

He served the Chicago Real Estate Board on the Valuation Committee, and he did a great deal of work in matters relating to the zoning for the Chicago Real Estate Board and for the City Club.

Mr. Woltersdorf was married April 15, 1884, at Chicago, to Miss Henriette E. Nockin, a daughter of Joseph M. and Louise (De La Motte) Nockin. Mr. and Mrs. Woltersdorf have one daughter, Virginia. She is the wife of Dr. Stanley Gibson of Chicago. The family home has long been at Oak Park, Illinois. Mr. Woltersdorf was deeply attached to his home. He was a lover of nature and of the out-of-doors. It had also been his privilege and pleasure to travel extensively.

Mr. Woltersdorf was a member of the Ethical Society for more than thirty years, and was chosen President of this body in 1924. He was also Vice President, Trustee and Treasurer of the Henry Booth House Settlement. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Chicago Geographic Society and the National Geographic Societies. He belonged to the Friends of our Native Landscape.



Ernest Wetterdahl









*H. H. Samard*



It was on October 1, 1924, that Mr. Woltersdorf died, within two weeks of the close of his sixty-eighth year. His business was a success and it contributed much to the development of

the city; and in every way he was an admirable man, strong, delightful and thoroughly Christian. He is missed from the places that knew him.

### DAVID NELSON BARKER.

The late David M. Barker, of Chicago and Evanston, was born at Homer, New York, March 3, 1844, a son of David Earle and Naomi (Hill) Barker. The father was a farmer and owned a fine place near Homer.

David N. Barker studied in the public schools and at Courtland County Academy, Homer. Then he attended the Ames Commercial College at Syracuse, New York. He came West to Waukegan, Illinois, in 1861 and began work in a dry goods store there. Eventually he became a partner in the business. In 1872 he sold his interest and moved to Chicago. In 1875 he joined the firm of Jones and Laughlin, in the steel business here. The firm later changed its name to Jones and Laughlin, Limited, and, still later, became the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. Mr. Barker was made manager of the business in 1894, and remained in this office until his retirement from the firm on July 1, 1916.

Mr. Barker was married on September 7, 1870, at Waukegan, Illinois, to Miss Mary Jane Sherman, a daughter of Mr. Alson S. Sherman, a pioneer Chicagoan. The children born to them were: Earle Sherman Barker, who died on September 3, 1918, and Marian (Mrs. Luman R. Wing, Jr.) of Evanston. The family home is at 1220 Ridge avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Barker was a member of the Union League Club and of the Westmoreland Golf Club.

David N. Barker died on July 21, 1923, in his eightieth year. For nearly fifty years he was active in the business life of Chicago, holding during the greater part of that period, a position of high responsibility. His earnest work, his scrupulous regard for the interests in which he shared, and the unusual value of his ripened judgment, earned him a very representative place in the steel industry here. He was also a director of the State Bank of Chicago.

### WILLIAM WILCOX BARNARD.

The year Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-One has marked the passing of many people who have been Chicagoans since the period preceding the Chicago Fire. In thinking of them, and of the past years, we are reminded that Chicago has not long been at its present point of development. The growth thus far attained has come, quite largely, through the combined efforts of the people who have lived here for the past fifty and more years. Among those men recently deceased, whose names are especially worthy of mention in a record covering a long period of Chicago's industrial progress is the late William Wilcox Barnard.

William Wilcox Barnard was born on a farm in Chicago, very near the present site of his late home in Beverly Hills, on July 4, 1856. His parents were William and Miranda (Wilcox) Barnard. They are numbered among the earliest residents of that section of the city for the mother came here in 1844, and the father in 1846. In more recent years their homestead

farm has been subdivided and now forms a portion of Beverly Hills. William W. Barnard, as a boy, attended the Englewood High School and Bryant and Stratton's Business College.

His first connection in business was as a clerk in a small seed store, on Clark street, under D. S. Heffron. He later became bookkeeper and cashier for Hiram Sibley and Company, who were pioneer seedsmen and owners of a warehouse. In November, 1888, William W. Barnard established his own business, as a seedsman. In 1905, this business was consolidated with Goodwin, Harris and Company as The W. W. Barnard Company, dealers in seeds and stock foods. Mr. Barnard was made president and treasurer and continued as such until his death, March 10, 1921. His connection with the seed business in Illinois covers about fifty continuous years.

Mr. Barnard will also be remembered, by the many friends who knew him, for his long

connection with Bethany Union Church. He served this organization as trustee for many years. He belonged to the Chicago Association of Commerce and was also a member, until re-

cently, of the Ridge Country Club. Mr. Barnard is survived by his sisters, Miss Alice Barnard, Mrs. E. G. Howe and Mrs. George Graham, of Beverly Hills.

## JOHN TERBORGH.

John Terborgh was born at Chicago, Illinois, on May 9, 1878, a son of John and Grace (Westerbring) Terborgh, both of whom were natives of Holland. The parents came to the United States about 1866.

John Terborgh attended public school in Chicago. After finishing the eighth grade, he went to work, entering the employ of Foreman Brothers Banking Company at Chicago. He commenced work there on June 26, 1893, as an office boy. He continued to be identified with this bank up to within a year of his death, rising, by hard work, unswerving loyalty and exceptional ability, to become Vice President. The record of his life contains a notably fine example and is a source of true inspiration.

In 1913, after having successfully filled positions of lesser importance in the bank, he was made Cashier. He held that office for nine years. In 1922 he was elected Vice President and he continued in office until February, 1926. In 1923 the name of the bank was changed from Foreman Brothers Banking Company to the present title, the Foreman National Bank.

On June 14, 1905, Mr. Terborgh was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Ursula Karp, a daughter of Frank and Mary Karp. Mr. and Mrs. Terborgh have two sons, Douglas Johnson Terborgh, and John Karp Terborgh. Mr. Terborgh was a member of the Christian Science Church, and very active in the work there for a good many years. He also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago.

Mr. Terborgh was deeply interested in the welfare of Chicago, for he was earnestly devoted to the city in which his entire life was spent. He was a member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He was also a Thirty-second Degree Mason.

The close of John Terborgh's life came when he was but forty-nine years old. His was a strong, good lovable nature. He was very highly regarded by his associates in Chicago's banking business and also by the patrons of his bank. His steady climb from office boy to Vice President of the great institution he served is an index to his mental strength and character.

John Terborgh died on May 28, 1927.

## HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD.

Henry Holmes Belfield was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, a lineal descendant of that John Belfield who migrated from Normandy to England shortly after the Norman conquest, in 1066. A branch of this family has lived for generations in Nottingham, many of them engaged in lace-making; some of them were leaders in the destructive riots that occurred in Nottingham when machines were installed to replace manual labor.

Henry Belfield, grandfather of Henry Holmes Belfield, in 1820 migrated with his family from Nottingham to Philadelphia. Here, some years later, three of his sons organized a brass foundry. Henry Belfield and seven of his children lived each more than eighty years, one of them, William, Mr. Belfield's father, having recently died in his ninety-first year. The maiden name of Mr. Belfield's mother was Selener Marshall, also born in Nottingham. She

was a woman of unusual culture, an amateur musician of note, whose high ideals moulded the character of her son. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. William Belfield lived at first in Philadelphia. Henry Holmes Belfield, the second of their eight children, was born in a house which stood on land now occupied by the store of John Wanamaker. In 1844, with relatives and other friends, they removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, to engage in farming. The privations of this isolated life, and the lack of educational advantages for their children, led them to move to Dubuque.

In 1858, Henry Holmes Belfield graduated from Iowa College, being awarded the valedictory, and two gold medals; and he was appointed a tutor in the college the same day. The following year he was appointed principal of the Fifth Ward school in Dubuque, and a few months later was made superintendent



John Terborgh





of the city schools, although then only twenty-one years old. After the Civil war began, he resigned his school office, and participated in raising a regiment which was mustered into the government service as the Eighth Iowa Cavalry. In this regiment he served as adjutant, being detached at various times to the staffs of Gens. McCook and Thomas. The regiment was in continuous active service as a part of the army of the Tennessee and Cumberland; a part of it, including Mr. Belfield, was captured in July, 1864. He was a prisoner of war at Macon and at Charleston until exchanged in September. At the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, he was severely injured when his horse fell upon him, but remained with his regiment until it was mustered out August 27, 1865. He then returned to Dubuque, becoming principal of the Third Ward school. A year later he was appointed principal of the Jones school in Chicago, where he served until transferred to become principal of the new and commodious Dore school in 1868. The summer vacation of 1867 he devoted to a visit to Europe.

In 1869 he married a teacher in the Dore school, Miss Anne W. Miller. She belonged to a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry; her father, Andrew Miller, was born in Londonderry County, Ireland, and did not emigrate to the United States until he was about twenty-one years old. He worked with his uncle, a ship-builder at Oswego, N. Y., where he married Margaret Wallace, by whom he had three children: Anne, Mary, and Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Belfield became the parents of six children: Clara Anne, Ada Marshall, Andrew Miller, Henry Holmes, Henry William, and Margaret Wallace.

In 1876, Mr. Belfield was appointed principal of the new North Division High school. In this capacity he became impressed with the advantages that would result from training a boy's mind through his hands as well as from books; of directing the average boy's natural instinct for bodily activity into constructive and instructive channels. Mr. Belfield became one of the pioneer advocates of manual training in high schools, and a factor in the organization of the Chicago Manual Training School, of which he was appointed director in 1883, and which was opened under his control in 1884. This school, the first independent Manual Training School in the country, located at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street was built, equipped, and maintained by the Com-

mmercial Club of Chicago, as a public benefaction. So brilliant was its success, so far in excess of its accommodations were the applicants for admission, that the Chicago city schools soon installed manual training in their curriculum.

In 1891 Mr. Belfield was sent by the United States government, at the instigation of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, then Commissioner of Labor, to investigate technical schools in Europe.

In 1897, the Chicago Manual Training School was amalgamated with the University of Chicago, finally receiving the name, University High School. In 1905 accompanied by his wife and one daughter he spent eight months in Europe, traveling and studying. Mr. Belfield continued to direct the work of the school until he retired from active duty in September, 1908.

Mr. Belfield was an active member of the Loyal Legion, which he served as senior vice commander. In 1910 he took his wife and two daughters to Europe for an indefinite residence. Returning in May, 1912, a visit was made at the home of a daughter, Mrs. H. M. Bates, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and there Mr. Belfield died, June 5, 1912.

In appreciation of his pioneer work in the conception and evolution of manual training as an educational method, the trustees of the University of Chicago designated the new building erected for manual training, the "Henry Holmes Belfield Hall." A year after his death, the new manual training building which bears his name was dedicated; and in it was placed a bronze tablet suitably inscribed, the gift of his early pupils in the Chicago Manual Training School.

Modest, refined, Mr. Belfield never fully appreciated himself, nor realized his powerful influence for good upon all with whom he came in contact. An educator of unusual ability, he strove to impart knowledge, to stimulate ambition, and above all, to mould character. On the memorial tablet presented to the University by his former pupils, he is called "Educator, Soldier, Citizen." These in truth he was; yet these vocations were but phases of an idealism which made Henry Holmes Belfield, by precept and example, a builder of character. This, his loyalty to ideals, it is, that abides in the hearts of his pupils long after the technical instruction of the class-room is forgotten; and this loyalty to ideals it was, that made him a brave soldier, an earnest educator, a good citizen, in every capacity an inspiration to righteousness.

## AMBROSE LEACH THOMAS.

Ambrose L. Thomas was born at Thomaston, Me., on Jan. 10, 1851, a son of Barney and Abigail (Kalloch) Thomas. The family is of Revolutionary Stock and descended from Captain Sayward, one of the participants in the Boston Tea Party.

A. L. Thomas, as a boy, attended public school in Thomaston and, later, in Boston. As soon as he was old enough he went to work, to become self-supporting, entering the employ of one of the oldest newspapers in the East, the "Boston Traveller," as office boy. That was the start of his thoroughly successful business career.

The next important change came when he became identified with the T. C. Evans Agency, a substantial firm handling newspaper advertising in Boston. It was while he was working in this business that he met Mr. Daniel M. Lord who, with Mr. Thomas, was later to found the advertising house of Lord & Thomas. Mr. Lord visited the office of the Evans Agency, met Mr. Thomas and became deeply interested in his exceptional ability and judgment.

After a number of conferences with Mr. Lord, Mr. Thomas came west to Chicago, about 1881; and, at that time, the present business of Lord & Thomas was established. This business has grown until it is one of the best known advertising firms in the world. A considerable por-

tion of the success to which this noted firm has attained must be attributed to the work and particular ability of Mr. Thomas who was, unquestionably, one of the outstanding advertising men of his day.

Mr. Thomas was, also, President of the Sterling Chemical Company for many years.

On December 24, 1874, Mr. Thomas was married, at Boston, Mass., to Miss Ella A. Hewitt, a daughter of Lewis S. and Sophia (Carsley) Hewitt, both of whom came from good old substantial New England families.

Mr. Thomas was a member of Jenkin Lloyd Jones' Church. He also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association and to the Midlothian Country Club.

The life of Mr. A. L. Thomas came to its close in his fifty-sixth year. We feel that he accomplished probably as much as any man in the Central States in the establishment and advancement of the vast advertising business in this country. His name will long be remembered.

Mr. Thomas died on November 10, 1906. He is survived by his widow Mrs. Ella A. Thomas and his younger daughter Mrs. John Harvey Dingle (Florence L. Thomas). His older daughter and only other child, Mrs. Roscoe U. Lansing (Mabel Vittrice Thomas) passed away on June 18, 1926.

## FRANK HENRY THOMAS.

Frank H. Thomas was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on February 15, 1861, a son of James and Adelaide (Jackson) Thomas, who were natives of Thomaston and Rockland, Maine, respectively. His parents died when he was a small boy and he went to live with his uncle, A. L. Thomas, at Boston. Mr. A. L. Thomas was the original member of that name in the firm of Lord & Thomas.

He attended school in Boston and gave evidence of exceptional ability; however his independent spirit made him wish to work and to become self-supporting. Accordingly he got a job. His first earnings were at the rate of \$2.50 a week. Later he became a messenger in the Boston Public Library. Not long thereafter he went to work in the bindery of that library to learn the trade of bookbinder.

From Boston he came to Chicago in 1880 and entered the business of Lord & Thomas as book-

keeper. Subsequently he was promoted and made cashier of this expanding firm.

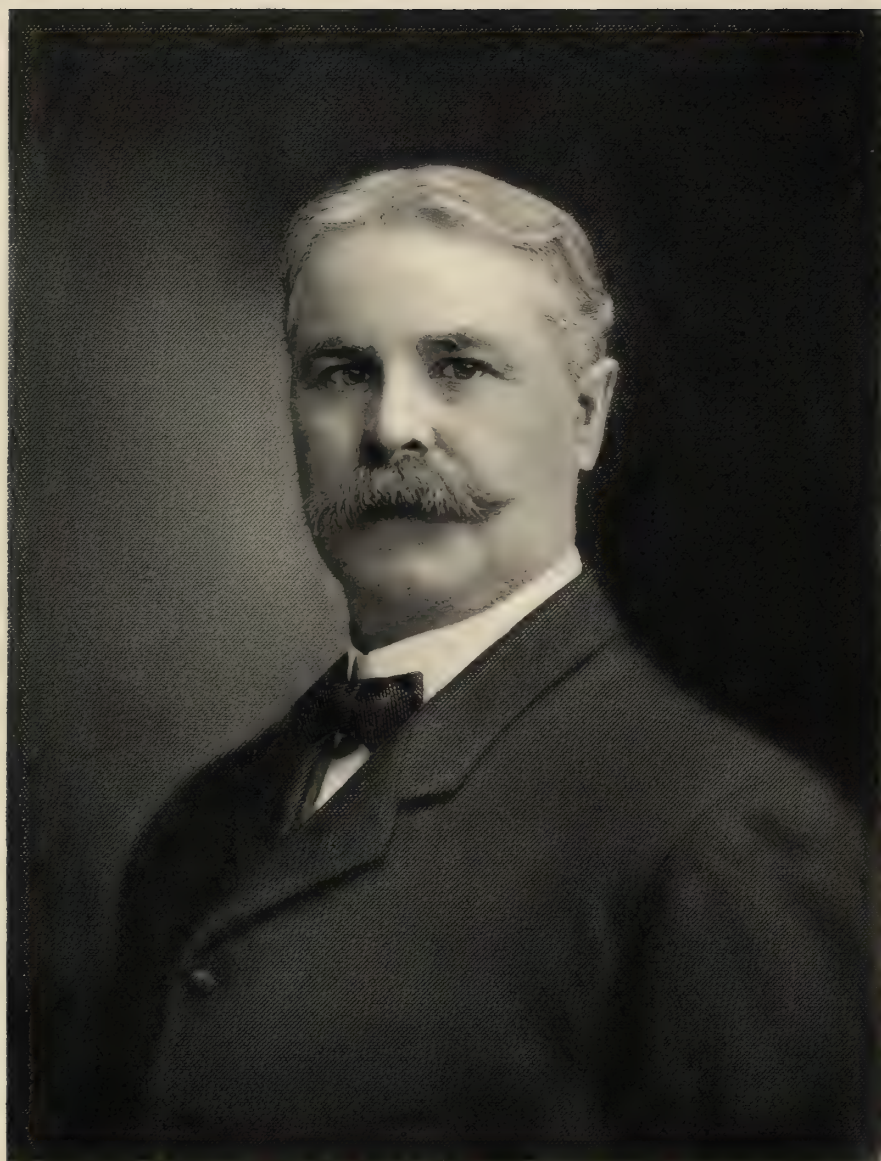
In 1889 he moved to New York City and became manager of the New York branch of Lord & Thomas.

In 1890 he returned to Chicago and established his permanent home. He continued his connection with the business of Lord & Thomas and for a long time had charge of their entire religious list. He left the firm in 1896.

In recent years he had been in business for himself, as publishers' representative, achieving a well-merited success.

Years ago Mr. Thomas became profoundly interested in the welfare of the many under privileged boys and girls of Chicago. He became one of the founders of the Off-The-Street Club, which has since accomplished such splendid results for the protection, guidance and encouragement of boys and girls here; and he undertook to raise





*A. J. Thomas*









*Frank H. Thomas*

the money which has made this most important work possible. The money was raised largely among the advertising men of Chicago.

On July 16, 1890, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Sarah Hewett of Chicago, a daughter of Thomas R. and Elizabeth H. Hewett. They became the parents of three children, Remington H., Kenneth H. and Elizabeth H. Thomas. Remington H. Thomas died on December 30, 1903.

Mr. Thomas was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Chicago

Athletic Association and to the Advertising Club. He served on the Advertising Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Everyone who knew Mr. Thomas intimately recognized in him a man of very fine mind and of true nobility of character. His death on March 21, 1928, closed a life that was a remarkable inspiration and a splendid example. He will be greatly missed; and his saving influence will live after him.

## WILLIARD THOMAS BLOCK.

One of the towering figures in connection with railroad constructive policies, the late Williard T. Block is also remembered as a genial companion, and a high-minded public-spirited citizen. While he was a hard-working, hard-headed man of affairs, deeply emersed in intensely practical matters which gave him a conspicuous place before the public, yet in his moments of relaxation he was thoroughly delightful as a social figure. He was able and willing to promote public interests of all kinds being always steadfast and devoted to the affairs of the moment, to which he gave thoughtful consideration, and upon which he was recognized as an authority. He possessed certain personal endowments, natural and cultivated, courage, unselfishness, a capacity for public friendship, and whenever occasion arose, proved the mettle of individual Americanism as few can.

Williard Thomas Block was born at Columbia, Pennsylvania, on January 6, 1853, a son of Abraham Bernard and Barbara A. (Brobst) Block. He was educated in the public schools of Columbia. He began his business career when only fourteen years old with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and served it, in various capacities, advancing steadily until 1878, when he severed these connections to go, at the solicitation of John B. Carson, with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to organize the accounts of the commercial department of that road, and remained with it from 1878 until 1882, during that period placing that department in excellent shape and inaugurating a system that is practically in use today. He then entered the employ of R. T. Wilson & Company of New York, and then had charge, from 1883 to 1887, of the auditing department

of the Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad in Iowa, being auditor, treasurer, traffic manager and superintendent. In 1887 he found that his arduous duties had somewhat undermined his health and so he took an entire rest for a year, following which he bought the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad under foreclosure, and organized a new company of which he became president. It was under his personal supervision that ninety-five miles of the road were built.

Later Mr. Block promoted many enterprises, including the Grant Locomotive Works, the Siemens & Halske Electric Company, Grant Land Association and the United Telephone, Telegraph & Electric Company. He was president of the Chicago & Southern Railroad, and as such bought a large amount of land for his road, and in every way did his full duty as one of the masterful captains of finance, imbued with a sense of responsibility for the proper expansion of the resources of his county. From 1885 until 1889 he was honored by appointment as colonel on the staff of Governor Larrabee of Iowa, and was also one of the aide-de-camps of the staff.

On November 10, 1880, Mr. Block was united in marriage with Anna E. Scott, a daughter of William P. Scott of Iowa, and a niece of Col. Thomas A. Scott, ex-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Block belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, the South Shore Country Club and was popular in all of these organizations. His death occurred on March 17, 1917. Mrs. Block is greatly valued in social and club life in Chicago.



She is a charter member of the National Daughters of the American Revolution No. 337, and a charter member of the Chicago Chapter No.

3, D. A. R. She is the national chairman of the Liquidation and Endowment Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

## HENRY ALFRED TAYLOR.

The late Henry A. Taylor, of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, August 6, 1856, a son of James Alfred and Julia Eddy (Arnold) Taylor, and a descendant of Martin Seamon, of Providence, who was one of the Minute Men.

He attended school at Providence until he was fifteen years old, then he went to work in the employ of the American Screw Company at Providence. It is a noteworthy fact that he continued to be identified with this great concern throughout the rest of his active business life. In 1880 he was chosen by the company to come to Chicago and establish their branch office at this place. This he did. Later he was made general sales agent and district manager and a Director of this corporation. He resigned from these offices, and retired from business, after more than half a century of unbroken service, in January, 1927.

On June 16, 1886, Mr. Taylor was married to Jessie McArthur French, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a daughter of Edwin C. and Margaret (McArthur) French. Their children are: Margaret A. (Mrs. A. H. Yates), Dorothy E., and Josephine G. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor established their home at Oak Park, Illinois, back in 1891, ten years prior to the time that that village was incorporated. Throughout the years that have since passed, Mr. Taylor was very earnestly and deeply interested in safeguarding the welfare and in promoting the remarkable growth that this community has enjoyed. Such unselfish devotion, wise counsel and strength as he gave to Oak Park has rarely been equalled.

He was largely responsible for the incorporation of Oak Park as a village unto itself. For eight years he was President of the Library Board. For the fifteen years preceding the close of his life he was President of the Park Board. In his honor the village changed the name of North Park to Henry A. Taylor Park, thus establishing their fine and lasting tribute to his memory.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Legislative Voters League of the Citizens Association. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and to the New England Society. He was a Mason (Siloam Commandery, K. T.). He was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association and a charter member of Westward Ho.

He and his family have belonged to the First Congregational Church of Oak Park for more than fifteen years. Mr. Taylor was a trustee of this church.

Mr. Taylor's life came to its close in his seventy-first year. His business career was a notable one. He was a constant reader, a student of several languages, a true lover of music, a delightful and valued friend. Few men have so endeared themselves to their communities by long, useful service and devotion, as did he. As was said of him: "he gave dignity to the vocation of citizenship and encouraged other men of his kind to interest themselves in civic matters."

The death of Henry A. Taylor occurred August 26, 1927.

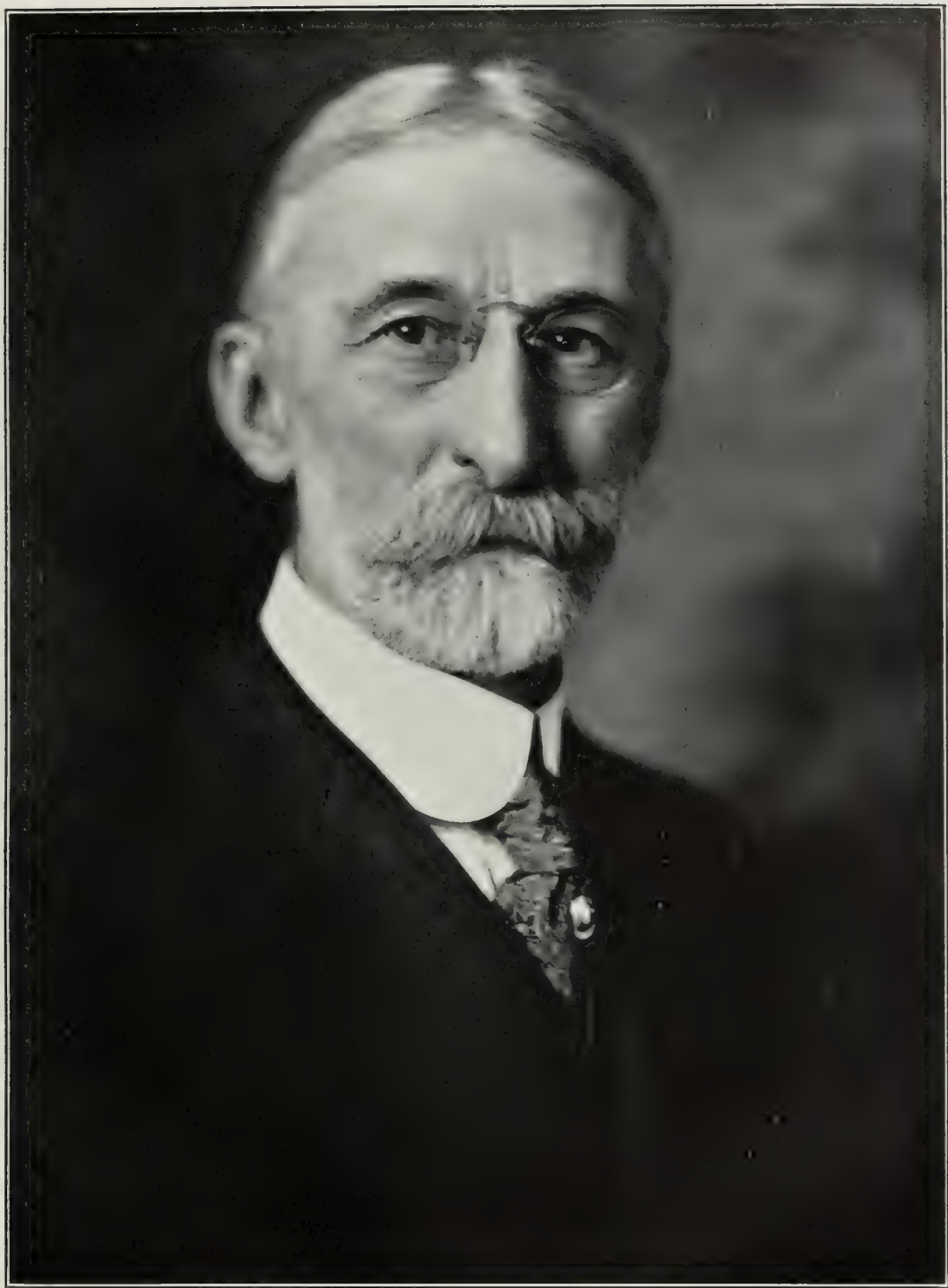
## HENRY HAMMERSLEY WALKER.

Rev. Henry Hammersley Walker of Chicago, was born in Flint, Michigan, on August 26, 1871, son of Henry C. and Ann Jane (Hammersley) Walker, who were natives of New York State and England, respectively.

He began his studies in the public school at Flint, Michigan, and later graduated from high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Then he entered the University of Michigan from which

he graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. He then went to Andover Theological Seminary, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1896. From the Seminary he also received a fellowship for two years of foreign study. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of Halle, Germany, in 1898.





*Henry A. Taylor*









*Henry H Walker*

Returning to America he began his work as pastor of the Congregational Church at Boulder, Colorado. His ministry there was of unusual value in its results and he remained there for twelve consecutive years, between 1898 and 1910.

It was in 1910 that he was called to become Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Chicago Theological Seminary. To this work was later added the Department of Missions.

On July 16, 1896, he was married at Worcester, Massachusetts, to Miss Helen F. Reed, daughter of Thomas H. and Mary Frances (Whiting) Reed. They have three daughters, Helen F. Walker, Florence H. Walker and Margaret Walker (Mrs. Glenway W. Nethercut). The family home has been on the South Side in Chicago since 1915.

Professor Walker was a member of the So-

ciety of Biblical Research, and of the American Society of Church History. He also belonged to the Quadrangle Club, the Apollos Club and to Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity.

Back in the days of his ministry at Boulder, Colorado, he was an acknowledged leader in the cause of betterment and progress in that city and state. He was largely responsible for the establishment of prohibition in Boulder, and also built a splendid church in that city.

In addition to his educational work in Chicago, he served on many important committees. He did much to raise the funds for the new Chicago Theological Seminary buildings.

The death of Professor Walker occurred on September 1, 1927. He was a distinguished scholar, pastor, preacher, builder, leader, friend and Christian, and a very able figure in the field of education here for many years.

## HENRY BOTSFORD.

The history of the great packing industry forms a very important part of the record of the growth and development of Chicago. This monumental factor in the business life of the country is so far-reaching in its connections and so magnificent in its proportions that naturally interest is stimulated with reference to the lives of the men who were initially responsible for it. One of those belonging to this important class of Chicago's early business men was the late Henry Botsford, for many years president of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company. Henry Botsford was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., July 30, 1834, second son and third child of Elnathan and Eliza (Smith) Botsford. The family was founded in the American Colonies by one Henry Botsford, who came here from England in 1664, and settled at Milford, Conn. Elnathan Botsford, son of Eli and Mary (Pond) Botsford, was born at Milford, Conn., May 6, 1799. When a young man he went west and settled near Ann Arbor, Michigan. There he became a prosperous farmer, and a merchant in the town of Ann Arbor. Until he was fourteen years old Henry Botsford attended the grammar school at Ann Arbor, and then entered his father's employ and worked in his store until he was twenty-one. During this time he made his first trip to New York as a buyer for his father's firm, taking four days via the Great Lakes, Erie Canal and the Hudson River Railroad.

In 1855 he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Lyon, Dow and Company, a packing and commission house, later becoming a junior partner in the firm. In 1858 he joined the Chicago Board of Trade, and retained his membership until 1916. In 1863 he engaged in the packing business for himself under the name of H. Botsford & Company, a firm which continued for many years even after his connection with the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, the International Packing Company, which he helped to organize, and other business enterprises. In 1886 he became president of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company and remained head of that firm for some years after it was bought by an English syndicate.

Although he withdrew from active business undertakings during the latter years of his life, he remained a director of the Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago and until his last illness administered his own affairs and went daily to his office in the Royal Insurance Building. His business career was marked by conservation, excellent judgment and a high ideal of integrity. On this account his opinion was greatly valued by his contemporaries in the business world, and his judgment highly respected. As one of the early settlers of Chicago, he took a keen interest in its development and was a member of the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a member of the

Art Institute, the Chicago Club, and the Union League Club.

In 1873 Henry Botsford married Emma Schwartz, daughter of George Schwartz of Albany, N. Y. There were three children, two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Botsford is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Irene (Botsford) Hoffmann, wife of Bernard Hoffmann of New York and Stockbridge.

The death of Mr. Botsford occurred April 30, 1919, at St. Luke's Hospital, following an operation performed three weeks previously.

Chicago produced many men of forceful character, but none bore a more important part

in the history of his times than Henry Botsford. He did not seek publicity, rather shrinking from it, but in his wise and able administration of his many interests, his support of **constructive policies in the several institutions** with which he was connected, and his upright and sincere life, did he influence his contemporaries, and assist very materially in raising a standard of excellence for business men that is difficult to equal and impossible to excel. Such men as he are rare, and in his passing Chicago and the country lost one not easily spared, although he lived far to exceed the customary allotment of years.

## WILLIAM JOSEPH WATSON.

William J. Watson was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1843, a son of James V. and Elizabeth H. (Pitman) Watson. The father was a very prominent and influential man in the earlier history of Pennsylvania. He was President of the Philadelphia Clearing House, which he helped to organize; President of the Consolidated National Bank of Philadelphia; and a director of the Provident Life Insurance and Trust Company and of the Western Savings Fund Society. He was President of the lumber firm of Schofield & Watson, and President of the House of Refuge Association. He was an early and valued member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He lived to be ninety-three years old, honored and beloved.

William J. Watson graduated from Central High School in Philadelphia, and from Eagleswood, a private school in New Jersey. Then he began farming and soon located just outside of Battle Creek, Michigan. This was in 1863.

In 1870 he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was representative of the Middleton Car Spring Company of Philadelphia. On May 1, 1873, he came to Chicago, for the same company. He was made President of the company in 1890.

Mr. Watson organized and established the Buda Foundry & Manufacturing Company in 1884, the Hewitt Manufacturing Company in

1886, and the Fort Madison Iron Works Company, in 1887. He served as President of all of these corporations.

He has been actively identified with banking interests since he came to Chicago. He was a Director and Vice President of the Metropolitan National Bank, and was a Director in the First National Bank, the First Trust and Savings Bank, the Security Bank, the Second Security Bank, and the Chicago Transfer and Clearing Company, all of Chicago.

In 1865 Mr. Watson married Miss Amelia E. Gould, of Newark, New Jersey. She died in 1903. There is one son, James V. Watson. In 1908 Mr. Watson married Mrs. Susan Runyon Cheney, of Newark, New Jersey, who survives him.

The Watson family home has been the same residence at No. 2640 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, since 1885.

Mr. Watson was Trustee of the Old Peoples Home at Chicago, and was also President of its Board of Managers for nearly twenty years.

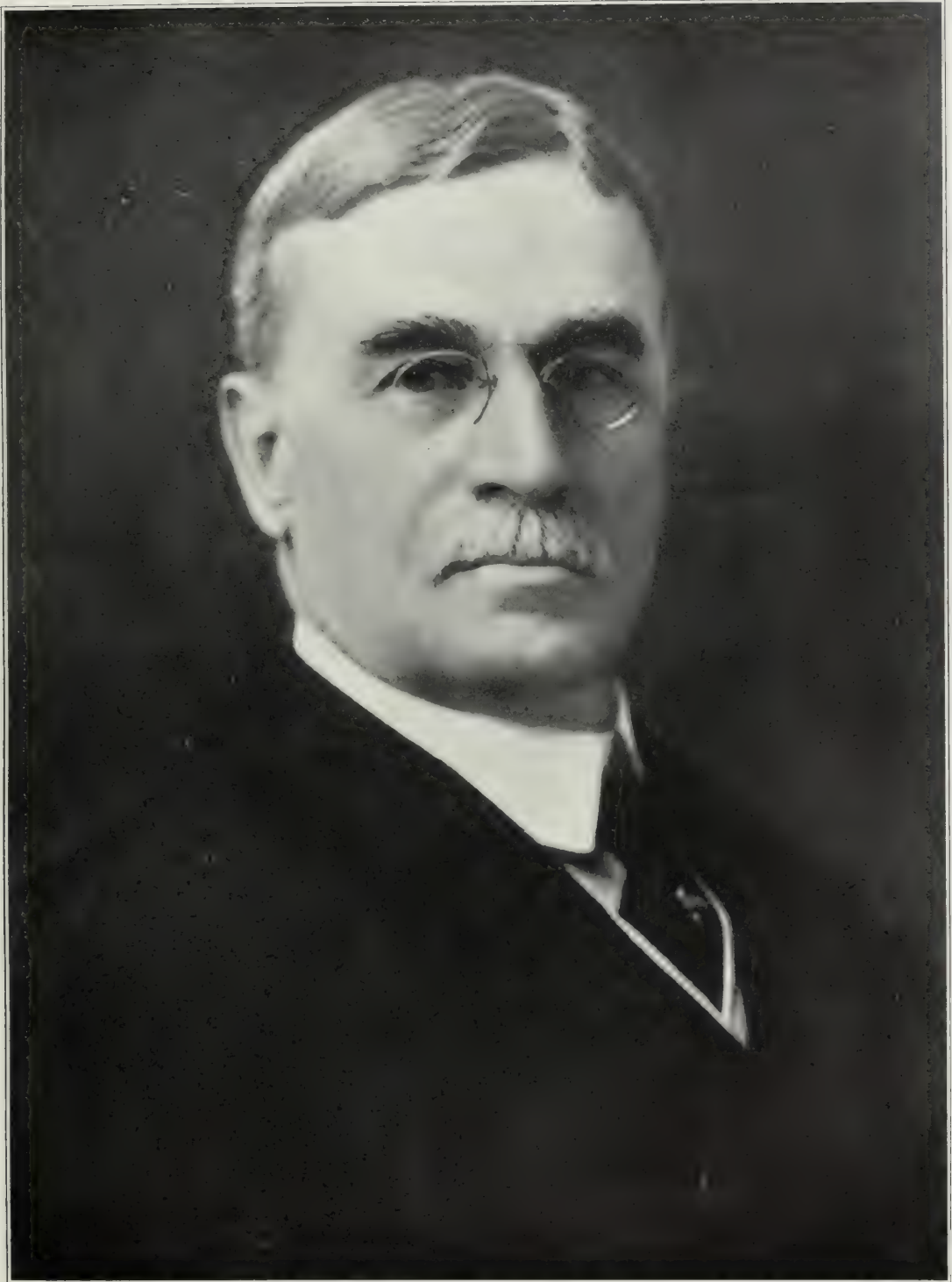
He was, for years, very deeply interested in charity. His benefactions were almost boundless and were very wisely administered. Under the terms of his will nearly all of his estate will eventually go to charity. In his death, October 1, 1926, Chicago lost one of the finest men the city has ever known.

## GEORGE FRALEIGH WEATHERWAX.

George Fraleigh Weatherwax was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, on May 19, 1878, a son of George F. and Susan (Edney) Weatherwax, natives of New York state and of England

respectively. The Weatherwax family were early settlers in Ohio. They later moved their home to Chillicothe, Illinois, and here it was that the son's boyhood was spent. After finish-





*William J. Watson*









*W. K. Kureway*

ing his studies in the public schools of Chilli-cothe he took one year of instruction in the Art Institute of Chicago.

When he later started to work in the business world he entered the employ of Kehm Brothers, and he learned the steamfitter's trade under their direction. Then for ten years he was connected with the National Boiler Washing Company, and was offered the office of Vice President and General Manager.

In June, 1917, he founded his own business, the George Weatherwax Company, engineers. Their work was largely devoted to power and heating plant construction and installation. The business under Mr. Weatherwax's direction grew to considerable proportions.

George Weatherwax was married July 6, 1905, in South Bend, Indiana, to Miss Cleo Z. Barnes, a daughter of the late T. C. Barnes. Their children are: Thomas and Virginia Weatherwax. The family home is in Berwyn. Mr.

Weatherwax was an earnest member of the Berwyn Methodist Church, and also belonged to the Masons, the Hamilton Club, the Acacia Country Club and to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Weatherwax was long a prominent and very helpful figure in local Boy Scout work. For two terms he held the office of President of the Berwyn Council, and he was Vice President of the whole West Suburban Council at the time of his death. His was a remarkably fine, strong and lovely Christian character.

Following his death January 29, 1924, his wife, who has also been deeply interested in boys' work, gave funds for the erection of the George Weatherwax Memorial Building at the Boy Scout Summer Camp at Delavan, Wisconsin.

The life of George Weatherwax was a true inspiration to everybody who knew him intimately.

## CHARLES THEODORE BOYNTON.

Charles T. Boynton was born at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on December 5, 1858, and was a son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Thompson), Boynton. His schooling was in the public school and in the academy at Catskill, New York. When he was fifteen years old he was prepared to enter the State Normal School, but the pressing need to earn his living sent him to work instead.

He came to Chicago in 1879 and entered the employ of the Washburn & Moen Mfg. Company, as office boy. He remained with this concern for nearly twenty years; and he was general western manager of this business at the time it was sold in 1898, to the American Steel & Wire Company. Mr. Boynton was made general sales agent and director of the American Steel & Wire Company and so continued until 1900. He was president of the Shelby Tube Company from 1900 to 1902. On March 1, 1902 he was made vice president of Pickands, Brown & Company, in which office he remained. Mr. Boynton was also vice president of the By-Products Coke Corporation and of the Rogers-Browne Ore Company. He was a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the Dearborn Company, the Buck & Rayner Drug Company, and of the Semet-Solvay Company.

On June 17, 1880, Mr. Boynton was married to Miss Ann E. Bell of Catskill, New York, a daughter of Thomas W. and Matilda M. (Browere) Bell. Her grandfather, A. D. O. Browere, was an artist of note in New York State, as were other members of the immediate family. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have three children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Everett L. Millard), Edith Boynton and Donalds Stuart Boynton, who married Miss Helen Winn Canfield. The family formerly lived in Evanston. Some years ago they moved to their delightful home, Ravin-oaks, in Highland Park.

Mr. Boynton belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and was a life member of the Chicago Art Institute. He was also a member of the Chicago Club, the Cliff Dwellers, Old Elm, Shore Acres, Onwentsia, and Evanston Country clubs. He was much enjoyed everywhere, for he was a man of unusual fineness, friendliness and worth.

Charles T. Boynton died on February 27, 1923. He began work as a boy of fifteen years. From this start, and solely through his own hard, thoughtful efforts, he became one of the most substantial men of business in the State of Illinois, and was the builder of a large share of Chicago's industrial prosperity.

### AXEL WERELIUS.

Dr. Axel Werelius, president and surgeon in chief of the South Shore Hospital of Chicago, was born in Sweden, January 5, 1871, a son of Erik and Bengta (Eriksdotter) Werelius. He had the advantage of a thorough education in his native country, including that of the high school and gymnasium, from which he was graduated in 1889. He was also a student in Karlsborg Military School from the latter date until 1892.

In 1892, after completing his course in the Military School, he sailed for the United States and has since been a valued resident of this country, becoming a naturalized citizen in 1904. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois and was graduated from that institution in 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The subsequent year he established himself in the practice of medicine at Chicago, and has since been one of the potent factors in the medical profession of this city. For a number of years he has confined his practice largely to surgery.

As President and Surgeon-in-Chief of the South Shore Hospital since 1912, Doctor Werelius has rendered efficient service to that institution and in many ways has proven his capability in the field of medical science. During the World War he served as a Red Cross Surgeon and here he also rendered efficient service and gained distinction. He was Knighted with the Order of Vasa by Gustave V, of Sweden, in 1920. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the Chicago Medical Society. He has gained a wide reputation as an author and has contributed liberally to the American Medical Association Journal and to Journals on Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics. Among his more notable articles which were published in these journals are: "New Technique of Neph-

ropexy (basket handle operation); A New Method of Lateral Anastomosis; Successful Resection of Twelve Feet Two Inches of the Ileum in Case of Criminal Abortion; Experimental Pressure Atrophy of the Thyroid; Central Flap in Exposure of Brain (experimental study of monkeys); The Pathology of the Thyroid and Haematology in 100 Goitrous Chicago Dogs; Ureterotubal Anastomosis; Operative Method of Exsophy of Bladder; On the Action of Iodin on the Tissues; Goitre Among the Insane (a study based on examination of 4,184 patients); On the Internal Secretion of the Thyroid, with Brief Consideration of the Factors of the Gland (in connection with paper on the Goitre Among Insane); Hepatoptosis and Hepatopexy; Operative Method in Case of Intestinal Obstruction; Do the Parathyroids Function in Intrauterine Life?; Nephroptosis and Nephropexy (with special reference to the basket handle operation); Ill Effects from Ileosigmoidostomy (report of case); Traumatic Detachment of the Bladder from Symphysis Pubic with Complete Severance of Urethra-Use of the Labia Minora as a Substitute for Necrosed Vaginal Wall; Experimental Surgery of Heart, Lung and Trachea; Accidental Surgical Injuries of the Bile Ducts; Ureterotubal and Uretero Uterine Anastomosis; Suction-Bulb Action of the Gall Bladder; Andrews Operation for Inguinal Hernia with Report of 316 Cases and Modification of Technique; Is Death in High Intestinal Obstruction Due to Liver Insufficiency, etc."

Dr. Werelius has established a splendid record in the quarter of a century that he has been active in his profession, in Chicago.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He also belongs to the Illini Club, Press Club, Midway Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club, the Four Seasons Club and the Swedish Club.

He was married June 20, 1895, to Miss Ester Branstrom, of Chicago, and of this union were born three children: Archibald, Anita and Carl.

### WILLIAM LOUIS WILSON.

Dr. William Louis Wilson of Chicago and Hinsdale, Illinois, was born at Centerville, New York, July 19, 1869, a son of Andrew W. and Anna Jean (Rutledge) Wilson who were of Scotch-Irish and Canadian descent respectively.

After preliminary school training he entered Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois,

and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1892. The following year he received the degree of M. S. and in 1896 the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. He was a Fellow in Chemistry at Northwestern University in 1892-3.

He was an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, in 1896-8. From 1900 to 1910 he was





*Prevorchius*









*John Louis Nelson*

assistant Professor of Medicine at Rush Medical College. From 1906 to 1909 he was associate in medicine at Cook County Hospital. Of more recent years he has given many lectures of value and interest at St. Luke's Hospital.

Doctor Wilson was married June 29, 1900, to Miss Julia Tyndale Milligan of Oak Park, Illinois, a daughter of Frank and Ada Josephine (Brewster) Milligan. Their children are Paul P. and Dorothy Wilson. The family home has been at Hinsdale, Illinois, since 1909.

Doctor Wilson was active in Masonic circles for the past quarter of a century. He was one of the organizers of Hinsdale Chapter, R. A. M., and was a member of Trinity Council No. 80, K. T., and of Medinah Temple Shrine.

Doctor Wilson's private practice has been a large and important one for many years. He maintained offices at Hinsdale and in the Marshall Field Annex Building, Chicago. His work extended over a large portion of Northern Illinois.

The death of Doctor Wilson occurred March 17, 1927. His life was one of exceptional service. Throughout the past thirty years his cheerfulness and skill have brought courage and help, renewed happiness and health into ever so many homes. He will be remembered as one of the most able general practitioners in his section of the state.

## J. HARLEY BRADLEY.

It is not every son of an illustrious father who is able to reach distinction in the same field of endeavor in which the parent has won honors; but, in the case of J. Harley Bradley it would appear that, through high intellectual attainment, he also has reached eminence in his work, inheritance and environment having by no means been necessary factors. While he perpetuates a reputation for keen business acumen and energy earned by his honored father, his own place in the ranks of manufacturers in Illinois, has been gained through force of merit. For fifty-four years, the late J. Harley Bradley has been intimately connected with the implement and seed trade in this State. His influence as a manufacturer, gained in later years, does cease to be a potent example among those with whom he was associated.

J. Harley Bradley was born in Racine, Wis., in 1844, a son of David Bradley and Cynthia (Abbott) Bradley. In 1845 he came to Chicago with his parents, and attended the public schools here. In 1865 he was made a partner in the firm of Jones, Ellinwood and Bradley, which firm succeeded Hooker and Jones, wholesale and retail dealers in implements and seeds. After a period of three years, he sold these interests and, with Harry Banks, undertook a general jobbing trade in farm implements. This business was known as Bradley and Banks. In 1872 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bradley became secretary of the Furst and Bradley Manufacturing Company, of which his father was a partner. In 1884 this business

became officially known as the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, at which time the son was made vice president and treasurer, continuing these offices until his father's death, at which time he succeeded to the presidency. The town and the extensive manufacturing plant at Bradley, Kankakee County, Ill., are permanent evidence of the substance and success of the work of both father and son. Among Mr. Bradley's other interests may be mentioned his connection with the agricultural implement jobbing houses of Bradley, Clarke and Company, Minneapolis, Minn., David Bradley and Company, Council Bluffs, Ia., Bradley, Anderson and Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Bradley, Holton and Company, of Indianapolis, Ind. He was also a director of The Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

Another phase of Mr. Bradley's connection with Illinois, which is very well worthy of record here, is a resultant from his efforts in the organization of the Chicago Freight Bureau. In 1891 he was President of the Citizens' Association. He has also been interested in the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Mr. Bradley enjoyed membership in the University, Commercial, Union League, Chicago, and Illinois Clubs, and served the Commercial and Illinois clubs as president.

J. Harley Bradley was married, in 1872, to Mrs. Margia J. Peugeot, of Brooklyn, N. Y. There are four daughters in the family. Mr. Bradley's death occurred June 16, 1919. He was a man of kindly sympathy and broad charity.

There is no better indication of character than the opinions held and expressed by a man's business associates. These opinions indicate that in Mr. Bradley were grouped many of the rarer good qualities that made him a strong figure in a very important part of the commercial development of the state, and which also drew

to him in close friendship, all those who knew him intimately outside of business. No more interesting story has ever been written than the true one of the men who have won success and financial independence and, at the same time, have kept faith with themselves and have been helpful to others.

## JAMES SPURGEON ANDERSON.

James S. Anderson was born in Belfast, Ireland, on July 12, 1878, a son of David and Elizabeth (Craig) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The family came to America when the son was four years old, and located in Canada where the father cleared and farmed a tract of land not far from Toronto. Three years later the family moved to Chicago, Illinois.

Here James S. Anderson's subsequent boyhood was spent. He attended both public and high school on the West Side of the city. He became practically self-supporting when still very young, entering the employ of a grocery, where he worked after school and on Saturdays and during vacations. He also had a paper route.

It was on January 2, 1895, in his seventeenth year, that he entered the employ of the great dry goods firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company, in their wholesale division. His job was that of "carrier" and his pay was \$3 a week. He continued to be associated with the company as long as he lived; and he became one of the most devoted and one of the most valued men in the entire organization.

His first trip as a traveling salesman for the company was made in October, 1899, with a line of laces and embroideries. He was on the road until 1923, accomplishing thoroughly satisfactory results and also acquiring very valuable experience under the guidance of Mr. A. W. Mac Lean and Mr. M. P. French.

In 1923 he was placed in full charge of the Drapery and Curtain Departments, Wholesale Division, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, which office he filled with distinguished success the rest of his life.

On April 10, 1902, Mr. Anderson was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Oliva L. Hill, a daughter of Edwin H. and Minnie (Padelford) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had two sons, Donald James Anderson, who died in infancy, and James Clyde Anderson. The family home has been in Oak Park, Illinois, for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. Anderson was a devoted member of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, Illinois. He was a Trustee of the church, and was likewise of much help during the building of the church's present edifice. He was also a member of the Advisory and Planning Committee of the new Community Center project at Oak Park. He had a fine spirit of service toward his community and he gave his backing to all those indispensable public enterprises such as the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Red Cross and the Near East Relief. He was a member of Oak Park Lodge No. 540, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Anderson's business career was a noteworthy one. He was connected with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company for more than thirty years. One of his outstanding characteristics was his firm belief in the Company, which he held in the highest regard. He also had a deep interest in the training of the young men who worked under him and he wrought much of lasting good in that direction. He was very thorough in whatever he did. His life was not an impetuous stream, but a smooth yet powerful current.

His death on September 29, 1927, in his forty-ninth year, took from among us a fine, strong, devoted, Christian man.

## HARRY CLARKE PATTERSON.

### IRA WARNER BUELL.

Harry Clarke Patterson was born in Chicago, July 24, 1863. His parents, James Harvey Patterson and Mary Ann (Ely) Patterson, were

pioneers of this city and were numbered among its frugal and enterprising citizens who were ever ready to do their part in the world's work





*Gas. S. Anderson*









*Amos B. Bell*

for civilization and progress.\* He acquired a substantial education in the public schools of Chicago, and when fourteen years of age became associated with his brother, Thomas Ely Patterson, in the real estate business, remaining in the latter's employ until he opened an office of his own in the old Adams Express building under the title of Harry C. Patterson, real estate, renting and loans. He soon became prominent in this field of activity and his reputation as an efficient and careful dealer brought him a liberal clientele and remunerative business.

For forty-five years Mr. Patterson's time and energy was devoted to the real estate interests of Chicago, and he not only contributed to the general progress and development of the city, as well as to individual prosperity, but he handled much property, either as an individual or for others. For many years his interests were centered chiefly in the development of the Woodlawn district, and he was one of the prime movers in the building of the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church. He was a man of marked initiative ability and resourcefulness.

It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten.

He was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, Sons of the American Revolution, City Club of Chicago, and a life member of the Chicago Art Institute. He was also a member of the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee for fifteen years, serving a part of the time as president of the Board. He was also one of the early directors of Grace-land Cemetery.

He was urged to take the nomination as alderman of the old Seventh Ward, but his health was not such as to permit him to accept.

His death, which occurred November 1, 1922, was a sorrow to all who knew him.

Mr. Patterson was married in Chicago, November 22, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Averell Buell, only daughter of Ira Warner Buell and Anna M. (Averell) Buell, and they became the parents of four children: Buell Averell who graduated with honors from the University of Chicago, and who enlisted in the World War in April, 1917, and served in Base Hospital Unit

13, France, from January, 1918, until April, 1919; Harry Ely; Ben St. Claire and Elizabeth Averell. Mrs. Patterson is a native Chicagoan, and was born on Indiana Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street. For many years she has been a member of the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church and later of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago and always takes an active and helpful part in charitable and benevolent work. She is also a member of Ferry Hall Alumnae Association, Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital and Children's Benefit League, and Woman's Society of the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church. Her parents were pioneers of this city, the mother, who was a daughter of James and Eunice (Hitchcock) Averell, having come here with her parents in 1843. The father, Ira Warner Buell, was an attorney of marked ability, and for many years was one of the leading lawyers before the bar of this city. He was born near Lebanon, Madison County, New York, December 9, 1830, and was a son of Elijah and Polly (Higgins) Buell. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm and his early education was acquired in the country schools of that county, where he became sufficiently advanced to teach at the age of sixteen.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Buell matriculated at Madison University, and after completing his course he began the study of law, having determined to make the legal profession his life work. In September, 1855, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, and in the following year he came to Chicago and established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he successfully continued until the time of his death, January 14, 1906. Besides his private practice, Mr. Buell was also prominent in civic, social and political affairs and in every way was recognized as a strong factor in the best element of his profession. He was supervisor of North Chicago in 1860, city attorney for Chicago in 1861, and in 1879 was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Circuit Court, though defeated with the rest of the Republican ticket in that year. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club of Chicago, of which he was a director for the first three years. He was also a Knight-Templar Mason, and a member of the Chicago Law Institute.

## JAMES BOLESWORTH BRADWELL.

James B. Bradwell, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the following year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-schoolhouse, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn. the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and allowing them to become Notaries Public, and had always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a second lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; served as Pres-

ident of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, an Historian of the latter; was one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. He was identified in a business capacity with "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife in 1868, and after her death became its editor. Judge Bradwell's death occurred Nov. 29, 1907.—Myra (Colby) Bradwell, the wife of Judge Bradwell, was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Association. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press





*Nathaniel Butler*









*Flora J. Cooke*

Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Juris-

prudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

## NATHANIEL BUTLER.

The late Professor Nathaniel Butler was born at Eastport, Me., May 27, 1853, a son of Nathaniel and Jennette (Loring) Butler.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Colby University in 1873, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1876, Doctor of Divinity in 1895 and Doctor of Laws in 1903.

From 1873-6 he was associate Principal at Ferry Hall Female College at Lake Forest, Ill.; from 1876-9 associate Principal at Highland Hall College for women, at Highland Park, Ill., and Principal there from 1880-4. He was Master of the Yale School for Boys at Chicago, 1879-80.

In 1884 he was ordained for the Baptist ministry.

He was Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at the old Chicago University, 1884-6; Professor of Latin, 1886-9; and Professor of English Language and Literature, 1889-92, at the University of Illinois.

He was acting Director of the University Extension Division, 1893-4 and Director, 1894-5 for the University of Chicago.

He was President of Colby College, 1895-01.

That year he returned to the University of Chicago which he subsequently served as Professor of Education and Director of Cooperative Work; Dean of the College of Education, 1905-9; Dean of the University College, 1916-23; and as Assistant to the President from 1924 until the close of his life.

He was also a very able writer on educational subjects.

In 1881 Professor Butler married Miss Florence Reeves Sheppard of Chicago, who died some years later. On December 12, 1903, he married Miss Lillian M. Googins of Chicago.

Professor Butler died on March 3, 1927. The contribution of his life to the work of education in the state of Illinois has rarely been equaled.

## FLORA JULIETTE COOKE.

The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor in the history of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth centuries has been manifested in no way more strongly than in education, and among the notable educators of Chicago one worthy of mention in the history of Illinois is Miss Flora J. Cooke, Principal of the Francis W. Parker School, at 330 Webster Avenue. She was born at Bainbridge, Ohio, December 25, 1864, a daughter of Rev. Sumner and Rosetta (Ellis) Hannum, and an adopted daughter of Charles E. and Luella (Miller) Cooke. Her educational advantages were those afforded by the grade and high schools of Youngstown, Ohio, the Chicago and Cook County Normal schools and the University of Chicago Extension and she completed twelve summer courses in science and literature at the latter institution between 1890 and 1914. She also studied elementary and applied chemistry at Armour Institute of Technology in 1916. From 1891 until 1900 she was a teacher in the

Chicago Normal school and Chicago Institute under Francis W. Parker. In 1901 she became Principal of the Francis W. Parker school and still retains this position, having served in this capacity for twenty-six years, a record that indicates her superior qualification as an instructor, her executive ability and her popularity and high standing as a citizen. She has also been an instructor in teachers' institutes in many states and in the Hawaiian Islands, and has gained an international reputation as an educator.

As Trustee of the Chicago Teachers' College she has been very helpful to that institution, and as President of the Superintendents and Principals Association of Northern Illinois in 1925 and Chairman of the Publicity Committee of Deans of the Women Association since 1923 her influence has been of marked value.

Thoroughly appreciative of the importance of her position, Miss Cooke has ever discharged the duties devolving upon her with a keen sense of

conscientious obligation, and as a woman of marked intellectual activity, her labors have given impetus to educational work in the community. She is a member of the National Educational Association (life member), National Society for Scientific Study of Education, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society for the Study of Educational Methods, National Secondary Principals, National Council Primary Education, Association of Principals of Girls' Preparatory Schools, National Kindergarten Association, Chicago Teachers' Association, Northern Illinois Teachers' Association, Chicago

Forum League of Woman Voters, Art Institute of Chicago (life member), Academy of Science (life member), Field Museum of Natural History (life member), Audubon Society, Woman's League of Peace and Freedom, Ethical Culture Society and the Woman's City and Cordon Clubs. She has also gained distinction as a writer and was the author of "Nature Myths" in 1895. She has also been co-editor of "Annual Studies in Education," a yearly educational journal, since 1912, besides being a liberal and valued contributor on many educational subjects.

## HENRY W. BRYANT.

Henry W. Bryant was born in the town of Elyria, Ohio, July 22, 1854, a son of Henry Beadman Bryant and Lucy (Stratton) Bryant. The Bryant family came to America about 1828 and settled in Ohio soon thereafter.

Henry Beadman Bryant earned a lasting place in American history as a pioneer in the field of business education. His genius conceived and perfected the great scheme of International Commercial Colleges. He and Mr. Henry D. Stratton founded the very important institution now known throughout the world as the Bryant & Stratton Business College. This college was founded in Chicago in 1856.

Henry W. Bryant came to Chicago with his parents in 1860. He was graduated from the public schools of this city, and then entered Harvard University in the class of 1879. On his return to Chicago he went into business under his father's direction. He was thus associated with the management of the Bryant & Stratton

Business College until 1892. In that year he was elected president of the organization, to succeed his father, and continued as president from 1892 until he retired from office in 1922.

Henry W. Bryant was married, in Chicago, to Miss Antoinette ReQua, a daughter of Charles W. and Catherine Jane (Bruyn) ReQua. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have lived in Chicago continuously following their marriage. Two children were born to them: Catherine Re Qua Bryant (Mrs. Cochran Supplee); and Willis Re Qua Bryant, who married Frances Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes.

Mr. Bryant was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Union League Club of Chicago, and the Chicago Historical Society.

The death of Henry W. Bryant occurred July 28, 1925. He was a Chicagoan for a period of over sixty-five consecutive years, and his work has been of valuable and lasting consequence.

## WILLIAM S. PLUMER BRYAN.

The late Dr. W. S. Plumer Bryan, for years pastor of the Church of the Covenant at Chicago, was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on August 30, 1856. His parents were S. S. Bryan and Kate (Plumer) Bryan, devout Christian people. He is a direct descendant of the Hon. George Bryan, the first Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After preliminary schooling W. S. Plumer Bryan entered Davidson College, in North Carolina, where he graduated at the age of nineteen. Then he took up his studies for the ministry at Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina, in which seminary

his grandfather, Dr. W. S. Plumer was for years a professor.

Soon after receiving his degree as Doctor of Divinity, Plumer Bryan began his long and most useful career as a minister of the Gospel. For nine years he was active in his work in the mountain districts of West Virginia. Then for five years he held a pastorate at Asheville, North Carolina. The following two years he spent at the Second Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Doctor Bryan became pastor of the Church of the Covenant at Chicago, on February 1, 1895. From then on until his death, a period







*J. Buchanan*

covering more than thirty years, he remained at the head of this congregation. The value of his work from the pulpit and among the members and families of his church, is beyond computation. His leadership was most able and wise, and his personal life was a great inspiration and example.

He was always a leader in the work of the Presbyterian church at large, in the Chicago Presbytery and in the Synod of Illinois.

The Presbyterian Home for Old People, in Evanston, Illinois, with its splendid buildings in beautiful grounds, representing a value of \$750,000 came into being quite largely through "the vision, faith, foresight, persistence, courage and unrelenting toil" of Doctor Bryan.

Dr. Bryan will also be gratefully remembered, always, through the University Chapel for Presbyterian students which he established at the University of Illinois. This is a very serv-

iceable institution in that great college community.

In January, 1889, Doctor Bryan was married to Miss Alice Reid, of Staunton, Virginia, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Cochran) Reid. Their children are: Will Plumer Bryan, deceased; Alison Reid Bryan, who is now a missionary in India; George Plumer Bryan, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; and Miss Helen Reid Bryan.

Doctor Bryan was a valued member of the University Club, of Chicago, of the Chicago Cleric and of the North Side Fellowship of Ministers.

The death of Dr. William S. Plumer Bryan occurred on May 28, 1925. Such a life as his has been is of inestimable worth. His three decades of service as a leader in the work of the church in Chicago, have been a great blessing to the people of that city.

## FREDERIC BOGART McMULLEN.

The late Frederic B. McMullen was born at Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1871, a son of James B. and Mary Elizabeth (Bogart) McMullen. His father was owner and publisher of the "Chicago Post" and was also President of the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Company. Later he was engaged in operating a railroad in Canada.

The McMullen and Bogart families both date back to a very early period in American history.

Frederic B. McMullen began his schooling in Canada, then entered Yale University where he was graduated in 1893. He was a prominent member of his Class at Yale and his college interests continued throughout the rest of his life. He served the Class of 1893 (Sheffield) as Secretary from the time of his graduation until his death.

Soon after his graduation from Yale he took a course in Mineralogy at Queens University, Kingston, Ont., Can.; and for a short time was engaged as a Civil Engineer in Canada.

In 1894 he was made Secretary of the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Company, of Canada and the United States, and filled that office until 1898. Then, for two years he was assistant manager of the fence department of the American Steel & Wire Co.

He left that business to enter the lumber trade; and, after acquiring the necessary experience and resources, he organized the McMullen Lumber Company. He was Treasurer of the

McMullen Lumber Co., and its successor, the Chicago-Mississippi Lumber Company from 1900 to 1905. From 1905 to 1912 he was manager of the Chicago Office of the Fullerton, Powell Hardwood Lumber Company which firm later became affiliated with the McMullen, Powell Lumber Company, organized in 1912, and of which he was Vice President and General Manager until his death. He was also Secretary and Treasurer, 1916-27, of the Corinth Saw Mills, Inc.

He was associated with the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange as Treasurer, Secretary and President. He was largely instrumental in consolidating into one association the various lumber trade organizations of Chicago.

Mr. McMullen was also engaged in the foreign lumber trade.

He was one of the principal forces behind the projected erection of the Lumberman's Building in Chicago.

On January 26, 1899, Frederic B. McMullen was married to Miss Lois Rice, a daughter of Fordyce Bernard and Ann Jane (Anderson) Rice. They have one daughter, Mary-Lois McMullen. The family home has been in Evanston, Ill., for many years.

Mr. McMullen was a member of St. Marks Episcopal Church and had been President of the Men's Club of that church.

He was Vice President of the Lumbermen's

Association of Chicago in 1917. In 1921 he founded the Yale Club of Evanston, and became its President; he was also a member of the Yale Club of Chicago and the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club of Chicago. He was a founder and director of the Evanston University Club and a member of the Evanston Country Club.

Mr. McMullen's life was filled with kindness and friendliness. He had a very fine, able mind.

He was a true lover of music and had a beautiful baritone voice. He gave and received much joy from singing. He also traveled extensively and visited Europe several times with his family. His home, his family and his friends were the absorbing interests of his life.

The death of Frederic B. McMullen occurred on June 7, 1927.

## ORLANDO J. BUCK.

The record of no Chicago business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of the late Orlando J. Buck. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the industrial interests of Chicago, but were evident in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. In all those elements which enter into the makeup of the successful and enterprising business man, as well as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, Chicago has had no more notable example.

Mr. Buck was born in Buckfield, Maine, December 30, 1852, a son of John and Abbie M. (Morse) Buck, and came of prominent old established New England families which date back to the colonial epoch in American history. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town, and a Normal school at Paris, Maine, after which he engaged in teaching school for some time. He later filled a clerical position for a time at the old Quincy Street market in Boston, then went to New York where he began as an apprentice to learn the rubber paint manufacturing, in which he became proficient, and for two years had charge of the New York factory for the Rubber Paint Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1881, Mr. Buck removed to Chicago to accept a position as superintendent for the same concern in this city, and later became an officer and large stockholder in the company. In 1892, he became part owner and general superintendent of the Zeno Manufacturing Company. In 1911, he was made General Manager of factories and also became a Director of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company, and filled this position

until 1914, when he retired from his position as general factory manager, although remained as a director of the corporation until the time of his death. His best efforts were given to the success of the enterprise, and it can be said that the success and popularity of this great concern may be attributed in no small degree to his faithfulness, inventive genius and untiring efforts.

Endowed with a just appreciation of the importance in business of rigid economy, Mr. Buck was most conscientious and scrupulous in all his dealings, and was of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. He seemed to recognize readily every opportunity and to use time and material to the best advantage, and out of seemingly diverse elements would work out harmony resulting in success. He was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but universally respected for his high code of business ethics and consistent moral character, and the record of his deeds stands to show that he did not live in vain.

Besides his connection with the William Wrigley, Jr., Company, Mr. Buck was also vice president of the Otis Lithograph Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was an extensive owner of Chicago real estate, and his progressive spirit was evident in many ways. His contribution to the world's work was a valuable one; not only in business affairs, but in the splendid example which he left of honorable manhood, and his career was one that redounds to his credit and places his name high in the estimation of his fellowman. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evinced in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and he gave freely of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. His mighty courage and will; his high-minded con-







Harry Ory Coffman

ception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his business life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him.

On January 21, 1880, Mr. Buck was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Louise Brewer, of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Nelson C. and Caroline C. (Benedict) Brewer, and a woman of much beauty of character, and they became the parents of three children: Nelson L., who is manager of factories of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company of Chicago; Ellsworth B., is engaged in the chemical business at Staten Island, New York; and L. Hazel, wife of Davis Ewing, of Bloomington, Illinois. Although unassuming in manner, Mr. Buck had hosts of warm friends and was recognized as a man of high ideals. His domestic life was most attractive in all of its various phases as husband, father and host, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside.

## HARRY CLAY COFFEEN.

Harry Clay Coffeen was born at Champaign, Illinois, on July 27, 1877, a son of Alva M. and Miranda (Gaines) Coffeen. His father was an educator in Central Illinois and was Principal of the Urbana High School. After resigning this office, he owned and conducted a book and music store at Champaign. The mother, who was also a teacher, was a direct descendant of Henry Clay.

Harry Coffeen went to the public school at Champaign and then enrolled in the University of Illinois. It will be remembered that he played two years on the championship Illinois football team, and that he held several records as a pole vaulter. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Tau Beta Pi fraternities. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1898, and later received the degree of Master of Science. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania and began work for his Doctor's degree in astronomy. These studies he relinquished within a few months of their completion to take up astronomical work for the government.

Some time thereafter he began to feel that his time and efforts were not being used in the way best suited to his own development, so he left the East, and returned to Illinois. That same year he took the position as Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and also

Although the scope of his work in connection with his business was always broad, Mr. Buck was identified with numerous clubs and societies and always found time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life. He was a great lover of art and music, and contributed liberally toward its support and encouragement. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was one of the organizers and a life member of the Beverly Country Club, of which he served as president. He was also a life member of the Illinois Athletic Club, a life member and a director in 1917-18, of the Hamilton Club, and a member of the Union League, Wausaukee, South Shore Country, and Swan Lake Gun clubs. In both business and social life he was honored, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred July 7, 1919, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

as Director of Athletics at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. As time passed, he became one of the best loved and most highly regarded men that have ever been connected with that institution. It is a noteworthy fact that the only times this school has, thus far, been closed as an expression of sorrow, were following the death of Mr. Armour, the death of Dr. Gunsaulus, and following the more recent death of Mr. Coffeen.

After nine very pleasant and useful years at Armour Institute, Mr. Coffeen decided to stop teaching. This decision he reached after much sincere and searching consideration. He felt the need, in relation to his own growth, of getting out into daily touch with men and affairs.

He entered the insurance business. His training and experience finely fitted him for it. What was more important, he recognized insurance to be a well-nigh invaluable service to people; and he foresaw that his time and effort devoted to selling insurance would bring the maximum results in usefulness accomplished. He retained this clear, unshadowed view of insurance throughout his life. His work has been of value beyond estimate. It is possible that Mr. Coffeen accomplished as much for insurance business as any man in the state.

On October 23, 1907, Mr. Coffeen was mar-

ried at Iowa City, Iowa, to Miss Ida Felkner, a daughter of William and Jessie (Works) Felkner. Mr. and Mrs. Coffeen had one son, John, who died.

Mr. Coffeen was widely known among alumni of the University of Illinois. He was President of the General Alumni Association at the

time of his death. The University held a big place in his heart. No alumnus was held more truly in affectionate regard than he. He was a founder of the Illini Club of Chicago, and was the first President. He also belonged to the City Club and to the University Club.

Mr. Coffeen died September 14, 1924.

## HOMER J. BUCKLEY.

Homer J. Buckley, President of the largest direct mail advertising house in the United States, is a native of Illinois and his entire business career has been spent in Chicago. A self-made man, struggling against difficulties for his early education, within the past ten years he has guided his firm, Buckley, Dement and Company, from a small pioneer of the advertising business to be a leader in the field. In addition, Mr. Buckley has become connected with probably as many business, civic and fraternal organizations as any man in Chicago and has made an international reputation as author and speaker. He is still only forty-six years old.

Homer J. Buckley was born in Rock Island County on March 16, 1879, and as a boy came with his parents to Chicago. He attended the grammar and High schools and spent two years at St. Ignatius (now Loyola) university.

Mr. Buckley associated with Marshall Field and Company in 1898 and spent fifteen years with this firm. Here he passed through the advertising and sales department and in 1913 was their sales promotion manager. But he had a great idea—that the direct by mail business was going to grow, so he broke away from his high connection with the big merchandising firm and with Merritt Henry Dement started a small direct by mail business at 340 South Dearborn street, Chicago. They had only \$3,000 capital and it was a hard fight the first year but the business soon prospered and today the concern is appraised at over \$750,000. Three hundred employes carry on the work of Buckley, Dement and Company and a six-story building at 1300 West Jackson boulevard houses the latest types of "color presses" and the immense organization. Buckley Dement and Company deal with the nation's largest advertisers and have perfected their organization until their scope is tremendous.

Homer J. Buckley was first president and organizer of the Direct Mail Advertising Association and is now a member of this group's

Board of Governors. He helped organize and is a charter member of the Advertising Club of Chicago and is its president this year. He is a member of the Executive Committee, Chicago Association of Commerce. He belongs to the speaker's bureau of the Illinois Association of Commerce and is active in that organization. As Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World he attended the famous International Convention at Wembley, England, in the summer of 1924 and addressed the prominent men of the world on his science—direct mail advertising. He was National Chairman at this convention. He also belongs to the Advertising Club of New York and is on the lecture staff of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois.

Fraternally, Mr. Buckley is a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, and as an uncommon contrast, a member of the Board of Governors and Chairman of the Marketing Commission of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association. He belongs to the Union League Club and the Chicago Athletic Club, The La Grange Country Club, La Grange Civic Club, and numerous other organizations.

Mr. Buckley was married to Miss Lucile Wallace of New York City in 1909. They have one daughter, Marihelyn. For twelve years they have lived in La Grange, a pleasant suburb of Chicago, and Mr. Buckley has found time to be active in his church, St. Francis Xavier's, as well as every civic betterment move in the town. He is a speaker of known reputation and the author of many magazine articles as well as these books: *Science of Marketing by Mail*; *Principles and Practices of Direct Mail Advertising*; *Retail Merchandising*; *Lecture Series for Retail Clerks*.

Homer J. Buckley, through his tireless energy and courage has made his business the leader in its field and himself one of the best known younger executives in the state and nation.









*Henry Shannon*

## HENRY CHANNON.

The late Henry Channon had a long, helpful, strong and interesting life. We take pleasure in reviewing it here. He was born at Bridgewater, England, on February 24, 1834, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Dyer) Channon, both natives of England. The father was a carpenter. Henry Channon attended public school in England; and then went to sea for several years, during which time he sailed around the entire world. In 1858, when he was twenty-five years old, he left his ship at New Orleans and journeyed up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Missouri.

It was in 1858, that he came to Chicago and his long residence here dates from that time. His love for the water and his training as a seaman led him to sail the Great Lakes. He eventually became owner of several lake boats.

Later, an opportunity came to him to buy a large consignment of rope from Rylands Brothers, manufacturers, of Warrington, England. With this as a start he built up a substantial business in Chicago, rigging ships, on Goose Island, for the lake trade. Mr. Channon was a most efficient ship rigger, in fact standing at the very top of that profession. No doubt he was capable of rigging completely any sailing craft that sailed fresh or salt water. Then occurred the Chicago Fire and his establishment was completely destroyed.

Following the fire he got a stronger derrick which was capable of lifting the rear end of tugs from the water so that their propellers and steering gear might be cleared of weeds, logs and other entanglements that were constantly accumulating. This work engaged him until 1875.

In that year he founded his ship chandlery business. This business, bearing his name, grew to very considerable importance in Chicago's shipping and increased in volume from year to year.

When steamships gradually but surely dis-

placed sailing craft in Great Lakes commerce, Mr. Channon reorganized his business; and, in time, became one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of steamship and railroad fittings and supplies in the United States. He incorporated as the H. Channon Company in 1881. Over thirty years ago his two sons joined Mr. Channon in this organization and their work has been a strong contribution to the development of the business and to its reputation for complete reliability.

Mr. Channon continued as president and owner of his concern until 1919, when he sold out. He then built the H. Channon Building located at Market and Randolph streets, Chicago, which was completed in 1920. This building was entirely owned by Mr. Channon.

Henry Channon was married in Chicago by the late Rev. Clinton D. Locke, to Miss Elizabeth Smith. The date was December 4, 1860. Through all the years of married life that followed we know that Mr. Channon felt that the strength, encouragement and fortitude he received from his wife were a great blessing. Mr. and Mrs. Channon's children are: William and Henry, both of whom died in infancy; Grace Anne (Mrs. Charles E. Bortell), deceased; James Harrison Channon, deceased; and Harry Channon of Chicago. Mr. Channon was devoted to his home. The death of his wife occurred on May 9, 1921.

His own life was closed, in his ninetieth year, through his death at his home in Winter Park, Florida, on May 5, 1923.

Mr. Channon belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association. He was also a Knight-Templar and Shriner Mason. At his death, he was the oldest living member of St. Bernard's Commandery.

His life, all through, was characterized by careful adherence to his fine ideals of life's privileges, responsibilities and attainments.

## FAYETTE SHEPARD CABLE.

It would be impossible to write properly of the men of Illinois whose names stand out conspicuously in the commercial and industrial interests of the commonwealth, who through inherent characteristics and achievements contributed to the upbuilding and development of Chicago,

without paying special attention to the record of Fayette Shepard Cable, founder of the Cable-Nelson Piano Company, and former president of this concern. For thirty years Mr. Cable had been prominently identified with the manufacture of musical instruments in Chicago, and few

men, if any, had a more thorough schooling in this field of activity. Of a family noted for strong intellect, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his commercial career in 1876, well equipped by inheritance; and such were his force of character and natural qualifications that he attained prominence not only as a thorough business man, but as manager of large affairs, in which he displayed marked executive ability.

Mr. Cable was born in Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York, March 18, 1855. His parents, Silas and Mary (Goodrich) Cable, spent the greater part of their lives in that locality, and were worthy representatives of old New York families. The elder Cable was a farmer by occupation, and was prominently identified with the development of that country. He took a prominent part in all municipal, educational and civic affairs and was a man of sterling worth. The early boyhood days of Fayette S. Cable were spent upon the home farm and he was brought under the strict discipline of devout and faithful parents. He was early taught the habits of industry and economy, the environment being valuable during the formative period of his life. His opportunities for scholastic attainment were those afforded by the public schools of his native county, and the Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin, N. Y. After completing his course in the latter institution, Mr. Cable engaged in teaching school. He was later associated with the house of A. S. Barnes and Company of New York City, and continued with it from 1876 until 1880. In the latter year he came to Chicago to accept the position of manager for the Chicago branch of the Philadelphia book house of Porter and Coates, and remained with this house for several years.

In 1890 Mr. Cable became associated with the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, and later with its development into the Cable Company, a business founded by his brother, the late Herman D. Cable in 1880. He became a stockholder and filled the position of secretary and was also a director, and upon the death of Herman D. Cable, he became its president, and as such was a leading factor in the management and development of the business. In 1903 Mr. Cable severed his connection with this concern and founded the Fayette S. Cable Piano Company, manufacturers of pianos. In

July, 1904, the business was reorganized, and the name changed to the Cable-Nelson Piano Company, of which Mr. Cable was president. The position which the Cable-Nelson Piano Company occupies with relation to the trade interests of Chicago is well known, and under the progressive policy of Mr. Cable rapid growth was the dominant feature of the corporation. Resulting from a spirit of enterprise that was evidenced through new ideas and modern inventions and appliances, the house flourished from the start, and is today one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the country. Its name upon any instrument is a guarantee of superior quality, and no house in America stands higher, or has a better reputation for square and honorable dealing. Mr. Cable enjoyed wide popularity for the active interest he took in connection with this work and all matters tending toward the betterment of the business. His progressive spirit was evidenced in all commercial enterprises with which he was identified, and he earned an honorable standing among the leading business men of the country.

On October 16, 1879, Mr. Cable was married to Miss Kate Elting of Ellenville, New York, a daughter of Daniel Elting of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Cable were born four children as follows: Anne Southwick, Rachel Elting, Gladys Goodrich and Dorothy Roselle. The family home is at Hinsdale, Illinois. Mr. Cable had many friends who recognized in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist. He was a Republican in his political affiliations. He was a member of the Union League, Hamilton and Hinsdale clubs. Although the scope of his work in the various business interests of Chicago was always broad, Mr. Cable was very active in all matters concerning the public welfare and never omitted an opportunity to do what he could toward the improvement of the municipality. In the light of later years, the record of his early ability is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. Nothing came to him by chance. He reaped only where he sowed, and reached his high position through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way upward through







*Dwight B. Cheever*

sheer ability and pluck, and his achievements were the merited reward of earnest, honest effort. Fayette S. Cable passed from this sphere

of endeavor February 22, 1920, and in his death Chicago lost one of its most representative and worthy citizens.

## DWIGHT BISSELL CHEEVER.

Dwight B. Cheever was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 23, 1868, a son of Henry Sylvester and Laura Edna (Bissell) Cheever. He attended public school at Ann Arbor, and completed high school there in 1887. He then entered the University of Michigan and graduated from the College of Mechanical Engineering, with his degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1891. It is an interesting fact to note that from 1858 to 1903 there has been some member of the Cheever family at the University of Michigan, either as a student or as a member of the faculty. At the time of this writing one of a new generation of the family is in attendance there.

Dwight B. Cheever took a very active part in the life of the University throughout his undergraduate years. He was not a fraternity man. He was, however, class Treasurer, Secretary of the Mathematics Club, Treasurer of the Students Lecture Association, was "Castalion" Editor and "Technic" Editor.

For several years following his graduation he was engaged in practical engineering work. Then, deciding to perfect himself in the legal end of his profession, he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, and graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1896.

In 1897 he became a clerk in the patent law office of Mr. Robert H. Parkinson at Chicago. He was in this office until May 1, 1901, at which time he engaged in the practice of patent law, by himself. In November of 1904, he and Mr. Howard M. Cox formed the firm of Cheever & Cox, with offices in the Monadnock Building,

Chicago. This firm has since practiced law as it relates to patents, trademarks and copyrights, exclusively, and has met with marked success. Mr. Cheever tried several cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.

On September 1, 1904, Mr. Cheever was married at Pasadena, California, to Miss Arline H. Vallette, of Chicago, a daughter of Frank H. and Jean (Martin) Vallette. Mr. and Mrs. Cheever have two sons, Dwight Martin Cheever, and Bruce Bissell Cheever. Mr. Cheever was deeply devoted to his family. Loving travel, they have journeyed together throughout most of the United States. He believed very thoroughly in the educational value of travel and he was very anxious that his boys, to whom he was always a very near and dear companion, should have the gifts of understanding that travel would give them.

The family residence has long been at 5491 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, and their summer home was at Flossmoor, Illinois.

Mr. Cheever was a member of the American and Chicago Bar Associations and of the Chicago Patent Law Association.

He was a member of the Congregational Church. He also belonged to the Union League Club, Flossmoor Country Club and the South Shore Country Club.

Mr. Cheever's death occurred July 24, 1927. He had an exceptionally fine mind and a rare ability to concentrate. For some years past he has been recognized as one of the best and most highly regarded patent lawyers in this country.

## ALBERT HENRY CHILDS.

The late Albert H. Childs of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born in Chicago, December 19, 1861, a son of S. D. Childs, Jr., and Mary A. (Wright) Childs. He was educated in the public schools of Evanston.

Back in 1878, when he was but sixteen years old, he entered the employ of the firm of S. D. Childs & Company, which was founded by his grandfather, Mr. S. D. Childs, in 1837. The firm, which continues with distinguished success to

the present, is one of the oldest business concerns in the history of Chicago.

Albert H. Childs began his work for the firm at the very bottom, as errand boy. Two years later he became one of the traveling salesmen representing the business. Then from 1884 to 1886, he was a salesman at the firm's downtown place of business. Following the death of his father, in 1886, he represented the latter's interests in the company for the ensuing six

years. In 1902 the business was incorporated as S. D. Childs & Company. At this time he was elected Vice President, which office he filled until 1908. In 1908 he was made President, and he continued as President as long as he lived.

He was a member of the National Association of Stationers (elected Treasurer in 1921).

The marriage of Albert H. Childs to Miss Florence Huntington Johnson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, took place in Philadelphia, May 29, 1884. His wife is a daughter of William H.

and Elizabeth (Jones) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Childs have one daughter, Mrs. Helen Childs Garvin. The family residence has been at Evanston, Illinois, for many years. Mr. Childs was devoted to his family and his home.

The death of Albert H. Childs occurred March 10, 1927. He was a worthy representative of an old and honored Chicago family and was one of the leading stationers in this country for many years.

## JOSEPH PETEE COBB.

The late Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, of Chicago, was born at Abington, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857, a son of Edward W. and Elmina (Howard) Cobb, natives of Westfield and West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, respectively.

He represents the eighth generation from ancestors who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, about 1692, Thomas Cobb and his son, Richard, having come to Boston in 1685.

He attended public school at Bridgewater, to which town his family had moved. He continued his studies at the Waltham New Church School, where he prepared for Harvard. He graduated from Harvard, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1879. Soon he came to Chicago and entered Hahnemann Medical College. He graduated in 1883, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He then entered upon a general practice of medicine at Chicago. As a practitioner, as a teacher and demonstrator and as a leader in medical advancement in this part of the country, his work has been of very great value to his community, for the past four decades.

He was professor of Physiology, Embryology and Histology, and senior Professor of Pediatrics at Hahnemann Medical College. He was Professor of Diseases of Children at Hahnemann Hospital.

In 1913 he was elected Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, and he so served continuously until within a few years of his death.

In 1907 he was made President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and later became Trustee. He belonged to the Southern Homeopathic Association, to the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and to the Chicago Homeopathic Society. He was the first President, and later Vice President, of the New Jerusalem Church. Socially he was a member of the Harvard Club, Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, and was a life member of the Press Club.

Doctor Cobb was married, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 18, 1882, to Miss Edith Persons, a daughter of Edmond R. and Helen (Miller) Persons. Doctor and Mrs. Cobb have one son, Edmond Persons Cobb. There are four grandchildren: Joseph D., Edmond P., Louella P., and Richard M. Cobb.

Dr. Joseph P. Cobb was called from this life on December 23, 1924, in his sixty-eighth year. His death was assuredly hastened by the great strain of his responsibilities and labors during the World War, for he maintained the work of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital throughout this period when only one-half of the medical staff was retained for duty here.

Doctor Cobb was finely equipped in mind and training and in conscience. He was also a devoted worker. He was a very distinguished representative of the medical profession in Chicago for many years.

## IGNAZ DOHNAL.

Mr. Dohnal was born at Tracht, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, July 31, 1863, a son of Franz and Barbara (Novotny) Dohnal. When only thirteen years of age he secured employment as an apprentice to the cutlery trade and the

manufacture of sharp-edged tools at Vienna, Austria, continuing in that capacity and as a workman on surgical instruments in factories at Vienna for five years, and becoming an expert in this field of activity. Like many ambi-





asthubs









*Georg Dohrn*

tious young men of the old world, he was not satisfied with the opportunity offered there for advancement, and resolved to seek employment in America, where greater advantages are afforded. Accordingly, in 1886, when twenty-three years of age, he sailed for the United States, stopping for a short time in New York City, where he worked for \$5 a week, in this way securing funds to bring him to Chicago. He soon attained this end and in due time was on his way to the Western Metropolis, arriving here in May of that year, and has since been a resident and an active factor in the business affairs of this city. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1891.

Soon after coming to Chicago Mr. Dohnal secured employment with the firm of Sharp & Smith, manufacturers and dealers in surgical instruments, and for four years he was one of their most expert workmen on sharp-edged tools. In 1890 he became identified with the firm of Rosenstock & Company, and for four years he was one of their expert workmen in the same line. In 1894 he became a partner in the firm, and in 1895 the name was changed to Kraut & Dohnal, and in the subsequent year the business was incorporated under the title of Kraut & Dohnal, Inc., of which Mr. Dohnal has been President since 1913. This corporation, which is located at 325 South Clark Street, is en-

gaged in the importing and manufacture of general cutlery and barber supplies, at both wholesale and retail. Mr. Dohnal has devoted his time and energy chiefly to the building up of this great enterprise for nearly forty years, and its success and high commercial standing may be attributed in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts.

He is a member of the Barber Supply Dealers' Association of America; is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is a member of the Medinah Athletic Club, the Medinah Country Club, and the Chicago Turngemeinde.

He was married in August, 1886, to Louise Stepanek, of Chicago, and of this union were born two children: Ignaz, Jr., and Louise, both of whom are deceased, the latter having married Otto R. Haas, who is Secretary of the firm of Kraut & Dohnal, Inc., and one of the city's active business men. Mrs. Dohnal died May 4, 1891, and on October 10, 1891, Mr. Dohnal married Anastasia Malek, of Chicago, and they became the parents of four children: Anna, wife of Elmer Johnson, who is identified with the firm of Kraut & Dohnal, Inc.; Helen, and Edward, who are also identified with this firm; and Florence. The family home is at 753 Forest Avenue, River Forest.

## LEWIS LARNED COBURN.

The late Lewis Larned Coburn of Chicago was born November 2, 1834, at East Montpelier, Vt., a son of Larned and Lovisa Allen Coburn. Lewis L. Coburn was graduated from the University of Vermont with the degree of B. A., and he studied law with Roberts & Chittenden of Burlington, Vt., and Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, Vt., following which he matriculated at the Law School of Harvard University, and was graduated therefrom in 1861. In February of that year he came to Chicago, and in November, 1861, was joined by William E. Marrs, the two going into partnership. In 1862 Mr. Coburn returned home, enlisted in Vermont for service in the Civil War, and was made captain of Company C, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. After the close of hostilities, Mr. Coburn returned to Chicago and resumed the practice of law, and in 1875 admitted Hon. John M. Thatcher to partnership, which association continued until Mr. Thatcher's death twenty

years later. Mr. Coburn was one of the organizers of the Union League Club of Chicago, of which he was the first president, and later on he was made a life member at the same time a similar honor was conferred on President Taft. One of the founders of the Christian Union, now the Chicago Athenaeum, Mr. Coburn supported it enthusiastically, and he also was an organizer of the Vermont Association of Illinois. He belonged to the Calumet, Union and Onwentsia clubs; was a charter member of the Chicago Historical Society, a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Bar Association and Patent Law Association, the military order of the Loyal Legion, and U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R. The death of Mr. Coburn occurred October 23, 1910 at his home in Chicago.

On June 23, 1880, Mr. Coburn was married to Annie S. Swan, and the ceremony was performed at Brooklyn, N. Y.



## JOHN RUSSELL EASTMAN, M.D.

The late Dr. John R. Eastman of Chicago and Evanston, Ill., was born at Republic, O., on Aug. 11, 1867, a son of William S. and Mary (Russell) Eastman, both of whom were natives of New York State.

He was a cousin of General James B. McPherson, on his mother's side; and, on his father's side of the family, he was eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

He attended the public schools at Republic and later graduated from Hillsdale College in Michigan. Then, having determined to take up the study of medicine, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which institution he graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine and was chosen as assistant to the late Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls, the noted nose, throat and chest specialist of Chicago.

He subsequently located at Kenosha, Wis.; and was engaged in the general practice of his profession in that city with a marked degree of success for twenty-five years. He served as the President of the Kenosha Medical Society and as an officer of the State and County medical societies. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Chicago Tuberculosis Society.

Soon after the entry of the United States into the World War, Dr. Eastman volunteered for service in the U. S. Army. He received a commission as Captain in the Medical Corps and was stationed at Camp Benjamin Harrison. From there he went to Camp Dodge, Ia. Then, for a time, he was a member of the medical staff at Camp Merrett, from which place he soon went overseas.

Upon his arrival in France he was attached to General Pershing's Headquarters as assistant attending surgeon. Not long thereafter he received his commission as Major.

Following the conclusion of the war, Major Eastman returned to the United States and for a year was stationed at Camp Grant, as attending surgeon and as specialist in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. Later he was in charge of the government Tuberculosis Sanitarium, of seventy-five beds, at Oak Forest, Ill., for a year, where he was a general favorite with the ex-service men.

After his discharge from Camp Grant on Nov. 30, 1920, he became associated with the U. S. Veterans Bureau, where he rendered a very fine service as tuberculosis specialist up to the time of his death.

The marriage of Dr. Eastman to Miss Jeannette M. Starrett, was solemnized at Chicago, Ill., on May 22, 1894. His wife is a daughter of the late David A. and Catherine M. (Kent) Starrett, pioneer settlers of Chicago, Ill. Dr. and Mrs. Eastman have two sons, Lawrence W. Eastman of Chicago, Ill., and Kenneth S. Eastman of San Francisco, Calif.

Dr. Eastman's life here came to its close in his sixty-first year. He was endeared to many hearts not only because of the physical help it was his privilege to render, but also because of the kindness and charm of his nature.

He was profoundly interested in the work to which he gave all of his mature years; and he became one of the best known specialists on pulmonary diseases in the United States.

Dr. Eastman died on March 1, 1928.

## ELIAS COLBERT.

Chicago lost one of its finest men in the recent death of Elias Colbert. His connections with business, with scientific research, and with the earlier developments of newspaper work combine to credit his life with usefulness that is rarely equaled.

We have reprinted here a memorial to Mr. Colbert, presented by the Chicago Astronomical Society:

Elias Colbert was born in the City of Paris, April 23, 1829. In the following year his father, whose loyalty to King Charles X had aroused the hostility of the French revolution-

ists, was forced to flee from his native land. With his wife and infant son he sailed for England. The vessel in which he took passage was shipwrecked. The father was lost but the mother and babe landed safely and she placed him in the care of friends in Birmingham. Here he attended school, grew to manhood, and married, becoming so attached to English customs and English traditions, and so identified with the English people, that he, as well as others, almost forgot that the name he bore had been famous for generations in the annals of France, and that he first saw the



*J. H. Eastman*





light under the standard of the House of Bourbon. Upon the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854, he joined the British army and was wounded in the battle of Inkerman.

Soon after the close of the Crimean War, his wife having died, he came with his infant daughter to Chicago in 1857, and at once began his life work as a journalist. Though he began as a reporter on the staff of one of the city newspapers, his amazing capacity for hard work soon brought promotion, and during the early part of the Civil War he was Commercial Editor of the Chicago Times. Before the close of the war, he left the "Times," and became connected with the Chicago Tribune, of which he was successively City Editor, Commercial Editor, and Editorial Writer upon Astronomy and other scientific subjects. He was an intimate friend of Joseph Medill, the "Father" of the Tribune, and his advice was often sought and highly prized by that great newspaper man.

Elias Colbert's journalistic work brought him into contact and acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and many other prominent men of the stirring days preceding the Civil War, and during that conflict—men whose names are a part of the history of our country.

But amidst the engrossing duties of his chosen profession, he somehow found time to acquire a marvelous fund of general information which made him a cyclopedia of reference to his friends upon almost every subject of human interest. In those subjects in which he took special delight, he took pains to become particularly proficient. He possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of intense and prolonged application and concentration of thought, and with it there was combined an exceedingly retentive memory. But the greatest marvel of his career is that he was able, in those busy early years, without help so far as known, to master the higher mathematics and qualify himself to fill acceptably the responsible positions to which he was soon afterwards called.

His talents would have won for him position and fame in almost any path into which he might have directed them. He published (1868) the "Historical and Statistical Sketch of Chicago," which was the first reliable story of the early commercial development of the Western Metropolis; and every subsequent historian has been compelled to consult its pages for many facts and figures not elsewhere obtainable.

His story of the Great Conflagration of 1871 is perhaps the best account of that calamity that was written. He was an honored member of the Chicago Historical Society, and he did enough in this field to prove that he could have excelled in it if he had chosen to devote his talents to historical research and the writing of history.

He was a remarkable linguist. For music he had a fondness and considerable aptitude.

But the absorbing passion of his life was astronomy, and he is, and always will be, best remembered as teacher, writer and lecturer in this important department of knowledge.

It is impossible to say whether he was one of the original members of the Chicago Astronomical Society, because all our early records were destroyed by the great fire of 1871; but upon the reorganization of the Society in 1874, he is referred to in the minutes of the meeting of April 16th of that year as Emeritus Assistant of Dearborn Observatory, indicating that he had served as Assistant Director for a considerable period prior thereto. This meeting also passed resolutions commending him "for his active, great, and intelligent service in promoting the success of the Observatory."

April 15, 1875, he was made a Life Member of the Society "as a mark of the high appreciation of this Society for his labors in adding to the list of members, and collecting money to repair the dome of the Observatory." At a meeting of the Directors held July 26, 1875, he resigned his position as Honorary Assistant Director of the Observatory, and was elected Secretary of the Society, a position to which he was re-elected annually for several years thereafter. On the 11th of May, 1876, he was elected a Life Director "in recognition of the value of his services to the Society." On the 30th of May, 1885, he was elected Vice President, and on the 27th of May, 1890, he was chosen President of the Chicago Astronomical Society, and continued to hold this office until his death, June 28, 1921.

While this record shows the high honor in which he was held by his associates of the Chicago Astronomical Society, it gives necessarily an imperfect idea of the many and varied activities in its behalf which won for him this regard. If the Society needed money, it was his task to secure additional members, much time being required in many cases to convince an indifferent "prospect" that civic duty or



pride, or any other motive to which successful appeal could be made, required him to part with a hundred dollars for membership in a Society which was likely never to pay a dividend. The year following the great fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873 were critical years in the history of the city, as well as of this Society. There was great depression in commercial and industrial affairs, and men were loath to part with their money unless pecuniary returns seemed certain and immediate.

It was in the midst of this depression that Mr. Colbert, as the result of innumerable personal appeals, raised several thousand dollars for necessary repairs to the Observatory.

About this time the financial affairs of the Chicago University became seriously involved, and the University was no longer able to pay the salary of Professor Safford, Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University. Professor Safford, with the consent of this Society and the University, accepted a position offered him by the U. S. Government, and again Mr. Colbert was called upon to act as Director of the Observatory without pay.

He was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the Chicago University under the Presidency of Dr. Burroughs, and for several years he performed the duties of this position acceptably, and without remuneration. If it seemed desirable to stimulate interest in astronomy by means of public lectures, Professor Colbert was expected to deliver the lectures, or to induce some astronomer of note to do so. And so for half a century Elias Colbert gave his life to the Chicago Astronomical Society.

He was for several years President of the Chicago Press Club, and also of the Bohemian Club. He was active in several British-American Associations. He wrote many pamphlets and minor works, some scientific, and some purely literary in character. His Eulogy of Shakespeare is a gem. Among the best of his minor publications are:

"The Earth Measured"

"The Curve of Immortality"

"Astronomy Without a Telescope"

"Star Studies"

"What We Know of the Universe."

Elias Colbert died—we shall look upon the face of our honored associate no more; but may the memory of his unselfish devotion inspire us to renewed efforts.

About ten years after the death of his first wife, and nine years after his arrival in Chicago, he married, in 1866, Miss Sarah Cowper, a woman of English birth, then residing in this city, who bore him four children, three of whom died in early life. Professor Colbert's second wife died in 1894, and of all his children, Mrs. George Herbert Jones, only issue of his first marriage, and Mrs. George H. Mason, second daughter of his second wife, alone survive him. Sharing their sorrow, the members of the Chicago Astronomical Society tender to them their heartfelt sympathy, and direct that this Memorial be spread upon the records of the Society, and a copy thereof sent to each of these surviving daughters of our departed associate and friend.

## WILLIAM SEYMOUR WARREN.

William Seymour Warren was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 10, 1848, a son of William and Mary Ann (Seymour) Warren.

He attended public school at Cleveland and at Cincinnati, Ohio. After leaving school, in 1866, he went to work for the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd.

His father was resident secretary of this company at Chicago from 1875 until his death in November, 1889.

After serving for some time in minor positions that he might gain the necessary training and experience, William S. Warren was ap-

pointed as Local Manager of the Chicago office of this company and he filled this position with marked success until 1889. That year he was appointed, with Mr. George Crooke, to succeed Mr. William Warren, his father. Upon the resignation of Mr. Crooke, in December, 1892, he was appointed Resident Secretary of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., and placed in charge of their entire department in the Middle West.

On January 4, 1883, William S. Warren was married at Chicago, to Miss Fannie Parsons, a daughter of Lucius V. and Cornelia (Pomeroy)



*William Warren*









Lucius B. Parsons.

Parsons. Her father was a prominent early banker at Chicago, having come to that city from Auburn, New York, in 1857.

Mr. Parsons was Cashier of the Third National Bank in Chicago from 1866 until his death. His long connection with the banking and business interests of the city established him as a man of strictest integrity and high moral character, upright, just and respected, possessing the entire confidence and esteem of the people of Chicago in his day. He was also a devoted patron of music and did much for its advancement. He was especially prominent in the organization and management of the Philharmonic and Mendelssohn Societies and of the Apollo Club. His death occurred on Nov. 3rd, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren have made their home in Chicago for over forty years. The children are Lucius Parsons Warren and Marion Parsons Warren. Marion Parsons Warren is not living.

Mr. Warren was a member of the Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago and to the Edgewater Golf Club.

Mr. Warren's long and productive life came to its close in his seventy-eighth year. He was a man of superior refinement and character. He was a devoted patron of music. He gave extensively and unostentatiously to many charities. His business career, covering a period of fifty unbroken years in insurance circles at Chicago, entitles him to permanent recognition.

The death of William S. Warren occurred on March 12, 1926.

## ENOCH COLBY.

Enoch Colby was born at Thornton, New Hampshire, on January 14, 1817, the son of Col. Enoch and Dorothy (Church) Colby. The father served in the Revolutionary War and was a member of Gov. Langdon's Council. The mother was a daughter of Jabez Church, one of the scholarly men of earlier New England.

In Enoch Colby's twenty-first year his father died. Soon thereafter young Colby determined to journey to Chicago. At this time the railway only extended twenty-six miles west from Albany. The rest of the way he came via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes. He reached Chicago in 1838.

He went to work for Elijah Doolittle driving a team from Chicago to Peru, Illinois, carrying provisions to the workers on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Later he visited Milwaukee where his cousins, Enoch and Horace Chase had farms. He went back to New Hampshire after a year in the West.

He was married on March 6, 1840 to Eliza Ann Mitchell, a native of Campton, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Col. Elijah Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Colby became the parents of nine children: Enoch Colby, Jr., lieutenant of Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery in the Civil War; Acca Laurentia Colby, who married Warren J. Pardy, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; John Sullivan Colby, of the One Hundred Thirty-fourth and One Hundred Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers in the

Civil War; Francelia Colby, Ph. B. from University of Chicago, now teaching in the Chicago public schools; Ella Gertrude Colby, who died when three years old; "Little Eva" Colby who died in infancy; Laura Genevieve Colby (Dr. Laura Colby Price of Chicago); Martha Washington Colby and Flora Spenser Colby (Mrs. Silas G. Pratt).

In 1854 Mr. Colby and his family removed to Port Hope, Canada, where his brother-in-law, Frederick A. Mitchell, was engaged in the construction of railroad bridges. Mr. Colby assisted in this work, having previously had experience as a surveyor, carpenter and builder.

In 1855 the family moved to Illinois, and Mr. Colby began farming near Barrington. However, prices for farm produce were so low at this time that he decided the next year, to locate in Chicago, where he arrived in April, 1856. He established himself as a building contractor. He erected many large buildings such as Tobey & Booth's packing house, Sylvester Marsh's corn drying plant, the first car barn on the north side of the city, etc. He remained in this business for nine years.

In 1865 Mr. Colby became a grain inspector and continued in the business until he was seventy-six years of age.

Enoch Colby was a strong Republican from the first. He voted for Fremont in 1856; and in 1852 he was active in electing John P.

Hale, the first Free Soil candidate in New Hampshire to the House of Representatives.

He and Mrs. Colby heard some of the Lincoln-Douglas debates and he was very active as a wide-awake in Mr. Lincoln's campaign.

Mr. Colby had two sons in the Civil War. He was himself, one of the founders of the Union League at Chicago. He had three grandsons in the Spanish War; Major William A. Purdy, Ensign Warren Frederick Purdy (now commodore on the American Shipping Board in London) and Enoch Clifford Colby. Three of his great-grandchildren, Warren G. Purdy, Jr., Don-

ald Frederick Purdy and Lyman Munger Purdy served in the World War.

Enoch Colby was a great reader not only of political history, in which he was remarkably well-versed, but of the best books of fiction and poetry. He enjoyed the classics and knew them well. He was a good story teller and a genial host. He belonged to the Universalist Church.

Mrs. Colby died in 1895, after a happy married life of fifty-six years. Mr. Colby survived her nine years, and was buried on his eighty-seventh birthday, January 14, 1904.

## JOHN ALFONZO WESENER.

The late Dr. John A. Wesener of Chicago, consulting chemist and medical expert, was born at Saginaw, Michigan, March 14, 1865. His parents were Hugo and Bertha (Wiengut) Wesener, both natives of Germany.

His preliminary education was had in the public schools of Saginaw and Owosso, Michigan, and then he entered Michigan Agricultural College. He subsequently received the degree of Ph. C. from the University of Michigan, in 1888. He came to Chicago in 1889, and before long enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from which institution he graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1894.

When he came to Chicago in 1889, he began practice as a chemist. In 1891 he was made Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1902-8 held the full professorship of chemistry there.

It was in 1894 that Doctor Wesener founded the Columbia Laboratories at Chicago. He was engaged also in private practice at this time. His work in connection with his laboratories grew to such an extent, however, that he soon withdrew altogether from private practice, and he devoted the balance of his life to the great human service that the laboratories have rendered throughout all the ensuing years under his guidance.

The marriage of Doctor Wesener to Miss Lila Patty occurred March 2, 1891, at Owosso, Michigan. His wife comes of a distinguished family and she is a cousin, on the maternal side, of the late Warren G. Harding, President of the United States. She is a woman of many-sided culture and accomplishments for she is finely versed in music, languages and the arts.

Doctor Wesener was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and of the Academy of Medicine (Chicago). He also belonged to the American Chemical Society, and the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Lake Shore Athletic Club and the Indian Hill Golf Club.

His death occurred November 18, 1926. He had been a Chicagoan for nearly forty years. The laboratories which he founded and which he directed throughout the last thirty-two years of this long period of time have rendered a priceless service to the people of Chicago, and to the medical profession of that city. Many of his original writings are now on record in the Crerar Library.

Doctor Wesener also patented a process for maturing flour that is now in general use throughout the United States.

## CHARLES BACKUS WHIPPLE.

Charles B. Whipple was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 24, 1859, a son of Rodney M. and Abbie A. (Backus) Whipple, both natives of Vermont. The family were living, at the time C. B. Whipple was born, on what is now Plymouth Court. As a boy he attended the

Haven school and the Central High school, and then he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

In 1877, when he was eighteen years old, he entered the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company as stenographer. It is under-



*Dr. J. H. H. H. H.*







*Lila Wassner*









G. B. Whiffle

stood that he bought the first typewriter that was used by this great concern, and that this machine was later purchased from him by Mr. Hibbard. As the years passed his work and his devotion to the business were accorded the recognition due them, and he passed through various promotions to the position of assistant secretary. In 1908 he was elected secretary of the company, and was made a director. He continued to serve in both of these capacities until 1914 in which year he retired from the business, retaining, however, his financial interests in the company.

The marriage of Charles B. Whipple to Miss Almira E. Hayward, of Chicago, took place September 29, 1881. His wife was a daughter of John and Almira E. (Midler) Hayward, both of whom were early residents of Chicago,

having come here about 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have three children: Edith Whipple Milchrist, Charles J. and Walter G. Whipple. The family home has been on Kenwood avenue in Hyde Park for about half a century. Mr. Whipple was a member of long standing of the Union League Club, the City Club, the Sunset Club and the Flossmoor Country Club.

The death of Charles B. Whipple occurred January 13, 1927. For nearly forty years he was identified with the growth of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company. During this period Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company has become world-known and is today one of the greatest institutions in the commercial life of America. Mr. Whipple will be remembered as a man of exceptional training and ability and of finest personal character.

## FRANK SAYRE COWGILL.

One of the strongest and best-known men in the grain trade of the Central States has recently died.

Frank Sayre Cowgill lived beyond any ordinary need of praise. In every avenue of endeavor that he entered, he far exceeded usual results.

Frank Cowgill was born at Springfield, Illinois, on August 22, 1866, a son of Albert H. and Mary (Brown) Cowgill, both parents being from old Kentucky families. After attending public school in Springfield, F. S. Cowgill entered the employ of the Bartlett-Frazier Company, grain dealers. He was about twenty-two years old when he came to Chicago. Through the years

which have followed, Mr. Cowgill grew to be recognized as one of the great controlling forces in this country's grain trade. For seventeen years he was located at Omaha, Nebraska; and there he built the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company. He was a charter member of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

From Omaha, Mr. Cowgill was called to Chicago to become president of the Bartlett-Frazier Company. He remained president until his death. It was the united opinion of grain men, the country over, that Mr. Cowgill's experience, judgment, earnestness and effectiveness were of an extent and quality rarely to have been attained.

## RENSSELAER W. COX.

Rensselaer W. Cox was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 14, 1865, a son of William and Electra R. (Stanford) Cox.

When he was one year old the family moved to Chicago. They lived on a farm here occupying the territory on which are located the present immense plants comprising the Chicago Stock Yards. It was all open prairie in 1856. Deer were plentiful. The father shot one from his own front door-step. William Cox also owned a farm of considerable acreage on the Calumet River. The son spent his summers there; and as he grew up he formed a great love for the out-of-doors. As his father before him, he was an ardent sportsman and hunting

claimed a real share of his devotion and interest throughout his later years.

At the time of the great Chicago Fire, the family lived at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Rensselaer W. Cox was then sixteen years old. He often told of the excitement of the night; the rush to rescue belongings; the constant procession of people fleeing in all directions, carrying everything they could, or riding in any kind of conveyance, their household goods piled about them.

As a boy, R. W. Cox attended the Chicago grade and high schools. Then he worked for the Pullman Company for a short time; and,

later, was in the office of a grain broker of this city.

His uncle, Mr. William Brown, had been successfully engaged in the cooperage business, in St. Louis, since 1854. About 1882, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. W. Cox and Mr. John A. Seaman founded the Chicago branch of Seaman, Cox and Brown, Cooperage Manufacturers. Each of the partners owned a third interest in this business.

Following the death of William Brown, in 1894, the Chicago and St. Louis branches were consolidated to form the Pioneer Cooperage Company; and the new company purchased Mr. Seaman's share in the business. For the period of the next twenty-eight years, R. W. Cox was president of this concern. Under his guidance it was developed into one of the finest organizations active in this branch of business in the entire United States. In 1921, because of poor health, Mr. Cox resigned as president, and was made chairman of the company's board of directors.

Mr. Cox was married, on February 11, 1904, to Miss Louise Deshler, a daughter of William G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio. Their children are: Rensselaer W. Cox, Jr., who was born in

1905 and who died in 1921; and William Deshler Cox, who was born in 1907.

A number of years ago Mr. Cox built a home on North Dearborn Avenue, near Goethe street, which location at that time was viewed almost as the suburbs are now. Later he built the first house in the 1400 block on Astor Street, living there until 1905, when he erected the first home built in the 1500 block of Astor Street, which is the family residence at present.

Central Church, Chicago, held Mr. Cox's membership for a long time, and during most of these years he served it as trustee. He enjoyed warm friendship with David Swing, Newell Dwight Hillis, Frank W. Gunsaulus and Frederick F. Shannon. Mr. Cox belonged, also, to the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Commercial Club and several out-of-town shooting clubs.

For sixty-seven years the home of Rensselaer W. Cox was Chicago. His affection for the city was substantially evidenced many times and in many ways. His death on September 26, 1922, closed a life that was truly notable in attainment and usefulness.

## WARREN BRYAN WILSON.

Warren Bryan Wilson was born at Greensburg, Indiana, on Feb. 9, 1857, a son of Byron and Mary (Grover) Wilson. His father was a prominent lawyer of Greensburg.

After completing his studies in local schools he entered Indiana University. Then he went into his father's law office.

In 1880 he came to Chicago, that he might find larger opportunities. He came without friends or other external advantages; and he made his own way, in the years that followed, up to the top of his profession. He began his practice of law in Chicago, alone; and he remained alone in practice practically all of his life. For many years prior to his death he was recognized as one of the most able and conscientious lawyers in Chicago.

During the period of the World War, he did

much work on the Exemption Board of Du Page County, at Wheaton.

For many years he was a member of the School Board at Hinsdale, where his judgment and advice proved to be of great help.

On April 15, 1891, Mr. Wilson was married, at Hinsdale, Ill., to Miss Stella M. Hinkley, a daughter of George W. and Mary (Mauck) Hinkley. Her father was a substantial figure in the lumber industry at Chicago for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have always made their home in Hinsdale.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Union Church of Hinsdale. He also belonged to the Hinsdale Club, the Hinsdale Golf Club and to the Chicago, the Illinois and the American bar Associations.

The death of Mr. Wilson occurred on Jan. 15, 1926.

## HENRY LINDLAHR.

Henry Lindlahr was born at Silburg, Germany, March 1, 1862, a son of William and

Gertrude Lindlahr. He was about twenty years old when he emigrated to America. After





*W B Wilson*









*H. Lindlahr M.D.*

spending some time in various parts of the country, he located at Kalispell, Montana, and went into business there, meeting with gratifying success.

On May 22, 1895, he was married, at Kalispell, to Miss Anna Mattiesen.

We quote here extensively from articles devoted to Doctor Lindlahr's early career and his later work:

"During the succeeding five years both his health and that of Mrs. Lindlahr, declined. Finally Mrs. Lindlahr was taken seriously ill, and he, himself, became almost a wreck—in his own words 'at the age of thirty-five years I found myself a physical and mental wreck without faith in God, nature, or in myself.'

"After consulting several doctors and healers, only to find, as so many others have done, that there is no way of vicarious atonement for the errors of wrong living, and just as the desire to end the misery of existence threatened to overcome him, a kindly neighbor placed in his hands one of the early German nature books. This, he said, came as a great revelation, illuminating his darkened consciousness and bringing for the first time a realization that the processes of life and death, of disease and cure, are governed by laws as definite and as immutable as those of gravitation or chemical affinity. Perceiving that compliance with the laws of health offered certain promise of regeneration he straightway began to follow the natural regimen. Results were most gratifying and the knowledge that he was working out his own salvation brought him great happiness and satisfaction. This self-directed regimen, however, while bringing a very marked improvement in health of both himself and Mrs. Lindlahr, was not sufficient to root out the deep-seated chronic conditions with which they were afflicted.

"Six months after becoming acquainted with the Nature Cure philosophy he disposed of his business and returned to Europe with the object of taking a three-months cure there. His experiences there, however, were so interesting and the results obtained so striking that he immediately lost all interest in commercial pursuits and resolved to change his life work. Moneymaking had lost its charms for him; higher and finer ideals had taken their place; henceforth, he decided, he would devote his time and talents to bringing the light which he had found to suffering humanity.

"After spending a year abroad in various Nature Cure Sanitariums and schools, he returned to this country and immediately began the study of osteopathy and medicine. In this way he had the opportunity of comparing the results of his own work with those obtained by medical and surgical methods in clinics and hospitals of the medical schools.

"Though well advanced in life at this time he thoroughly enjoyed these years of professional study and research, and, as he often remarked, would not have foregone the pleasure of a clinic or a lecture for the best show in Chicago. In due time he graduated in allopathy, homeopathy and eclectic medicine, passed the examination of the Illinois State Board of Health and obtained a license to practice as a physician and surgeon.

"Thus it will be seen that in Doctor Lindlahr's unique career lay the explanation of his extraordinary insight into the problems of health and disease.

"These experiments inspired him with the idea of founding in this country an institution which would teach and practice all that is good and constructive in all systems of healing. In this way the Lindlahr Institutions were founded at Chicago and Elmhurst, Illinois.

"The story of those early years of sacrifice, of persistent struggle, speak more eloquently than any eulogy can, of the fearless honesty of his purpose and of the intensity of his enthusiasm. The full extent of the trials and tribulations of those early years will probably never be known, but it is certain that few men at his age would have deliberately forsaken the certainties of a successful business career for the questionable possibilities of Nature Cure. As the Doctor often remarked when reminiscing over those early days, 'in business I could have all the money I wanted—my friends were always prepared to put considerable sums at my disposal but for this "fool Nature Cure" as they were pleased to term it, not one cent.'

"However, Doctor Lindlahr had caught a vision, a great light had come into his life and he had resolved, whatever might be the cost, to follow his ideals and carry this message of hope to suffering humanity. And so it came that in 1902 we find the Doctor established at 232 Michigan Boulevard, without friends or followers, setting out to propagate this gospel of living. The Doctor often referred humorously



to those early days when the advent of a single patient was a red-letter event. We believe that Doctor Lindlahr has somewhere recorded the fact that the first month's takings were \$7.50!

"The intervening years slowly built up a clientele of faithful followers. Gradually the intensity of the up-hill fight lessened and though reversals and assaults of fortune were not unknown, his reputation was gradually established. Some four years later the Doctor acquired the administrative building, No. 525 South Ashland and as the work grew in the succeeding years one after another of the adjacent buildings was purchased until the properties owned by the Lindlahr Corporation occupied a frontage of over 250 feet on Ashland and over 160 feet on Harrison. In 1914 the Elmhurst property was acquired comprising over eight acres of beautiful lawns, parks, flower gardens and vegetable beds constituting an ideal 'back to nature' resort.

"Only those in immediate contact with Doctor Lindlahr during those years can realize the strenuousness of the work. During this time he toiled morning, noon, night, vacations and all times. In addition to the immediate demands of an ever-growing clientele there was a constant series of lectures to be delivered, a magazine to be edited, a staff to be trained, a vast correspondence to be dealt with and time to be found to keep abreast with the constant stream of new methods and ideas in drugless healing.

"In these years Doctor Lindlahr found time to write the five volumes of the Library of Natural Therapeutics, books which will, unquestionably—rank as classics of the gospel of natural living. A study of these works is sufficient to reveal the profundity of his extraordinary insight.

"Doctor Lindlahr was to be admired for the consistent way in which he kept the minds of the younger members of the staff down to

fundamentals. In such an institution as his where there was such a breadth of view and a readiness to consider all things new there was an inevitable tendency to accept a thing at its face value. With that acuteness of insight, however, which was so characteristic of him, he would remind those who worked with him,— 'Now is this really dealing with the cause, is it not merely palliative and still leaving the primary condition untouched?' and so their reasoning would be directed along the right lines.

"Doctor Lindlahr labored incessantly almost up to the day of his death. His energy seemed inexhaustible; his enthusiasm unlimited and his belief in the future of the work boundless. Only a few days before his death he lectured for three consecutive hours.

"Even this brief sketch of Doctor Lindlahr, would not be complete without a record of how much the Nature Cure movement owes to Doctor Lindlahr's wife. She bore no small share of the burden of the strenuous pioneering days and was ever the Doctor's helpmate and inspirer. Her knowledge of Nature Cure is peculiarly extensive and it is hoped that she will yet find time, in the midst of her many sanitarium activities, to record a first-hand account of the 'Covered Wagon' days of Nature Cure."

Doctor and Mrs. Lindlahr had three children born to them: Dr. Victor Lindlahr, who succeeds his father as head of the Lindlahr institution; Otto F. Lindlahr, who was a student at the University of Illinois at the time of his father's death; and Florence I. Lindlahr, who died some time ago.

Doctor Lindlahr died March 26, 1924. His work was that of a pioneer in his branch of the healing profession in this country; and there are already many, many people who are indebted to him for an improved physical well-being and a happier, clearer outlook on life.

## JOSIAH SEYMOUR CURREY.

Some two centuries ago there arrived in New York state from England an immigrant by the name of Richard Currey. He settled in Westchester County on the shores of Long Island Sound, and became the progenitor of numerous descendants. Many of these descendants at the present time are living in the same neighborhood, and many too have scattered far

and wide into other regions, so that an accurate genealogical record of the Currey family at the present time would practically be impossible to write.

Josiah Seymour Currey was born in Westchester County, N. Y., near Peekskill, a few miles from the spot where the original Currey first settled on American soil. The ancestors of





*Thos. H. Hurler*

Mr. Currey were represented in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and in the community life of the county from early colonial times. In his childhood he attended the schools of his native place, and at the age of thirteen removed with his parents to Illinois, the family making its home at Channahon, Will County, where his father carried on the farming business. In 1862, the family removed to Chicago, and five years later to Evanston. His father, James Currey, was engaged for some years in the lumber business at Evanston, frequently receiving cargoes in lake vessels directly from the pineries in Wisconsin and Michigan.

In 1862, Seymour Currey, as he was generally known in his boyhood and in the records of the adjutant general's office, enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a "three-months" regiment, during the second year of the Civil War. After serving the period of his enlistment (and somewhat longer), performing guard duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, he received his discharge in October of the same year. Later in the war he enlisted again in one of the "hundred day" regiments, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after an active period of service in Kentucky and Missouri was mustered out, but as in the case of many of the short-term regiments not until the time had been prolonged for some months after the expiration of the enlistment period. In the interval between the two enlistments mentioned and again in later years, Mr. Currey became engaged in various employments, one winter a teacher in a country district school near Aurora, Ill., and for some years serving as an assistant in the old-time drug store of Bliss and Sharp, Chicago. In 1867 he entered the freshman class of the Northwestern University intending to take a course in that institution, having carried on his preparatory studies at an evening

school for some three years previously; but for various reasons he only remained there a year. After this period he was engaged in a number of employments and business enterprises, but in later years he has devoted himself largely to historical studies and writing, especially concerning the history of Chicago and the state of Illinois. Among the works produced by him may be mentioned "Chicago; Its History and Its Builders," published in 1912, "The Story of Old Fort Dearborn," published in the same year, "The Makers of Illinois," (1913), "Manufacturing and Wholesale Industries of Chicago" (1918), and he has also written extensively for newspapers and magazines on the subjects mentioned.

On November 24, 1875, Mr. Currey was married to Miss Mary Ella Corell. Miss Corell was born in Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., the daughter of Joseph Corell of that place. The Corell family had lived in Chautauqua County since the days of the "Holland Purchase" early in the nineteenth century.

Since his residence in Evanston Mr. Currey has been honored by the citizens in his election as a director of the Public Library for a succession of terms. In the spring election of 1886, when Evanston was under a village form of government, he was elected for a term of three years, and re-elected twice thereafter. The village having been succeeded by a city form of government in 1892, the office of library director became thereafter an appointive one, and Mr. Currey received the appointment each time his term expired, until June, 1908, when he finally resigned from the board after a continuous service of twenty-two years, the last two years of which time he was president. In 1898, Mr. Currey assisted in the formation of the Evanston Historical Society of which he became the president some years later. In the promotion and welfare of this society he has devoted many years of his life.

## THOMAS HOWARD VAUGHAN.

The late Thomas Howard Vaughan of Chicago, who was prominently identified with the banking business on the South Side for some years past, was born at Painesville, Missouri, March 26, 1897. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Vaughan. His family later moved to South Dakota, and it was at Watertown, South Dakota, that he graduated from High School.

Then, to his great satisfaction, he received an appointment to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point. After his first year at West Point, where he did very creditable work, he was compelled by illness to withdraw. Throughout the rest of his life he carried with him a deep interest in the Army.

His first important business connection was made when he entered the employ of the Stock-



yards Trust & Savings Bank at Chicago. Then he joined the forces of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and he traveled on the road representing this great organization for some years. Change came when he accepted the position of Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank at Three Rivers, Michigan. By this time his training and experience in the banking profession were beginning to be recognized for their value.

Subsequently, Mr. Vaughan returned to Chicago and, in 1924, he assisted in the founding of the Jackson Park National Bank. At that time he was chosen as Cashier. Before long he was elected Vice President of the institution, and a good share of this bank's fine growth in

the past few years came as a result of his work and fine personal character.

Thomas H. Vaughan was married June 10, 1922, at Chicago, Illinois, to Helen Irwin, a daughter of Mark B. and Katherine (Erwin) Irwin. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have one son, William Irwin Vaughan.

The death of Thomas H. Vaughan occurred April 17, 1927. He was still a young man at the time he was called away. We understand that he was the youngest man to hold the position of Vice President in any bank in Chicago. It is but a deserved comment to say that there have been comparatively few persons of his years who have established so substantial a life record as he did in the short span of life that was granted him.

## ALBERT DICKINSON.

Albert Dickinson was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 28, 1841, a son of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson. When he was fourteen years old, his parents moved to Chicago, and the lad was given the advantage of a course in the public schools of the city, which he completed in 1859, with the first class that was graduated from the Chicago High School. He then became his father's associate in business, but put aside commercial and personal interests at the outbreak of the Civil War in order to join the army. The smoke of Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away when, in April, 1861, he became a member of Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, but later Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery. His military service covered three years and three months, during which time he participated in the engagements at Frederickstown, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, Atlanta, campaign and others. He went through life with hearing impaired as a result of heavy cannonading during the war, but otherwise enjoyed good health which he attributed to athletics practiced in the fifties in the old Chicago Light Guard Hall of State and Randolph streets, where young men were trained to be "gymnasts" as they called themselves.

Following the close of the war Mr. Dickinson went to Durant, Iowa, where he spent a year buying grain, but returned to Chicago on account of his father's failing health, and con-

tinued the grain business founded by the elder man in 1854. Business flourished until the fire of 1871, when his house, together with practically all the others of Chicago, sustained staggering losses, but Mr. Dickinson, with his brothers, Nathan and Charles, the latter only fourteen years old, and their sister Melissa, resumed business, soon had it on a paying basis, and in 1888, incorporated it for \$200,000, with Albert Dickinson as president; Charles Dickinson as vice president; Nathan Dickinson as treasurer, and Melissa Dickinson as secretary. After several changes, permanent quarters were secured by building at Taylor Street and the Chicago River. This concern made its fame and fortune by furnishing grass seed and seed grains to the farmers, and the Albert Dickinson Company is widely known all over the country as buyers and sellers of all kinds of seeds and seed grains.

When Albert Dickinson died, April 5, 1925, at the age of eighty-three years, not only did Chicago lose a valued citizen, but the Chicago Historical Society was deprived of one of its public-spirited members. He was the donor of the Albert Dickinson Collection, given to the society in 1911, which consists of a camp outfit carried by him throughout the war as corporal of Company B. His corporal's jacket and belt, with prison-made shoes, are accompanied by his haversack, its contents, including a diary for 1864, in which he, as treasurer, kept the accounts of his mess of four comrades who pooled their pay to buy food. Photographs of some





*J. M. Messenger*

of these companions are shown, together with all the little treasures of a soldier, even his shaving soap, towel, tin dishes, sewing materials and an open-faced watch with a tin crystal which he carried.

In addition to the Chicago Historical Society he belonged to George H. Thomas Post Number 5, Department of Illinois, the Union League, the Athletic and Illinois clubs, the Art Institute, the Academy of Science, and similar bodies. All his life he was a strong Republican. For many years he found pleasure and relaxation in travel, and his culture was broad and comprehensive.

On April 22, 1911, Albert Dickinson was mar-

ried to Emma Benham, and for the last few years of his life they resided at Orange City, Florida. There he contributed the Memorial Library Building, Recreation Hall and a fine park. He was a man of many charities, scholarly tastes, and varied interests. Unselfish he preferred a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results and his keen insight into any situation, made him constantly sought. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him that he fully lived up to the highest standards of citizenship.

## FRANK MORTIMER MESSENGER.

Among the distinguished men of Chicago is Frank M. Messenger. Chairman of the Board of the Messenger Publishing Company. Although he has been a resident of Chicago but twenty-five years, he has made a lasting impression. He has made his way to prominence through his own well directed energy and efforts, and has risen from a small beginning, at an advanced age, to a place of commanding influence in the business world. A review of his career cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation of wise and intelligent use of opportunity.

Mr. Messenger was born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, April 3, 1852, a son of Silas and Arvilla (Copeland) Messenger. His educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of his native state, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. In 1883 he became identified with the Grosvenor Dale Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island, and was associated with that corporation for twenty years, the last seventeen of which he was agent and general manager of plants at Grosvenor Dale and North Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut. Mr. Messenger came to Chicago in 1903, and for ten years was actively engaged in benevolent and religious work. Having exhausted all his means, he was compelled to begin business anew, at the age of sixty-one. His efforts were crowned with success in many ways, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his labor.

In 1913 Mr. Messenger organized the Messenger Publishing Company, of which he became the

executive head and has since been an active factor in the publication of religious calendars and various periodicals in this field. Under his conservative management and the able co-operation of his sons and daughter, the Messenger Publishing Company has become one of the notable enterprises of the middle-west, and its status is one of prominence in connection with the representative publishing industry. The company is capitalized at more than \$250,000 and is housed in a modern and adequate plant at 5932 Wentworth avenue, which was recently erected for the business and which the company owns. Its staff of officers and employees are all skilled in their various lines, and the business is conducted on the most modern basis.

Aside from his business activities Mr. Messenger gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he has wielded definite and fine influence, both as a citizen and as a man of business. As associate pastor of the Church of the Nazarene he has rendered valuable and efficient service to that organization and in many ways has done much for the advancement of the people and the betterment of existing conditions. Mr. Messenger was married May 13, 1879, to Mary A. Young, of Newton, Massachusetts, a daughter of John and Mary (Ferguson) Young, and a woman of exceptional intellectual activity and beauty of character, who died May 7, 1928. To Mr. and Mrs. Messenger were born



seven children; Frank M., who died in 1902; Mabel W., who is secretary and treasurer of the Messenger Publishing Company and who is unmarried and maintains her home with her father; Don E., who is vice-president and sales manager of the Messenger Publishing Company; Harry M., who is president and general manager of the Messenger Publishing Company; Marion, who is the wife of Eugene Berry of the Blue Seal Food Products; Helen, who is the wife of Arthur E. Moody, and Blanche, who is the wife of Robert E. South, of the Messenger Publishing Company.

In connection with this review of Mr. Messenger, it is just that mention be made of his two sons, who are able business men and are well upholding the honors of the family name. Harry M. Messenger, who is now president and general manager of the Messenger Publishing Company, was born at North Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut, January 9, 1893. He attended public school there and at Chicago and Waukesha, Wisconsin, graduating from the high school of the last named city in 1912. He worked at the printer's trade in 1912-13, and in the latter year became associated with his father in organizing the Messenger Publishing Company, with which he has since been actively identified. Besides this connection he is also president of the Blue Seal Food Products, Inc.; secretary and a director of the Morrill Garage Corporation; secretary of the department of literature of the General Nazarene Young Peoples Society; a trustee of the First Church of the Nazarene, of Chicago, and a member of the General Board of the Church of the Nazarene, of Kansas City, Missouri. He is also a member of the Hamilton club, American Ath-

letic club, Midway Athletic club, Chicago Motor club, and the Lincolnshire Country club. He also proved his loyalty and patriotism during the World War, and served as a private in the United States Army from August 15, until December 17, 1918. He was married November 14, 1917, to Lydia S. Morrill, of Brattleboro, Vermont, and they have one son, Edward M. Messenger.

Don E. Messenger, who is vice-president and sales manager of the Messenger Publishing Company, was born at Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut, July 10, 1886, and obtained his early education in the elementary and high schools of Putnam, Connecticut, graduating from the latter institution. He later became identified with the Berwin Fuel Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was engaged with that concern for some years. In February, 1916, he became associated with the Messenger Publishing Company, and in October of the ensuing year (1917) he enlisted in the Air Service of the United States and served overseas during the World War from December, 1917, until June, 1919. Returning to Chicago he resumed his connection with the Messenger Publishing Company, and has since been an active factor of this organization. He was elected vice-president and sales manager of the company in 1923 and still retains these offices. Besides this connection he is treasurer of the Advertising Specialty Association of Chicago. He is a member of the Midway Athletic club, and is prominent in both social and business circles. He was married January 27, 1920, to Alice Purdy, of Minot, North Dakota, and they have one son, John Mortimer Messenger.

## HENRY CLAY PURMORT.

Henry C. Purmort was born at Jay, Essex County, New York, December 15, 1845, a son of Adoniram Judson and Amanda B. (Jordon) Purmort. He is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came to America on the Mayflower.

He began his education in a private school at Jay, New York. Later he attended the Academy at Keiseville, New York, the Rutland, Vermont, High School, and Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

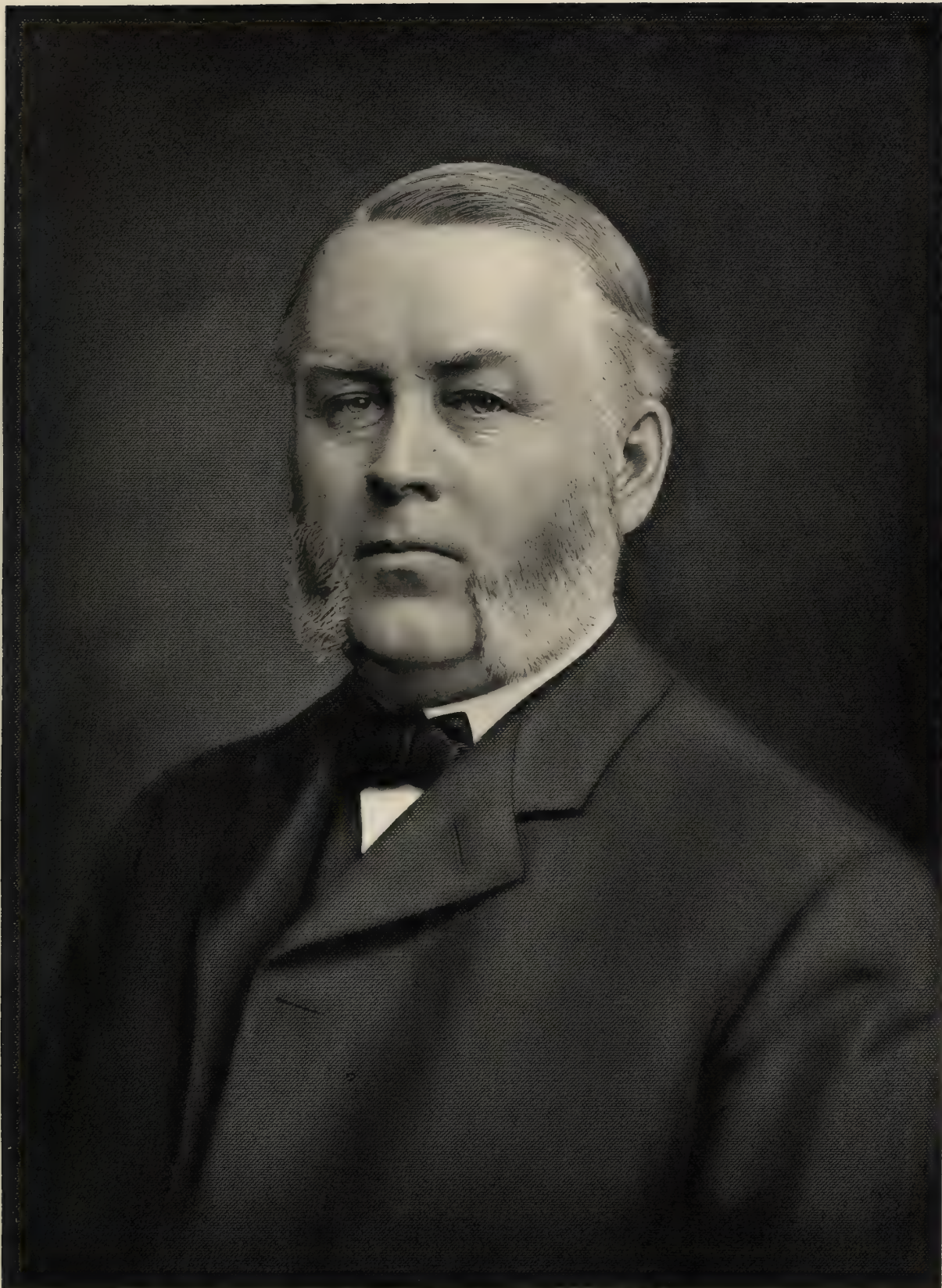
He then worked on a farm for four years, at the expiration of which time he entered the employ of Jay Gould, who was then President of

the Rutland & Washington Railroad. Subsequently he came to Chicago, in 1863, and soon became associated with Henry Martin, who was at that time General Freight Agent of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Later he was connected with Turlington W. Harvey, in the wholesale lumber business at Chicago, for seven years. For the five years following this period he was engaged as a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds with the firm of Palmer, Fuller & Company.

It was in 1880 that he founded his own business as a wholesaler and jobber of sash, doors, lumber and building material. He later ex-





*W. C. Purmort*









L. M. Blish Turmott.  
[Mrs. Henry C. Turmott.]

panded his business to also engage in manufacturing. He retired from active commercial pursuits in 1913.

On November 12, 1867, he was married to Miss Lillian M. Blish, of Jay, New York. Their life together through all the years that followed was one of unusual devotion and close companionship. She is a daughter of Daniel and Mary H. (Bruce) Blish. Mr. and Mrs. Purmort became the parents of one son, Eugene Henry Purmort, who died July 15, 1872.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Purmort held life membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants; and both were deeply devoted to the spirit and purpose of this organization, which is to preserve and honor the memory of the Pilgrims, who were "followers of the Faith, leaders

of Freedom, loyal to the Right, devoted to the Truth."

After the death of her husband Mrs. Purmort prepared and presented to the Society that volume known as Publication Number Four of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois. She was one of the principal compilers of this volume, of which she had an edition beautifully printed and bound, and distributed to members of the Society and to many libraries as her gift in memory of Mr. Purmort. This is a publication of great and lasting value.

The death of Henry Clay Purmort occurred January 17, 1923. His business career gives him foremost place in the history of Chicago's great building industry. He was a Chicagoan for more than sixty consecutive years.

## CHARLES VOLNEY DYER.

The physician of the old school has passed with other things of his day, but he is not forgotten in the ranks of a profession he honored. A new generation has succeeded him with wider opportunities and more scientific training, but when he and his kind flourished, the family doctor was a warm, personal friend who not only ministered to the mind and the body, but received confidences, gave advice, and made himself beloved by the whole community. The late Charles Volney Dyer of Chicago belonged to this class. Possessing in marked degree a strong personality, uncommon physical, mental and moral strength, he became one of the noted characters of his day. His association with men and events demonstrated that he was naturally a leader, while his sympathies made him a friend as well.

Coming to Chicago when a young man of twenty-seven, Dr. Dyer's activities became blended with the growth of the city during the period of its early and most marvelous development, and through ability, knowledge of his profession and love of his work, he became one of its substantial and most valued citizens. Although then only a frontier town of a few thousand inhabitants, Dr. Dyer recognized the fact that Chicago was advantageously situated and that it was destined to become the center of a great trade territory. To the usual observer it would have offered little inducements, but his faith in the city was never broken, and there was perhaps no movement of vital importance with which he was not concerned as an

active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be. He was as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he deemed inimical to the best interests of the city as he was firm in his allegiance when he believed that the interests of the city would be promoted thereby. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten.

Charles Volney Dyer was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1808, and was afforded a good general academic education. His natural predilection was toward work in the medical profession, and he early matriculated in the medical department of Middlebury (Vt.) College, where he took a thorough course in medicine and was graduated from that institution December 29, 1830, with the degree of M. D. Soon after this event he went to Newark, N. Y., where he established himself in the practice of medicine and continued as an active practitioner of that city until August, 1835, when he removed to Chicago, to establish a practice there. Discharging the duties of his profession with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and skill, together with the highest standards of professional ethics, gained him prestige, and he soon built up a lucrative practice. He served as surgeon for Fort Dearborn in 1835-6, and in 1839, held the office of city physician of Chicago.

Although Dr. Dyer was skilled in his profession and had largely mastered the underlying scientific principles of medical and surgical



work, he did not continue long in practice. He had become so strongly interested in real estate and other business enterprises of importance that he eventually abandoned his practice and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. He was one of the most active and persistent opponents of slavery, and was identified as president with the famous "Underground Railroad," for the escape of fugitive slaves from the southern states to Canada. He was made judge of the International Court to Africa. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and belonged to that class who wield a power both at home and abroad. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong, his opposition to a course which he believed detrimental to the city and his fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when he believed he was right, were traits which made him a powerful factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions. Besides his sterling business qualities he was also exceedingly humorous and was noted for his ready wit and jocularly, and was popular among all classes.

In 1837 Dr. Dyer was united in marriage with Miss Louise M. Gifford, a native of Geneva, N. Y. They reared a family of four children: Stella Dyer Loring, who is the executive head and owner of the Loring School and Institute, at 4600 Ellis Avenue, Chicago; Charles G., who was a noted artist of international fame, is now deceased; Louis, who was a lecturer at Baliol College, Oxford University, England, for many years and to whose memory Baliol College dedi-

cated a bronze memorial tablet at the time of his death; and Cornelia, who is the widow of the late Adolph Heile, of Chicago.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, Dr. Dyer had hosts of warm friends and was everywhere recognized as a man of high ideals. His freedom from ostentation or display was the very essence of simplicity, but the honor and prominence which he did not demand for himself came to him as the free will offering of those among whom he labored. Although he accumulated a fair fortune for those days, his efforts were not confined alone to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were also evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved. He was quick to note the needs of those in distress, and there were few men who realized more fully or responded with greater readiness to the relief of his fellow men. His home, which was then on the northern border of the city, was a hospitable one, where good cheer abounded, and where his numerous friends were always welcome. In professional and in business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred April 24, 1878, removed from Chicago one of its most worthy citizens. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect commanded respect, and yet these were not all of the man. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. Such a record is a legacy the most valuable and enduring a man can leave to posterity.

## DAVID BLISH.

David Blish was born at Jay, Essex County, New York, on April 8, 1841, a son of Daniel and Mary Houghton (Bruce) Blish. He was a grandson of Capt. Daniel Blish, who became Colonel in the War of 1812.

He attended school at Keeseville Academy and Chester Academy. Later he taught school at Jay, N. Y., and at Appleton and Poygan, Wisconsin.

Then he was successfully engaged in the sash and door business at Omro and Poygan, Wisconsin, for nearly thirty years.

He was married at Jay, New York, on March

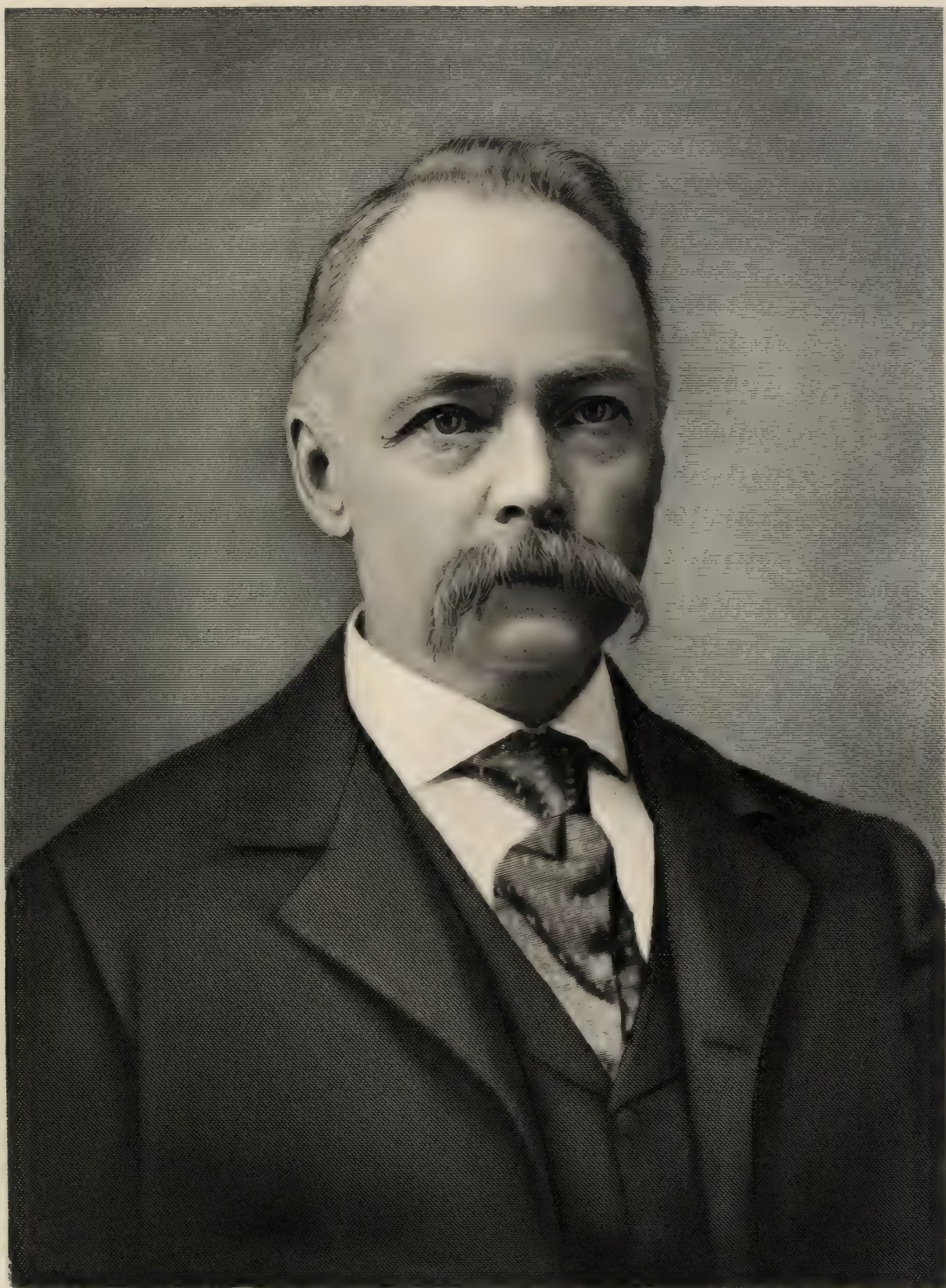
15, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Hickok of Wilmington, New York. They became the parents of two children, Daniel W. and Ernest Blish.

Mr. Blish was a deacon in the Baptist Church at Appleton, Wisconsin. He also had served as town clerk at Poygan. His wife was postmistress at Poygan for six years.

Mr. Blish came to Chicago about 1891 and settled in Englewood. There he was active in the flour and feed business until his death. He was a deacon in the Covenant Baptist Church of Englewood.

David Blish died on September 29, 1913.



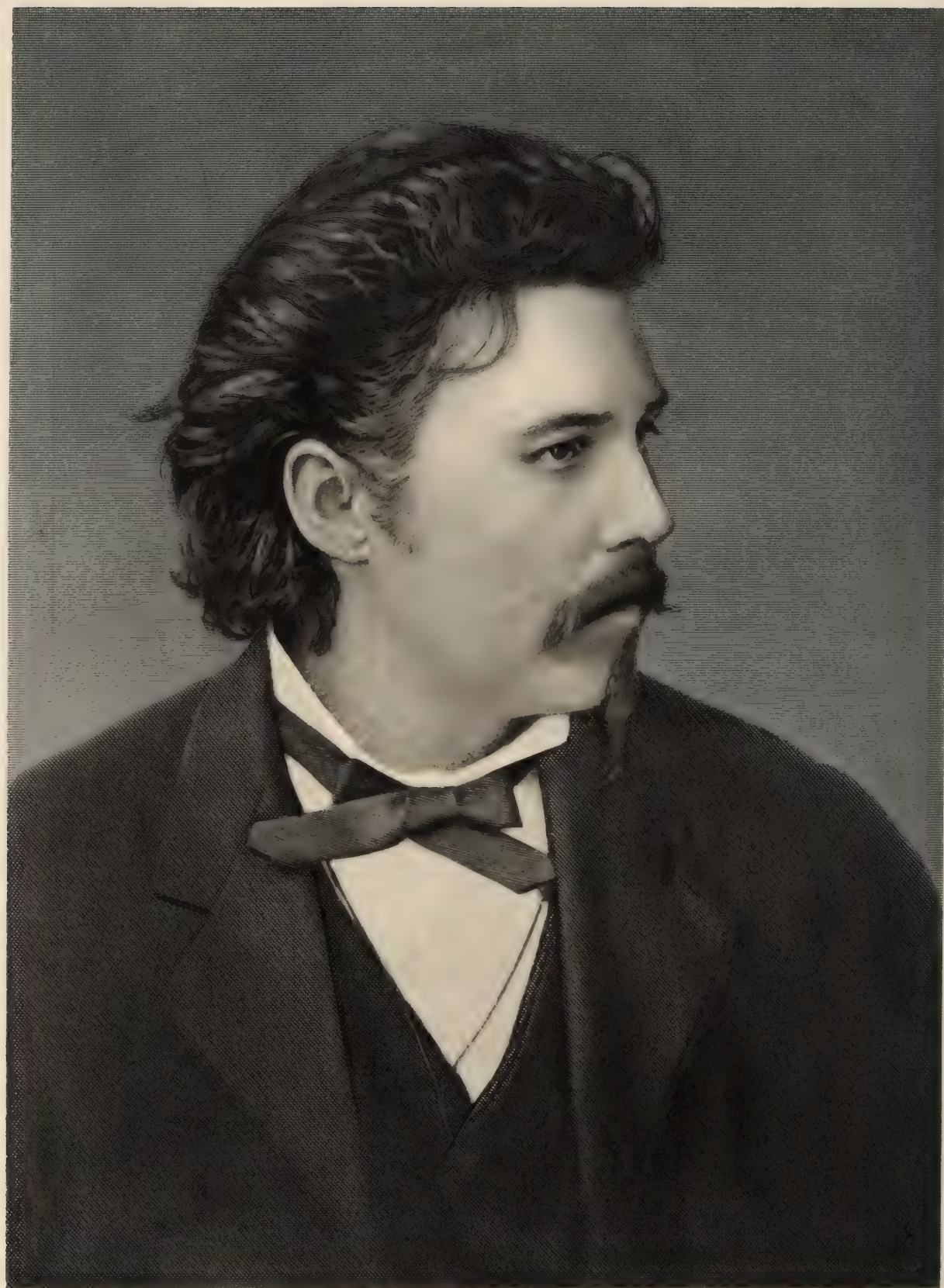


*David Blish*









*Frank Daniel Blish*



## FRANK D. BLISH.

Frank D. Blish was born at Jay, Essex County, New York, on June 30, 1852, a son of Daniel and Mary Houghton (Bruce) Blish. He was a brother of David Blish, of whom mention also appears in this connection.

He was educated in the schools at Jay and Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

The marriage of Frank D. Blish to Miss Alice M. Bay was solemnized on December 5, 1878. They became the parents of three children, Buelah Blish Hughes, deceased, Philip, deceased, and a daughter, Franc Blish Miller, of Amber, Wash.

Frank D. Blish moved to Chicago in 1869. He lived in Chicago until the close of his life on December 23, 1913. He will be remembered principally for his literary work. He was at one time editor of the Dickens Club Review and was a frequent contributor to magazines and papers. A number of poems by Mr. Blish are worthy of preservation.

Frank D. Blish and David Blish were brothers of the late Mrs. H. C. Purmort of Chicago, who was for years Registrar of the Illinois Daughters of 1812, and Historian of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

## JOSEPH K. C. FORREST.

Among American newspaper men few can claim so varied an experience or so long a period of service as that of the late Col. Joseph K. C. Forrest.

Colonel Forrest is descended from an old and prominent family in Cork, Ireland, where he was born November 26, 1820. He came to America when he was twenty years old, arriving in July, 1840. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, he was associate editor of "The Evening Journal" and was also a writer on "The Gem of the Prairie," the predecessor of the "Tribune." On the 10th of July, 1847, in conjunction with others, he assisted in bringing out the first issue of the "Tribune." It was Colonel Forrest who named the "Tribune." He sold his interest a few weeks later and, on September 27, 1847, he took up the work of associate editor of the Chicago "Democrat," then under the management of John Wentworth. This connection he continued until his paper was consolidated with the "Tribune" in July, 1861. Subsequently he was correspondent for the "Tribune," the St. Louis "Democrat" and the Chicago "Times" in Washington, D. C., and in Springfield, Illinois.

He was also associated with the Chicago "Republican" after its establishment in 1865,

being one of the original incorporators of that paper. When Mr. Scammon purchased the "Republican" after the fire of 1871, Colonel Forrest was made its managing editor and he continued to write editorials for several years after the paper became the "Inter-Ocean." While connected with the "Inter-Ocean" he made Melville E. Stone its city editor, a favor which was returned some years later on his engagement, by Mr. Stone, in an editorial capacity on the "News." Here his articles under the heading "An Old Timer's Facts and Fancies" were greatly enjoyed.

In 1846, Mr. Forrest was elected clerk of the recorder's court for Cook County over Phil. A. Hoyne. In 1873, he was chosen city clerk on the People's ticket.

Colonel Forrest was married to Miss Sarah Paddock Calhoun, a daughter of Alvin Calhoun.

During the Civil War, Mr. Forrest served on the staff of Gov. Yates, with the rank of colonel.

His facility as a writer was widely recognized, as is indicated by his almost continuous identification with the Chicago press. Colonel Forrest held the unique distinction of being an authorized lawyer, physician and clergyman.

## FREDERICK HILL SHEETS.

Frederick Hill Sheets was born at Mt. Morris, Ill., on Dec. 25, 1859, a son of Benjamin F. and Alice V. (Hill) Sheets. His father was Colonel in the Federal Army in the Civil War and was also a figure of much consequence in affairs of

church and State in Illinois. Upon his retirement from the army he was brevetted Brigadier General.

Frederick H. Sheets attended public school at Oregon, Ill., and then went to Evanston Acad-



emy. He was graduated from Northwestern University with a degree of B.A. in 1882. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi fraternities. He also won his "N" at Northwestern in athletics.

Sometime later the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Northwestern University.

Soon after his graduation in 1882 he went west, because of throat trouble. Not long thereafter he returned to Oregon, Ill., to accept a call to the ministry there. He subsequently became one of the best known and most effective pastors in the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He filled pastorates at Sterling, Dixon, Blue Island, Joliet and Rockford, Ill. Then, in 1897, Dr. Sheets came to Chicago and became pastor of Grace M.E. Church.

He was Presiding Elder in the Chicago Western District from 1901 to 1904.

In 1904 he resigned to become assistant Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church with offices in Chicago. Throughout all the rest of his life he was associated with the missionary movement.

Dr. Sheets made two trips through the Orient. The photographs which he took are of great interest. It was Dr. Sheets' photographs that

formed the nucleus of the present photographic department of the Board of Missions. He also went to Porto Rico for the Home Board and he started their photographic department.

Dr. Sheets was a speaker of exceptional ability. His lectures have been heard throughout the entire United States, and have accomplished a great deal for the advancement of missionary work.

Dr. Sheets, in the later years of his life, was a profound student and advocate of Stewardship.

He was also identified with the "World Outlook."

In 1884 Dr. Sheets was married to Miss Mary Hill, who died in 1900. There is one son, Frederick H. Sheets, Jr. On June 11, 1907, Dr. Sheets was married, at Chicago, Ill., to Miss Emily Thompson.

The close of Dr. Sheets' long life of service came in his sixty-ninth year. His life holds a splendid record as a pastor, speaker, writer of hymns and as a powerful factor in furthering the cause of Missions and of Social Service. His work and his strong, cheerful presence and enthusiasm will be truly missed. His death occurred on Aug. 11, 1928.

## OLIVER OSBORNE FORSYTH.

Oliver Osborne Forsyth of Chicago, has recently died. To review his many years in Chicago is most interesting; and this story also includes the history of his father and his uncle, George W. Clarke, who were factors of very great importance in the establishment and growth of that great industrial center of which the present five cities of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting and Indiana Harbor form a part.

Oliver Osborne Forsyth was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 15, 1856, a son of Jacob and Caroline M. (Clarke) Forsyth. The Clarke family dates back to Revolutionary times. The son attended the Hellmuth College, Ontario, Canada, and later Pennsylvania Military Academy.

The father was associated with the earlier history of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This work eventually brought him to Chicago as general manager of the freight department and about 1860 he established his home in this city. His wife's brother was George W. Clarke,

for whom, it is said, Clark Street, Chicago, was named. Mr. Clarke was, to begin with, a civil engineer and surveyor. He joined the gold rush to California in 1849, going on the first steamship, the *Tennessee*, that went through the Straits of Magellan. On returning to Illinois a few years later he bought that area of land, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, now occupied by Gary, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago and Whiting. It was to this section, which was then almost entirely undeveloped, that the Forsyth family came. George W. Clarke died in 1866 and the management of his real-estate holding passed to the hands of Jacob Forsyth, who some years later was instrumental in bringing the Standard Oil Company to Indiana, and in securing the location of many of the other large industries that have been built on the Lake Shore just to the south of Chicago. He gave 1,000 acres to found East Chicago.

Jacob Forsyth died in 1899 and since that time the family's property has been controlled



*I. B. Sheets*









*John E. O'Hern*

by Oliver Forsyth; and his judgment, deep interest and civic pride have brought many material advantages to the family and to the cities in which are their belongings.

The Forsyths moved back to Chicago in the '80s, and lived on Michigan Avenue for over thirty years, and on Prairie Avenue for the past nine years. In their present home hangs an oil portrait of George W. Clarke. The portrait was among the few possessions the family were able to save when their former house was destroyed by the great Fire of 1871.

The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Forsyth was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Chicago Historical Society. He was greatly interested in everything of sound cultural value and was also kindhearted and generous.

Oliver Osborne Forsyth died on February 1, 1922. He is survived by two sisters, Miss

Sarah L. Forsyth of Chicago and Mrs. Annie Kerr-Fisher, who lives abroad.

#### THE CALUMET.

I sing of the Calumet Region.

The haunt of the Wild in ages past  
Has been reclaimed by man at last.

The siller of Commodore Tod  
Has built the ship canal and drained the bog.  
Exit muskrat and frog.

The hydraulic dredge has filled up the slough;  
None can tell where the water-lilies grew.  
With mills on every hand,

The Homes of the puddler and roller cover  
the land.

From the Calumet's marshy bank

To Michigan's sandy shore,  
The call of the Wild is heard no more.

Written by Oliver O. Forsyth, December 7, 1912.

### JOHN E. O'HERN.

The late John E. O'Hern of Chicago who for the past fourteen years was general superintendent of all the plants of Armour & Company, was born December 8, 1868, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were Patrick and Mary (Starr) O'Hern.

When he was two years old the family moved to Lawrence, Kansas, and there it was that he attended public school. He began work when he was fourteen years old.

In 1890 he came to Chicago looking for a position and in October of that year he began working for Armour & Company at the wage of seventeen and one-half cents an hour.

"I worked so hard on that first job," said Mr. O'Hern in talking over the past, "that I made up by mind to look for another job, but I was too busy during the day, and too infernally tired at night." We quote here further from an article by Armour & Company, written shortly after the death of Mr. O'Hern.

"So the young man kept pace. As soon as he really got his bearings, he was setting a new pace, always working a little harder, thinking a little more quickly than the men around him. His ability as an organizer and as an operating expert soon attracted the attention of his superiors and he advanced from one position of responsibility to another in rapid succession. In June, 1898, at the opening of the Omaha plant, he was sent there and in 1902 he became plant

superintendent. In 1912 he was made general superintendent of all Armour plants."

Mr. O'Hern was married to Miss Mary Keefe, a daughter of Edward and Sabra (Hughes) Keefe at Lawrence, Kansas, June 8, 1893.

Mr. O'Hern was a brother of the late Monsignor Charles O'Hern who was formerly rector of the American College of Rome.

Mr. O'Hern was a valued member of the South Shore Country Club, the Ridge Country Club, Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. E., the Saddle & Sirlain Club, and the Fourth Degree Assembly of the Knights of Columbus. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The death of John E. O'Hern occurred September 26, 1926, at Chicago. As a fitting comment on his life, his work and his splendid character, we reproduce herewith comments, following his death, by Mr. J. Ogden Armour, and Mr. F. Edson White who are, respectively, Chairman of the Board and President of Armour & Company.

"John O'Hern's death takes from me a personal friend in whom I had great confidence and takes from the packing industry one of its outstanding characters. He contributed much to the improvement of relations between employer and employe, and he was responsible in no small measure for the present day era of industrial peace and progress.

"His success as general superintendent of

Armour & Company's plant was based on inherent qualities of leadership, and on faith in the reasonableness and honesty of his fellow men. We shall miss him in the years to come while we are trying to follow the trail that he blazed.

"J. Ogden Armour,

"Chairman of the Board."

"I feel the loss of John O'Hern deeply, for in the thirty years that I have known him, I have never met a finer character nor do I recall in all these years any time that John O'Hern

shirked a task. He has done much in the humanizing of capital and labor, and the plan of employe representation now in effect in all of our plants will stand as a monument to his memory. Mr. O'Hern was a splendid example of a man rising from the ranks to a responsible position, and his life should be an example to others for his name is written indelibly in the history of Armour & Company and will always be revered and remembered.

"F. Edson White,

"President."

## ROBERT ADDISON GILLMORE.

Among the men of importance to Chicago in former years are the Gillmores, father and son. Col. Robert Addison Gillmore, the father, was born April 18, 1833. Although his death occurred over fifty years ago, he is still remembered by some of the older Chicagoans, for he left a very excellent record as a business man and postmaster of Chicago. His service in the Union army through the Civil War was especially noteworthy. The Gillmore family, still in Chicago, have Robert A. Gillmore's personal diary, commenced in 1855 and continued until his death in 1867. It is a record of much human interest. Robert A. Gillmore was married on February 18, 1857, to Miss Isadore Frances Wilson, a daughter of Circuit Judge Robert S. Wilson. Mr. Gillmore was active at that time as superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad, running out of Chicago. He reached a broad field of usefulness, and no citizen of his day was more interested in the material and intellectual progress of the city. He was very sound in his religious faith.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Robert A. Gillmore immediately became active in the organization of troops. He had for some time belonged to the Chicago City Guard. He was mustered into the Union Army, by Col. John Mason, on October 12, 1862, and was appointed major in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. The war record of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers is very carefully kept and very accurately set forth in the personal diary just mentioned. After much activity in the field, Major Gillmore was promoted for valiant service to become lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Corinth. He later resumed his command. He was brigade commander when he

was but thirty years old. Shortly thereafter, on August 9, 1867, Robert A. Gillmore was accidentally drowned in Lake Michigan, while he was sailing one of his pleasure boats. His was the first military funeral in Chicago.

The death of Robert Tracey Gillmore, the son, occurred January 20, 1918, while he held commission as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army during the period of the World War. He was buried, with full military honors, in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. A brief review of his life follows: Robert Tracey Gillmore was born in Chicago, September 9, 1867, one month after the death of his father. As a boy he went to the Chicago public schools. Later he attended the University of Michigan, and he was graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School in 1892, with his degree. After that he spent a year abroad in special study. He returned to general practice in Chicago, and, in addition, was surgeon for the South Side Elevated Railroad. He was assistant professor of gynecology at the Northwestern University Medical School. He was fellow in the American College of Surgeons and in the Institute of Medicine of Chicago. He belonged to the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Gynecological Society, and, socially, to the Chicago Athletic, Chicago Motor and Camp Fire Clubs.

Doctor Gillmore was married on June 21, 1900, to Emma Wheat Hastings of Quincy, Branch County, Michigan, who is also a physician. During the period of the World War, Dr. Emma Wheat Gillmore was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health Service in the extra cantonment zone, Fort Oglethorpe. Later she was chairman of the committee of





*William Henry Redington*









S. E. PERRYMAN

Women Physicians of the General Medical Board of the National Council of Defense, engaged in enrolling the women physicians of America for

the government for war service. Dr. Emma Wheat Gillmore is now active in practice in Chicago.

## SYDNEY ERASTUS PERRYMAN.

The late Sydney Erastus Perryman of Chicago, was born at Mobile, Ala., on June 1, 1853, a son of Samuel E. and Elizabeth (Bondurant) Perryman. His is a fine, old Southern family. His father was a prominent business man of Mobile for a long time and a leader in the wholesale grocery industry of the South.

Sydney E. Perryman attended preparatory schools and college at Mobile. Then he went to work in his father's wholesale grocery establishment there. After some time thus spent he went to Texas where he engaged in the cattle business. As time passed he became an extensive raiser and shipper of cattle. He had a fine ranch at Jack County, and maintained

his residence in Dallas. He was very favorably known throughout that part of Texas.

Mr. Perryman retired from the cattle business about 1911 and came to Chicago.

In June, 1892, Mr. Perryman was married to Miss Hattie S. Armbrecht, a daughter of Augustus and Sarah Ann (Dixon) Armbrecht. Mr. and Mrs. Perryman have no children.

For some years past Mr. and Mrs. Perryman lived on the South Side in Chicago. Their winter home is at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Mr. Perryman died in his 74th year on November 28, 1927. His life was highly successful and he was held in warmest regard by the many friends who had the pleasure of knowing him intimately.

## WILLIAM HENRY REDINGTON.

The late William Henry Redington, of Chicago and Evanston, was born at Fredonia, New York, June 6, 1851, a son of Frederick A. and Dorinda C. (McCluer) Redington.

He was educated in public schools. He entered the employ of the Sanford Manufacturing Company, makers of writing inks, in 1868, when he was but seventeen years old, and remained a part of this company until his death. He rose through various offices until he was chosen president of the concern, in which capacity he was active for a number of years. He was also president of the L. H. Thomas Company, inks, mucilage and bluing. He was probably the fore-

most personality in this industry in America.

Mr. Redington was married on October 19, 1875, to Miss Frances A. Lull of Chicago. They have one daughter, Ruth H. (Mrs. H. T. Griswold). The family home is on Ridge avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Redington was a member of the Association of Commerce, a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and also belonged to the Chicago Historical Society. His clubs were the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Evanston Country Club, Glen View Country Club, and the Westmoreland Country Club.

Mr. Redington died on October 8, 1923.

## WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER.

William Rainey Harper, president of the Chicago University until his death, was one of the eminent educators of Chicago. He was born at New Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio, July 26, 1856, and died at Chicago, January 10, 1906. His father, Samuel Harper was a dry goods merchant of New Concord, and an active factor in Muskingum College to which William R. Harper was sent, and from which he was graduated when fourteen years of age, with the degree of B. A., his commencement oration being delivered in Hebrew. In 1873 he took

a post graduate course at Yale University, and received from that institution, when only nineteen years old, the degree of Ph. D.

For the subsequent year Doctor Harper was principal of the Masonic College at Macon, Tenn., and then was a tutor at Dennison University, and during the time he was there, he united with the Baptist Church. In 1878 he came to Illinois to assume charge of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, and while there developed his two great ideas, the one with reference to inductive teaching,



and the other the awakening of interest in Hebrew by means of instruction through correspondence. His work along these lines culminated in his being placed at the head of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and later of the entire system. About this time he became professor of Semitic languages and Wollsey professor of biblical literature at Yale University, where he remained for five years, leaving it during July, 1891 for the presidency of the Chicago University. After accepting this offer, Doctor Harper encouraged the study of biblical subjects, and gained world-wide fame as the exponent of this activity, organizing the Religious Education Association. He was very active in the work of the American Institute of Sacred Literature; a liberal contributor to the *Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, the *Biblical World*, and the *American Journal of Theology*. The Christian Union of the Univer-

sity had Doctor Harper's hearty endorsement. He was the author of "Commentary on the Minor Prophets," "The Trend in Higher Education and Religion," and "The Higher Life." He also projected a series of text books and prepared two volumes, "Constructive Studies in the Priestly Element in the Old Testament," and "Constructive Studies in the Prophetic Element in the Old Testament." For nine years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Hyde Park Baptist Church.

When only nineteen years of age Doctor Harper was married to Miss Ella Paul, a daughter of Rev. David Paul, president of Muskingum College, and his first teacher in Hebrew. Mrs. Harper survived her husband. The death of Doctor Harper after a long and exhausting illness from chronic disease, brought forth many testimonials of appreciation from some of the leading men of the age.

## WALTER LULL.

Walter Lull, who was one of the very early residents of Chicago and a pioneer in the great lumber industry here, was born in New York State on July 5, 1817. His boyhood was spent in New York State; and in his young manhood he came West.

On September 15, 1848, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Eastman, at Eastmanville, Michigan, which town was named, we understand, for her father.

He came to Chicago in 1848 and established his home. He then engaged in the lumber business here and was successful among the early pioneer lumber dealers of this city, until his lumber yard was completely destroyed by fire. Through mistake the insurance which he carried on his large buildings had lapsed just before the fire occurred. As a consequence his loss was a very serious one to him.

He then left Chicago and went out to Colorado

where he became interested in mining projects, in association with Mr. Bates who later became Mayor of Denver. His work in Colorado proved to be abundantly successful and he was thus able to re-establish his financial strength.

Returning to Chicago he again entered the lumber business here and he continued to be thus engaged, with substantial success, until his retirement.

His wife died in 1901 in her seventieth year. His own death occurred, in his eighty-seventh year, in 1903.

Walter Lull is to be remembered among those strong, clear-sighted men who laid the foundations of the vast lumber business that Chicago enjoys today.

It should also be recorded that Mr. and Mrs. Lull were active in the founding of the First Congregational Church of Chicago, in 1851. more than three-quarters of a century ago.

## HELGE ALEXANDER HAUGAN.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the business and financial interests of the country, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Helge Alexander Haugan, for many years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the monetary affairs of

Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as one of the sterling pioneer business men of the city. In his home, in social and in business life he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected, or more fully enjoyed the confidence



WALTER LULL



of the people and more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Mr. Haugan was born in Christiania, Norway, October 26, 1848, a son of Helge A. and Anna B. (Hovland) Haugan, and he fully exemplified the rightful and enterprising character for which the people of that country have always been noted. He immigrated to Montreal, Canada, with his parents when eleven years of age, and there learned the steam-fitting and brass-finishing trade. In 1862, when fourteen years of age, he came to Chicago, and thenceforward his life and activities were blended with this city, and he never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities were centered for nearly half a century.

After coming to Chicago Mr. Haugan worked at his trade for others for a time, but later established a business of his own, in which he prospered and in which he continued until 1879, when, with John R. Lindgren, he established a banking house under the name of Haugan & Lindgren. In 1891 the bank was reorganized and became the State Bank of Chicago, of which Mr. Haugan was elected president, and served in that capacity until the time of his death. Besides his connection with this enterprise, he was a director in the Chicago Title & Trust Company, and also had other capitalistic interests in Chicago and elsewhere.

During the ensuing years from the time of its inception, the State Bank of Chicago has kept pace in its development and advancement with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative banking institutions of the country. It stands today as a monument to the memory of its founder and his successful career. At all times Mr. Haugan proved himself a man of ability and sagacity, and his counsel was frequently sought in matters of business where sound judgment was required. He was ever loyal, energetic and circumspect, and not only was he recognized as a safe and reliable financier, but he was also public-spirited in his

civic attitude, and gave generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. He was also prominent in social circles, and was a valued member of the Union League Club and other social and benevolent organizations. In business life he was alert, conservative and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred May 17, 1909, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

Mr. Haugan was married in 1869, to Miss Laura A. Wardrum, of Chicago, and they became the parents of six children: Laura T., who is deceased, Oscar H., Julia M., Henry A., Charles M. and J. Richard.

Henry A. Haugan, who is now president of the State Bank of Chicago, was born in this city August 14, 1878. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Chicago, and later entering Dartmouth College, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, he received his degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution in 1903. After leaving college in 1903, he began his active business career as messenger in the State Bank of Chicago, and has since been one of the active factors in the conduct of its affairs. His ability soon became recognized, and his proficiency was acknowledged, from time to time by promotions, and he rose with this great financial institution from messenger to a place of commanding influence as the chief executive officer of the bank. His promotions were successively to that of clerk, teller, assistant cashier, vice president and president, having been elected to the latter position in 1919.

Besides his connection with the State Bank of Chicago, Mr. Haugan is also a director in the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, a Baltimore corporation, and from 1909 to 1912, he served as treasurer of the University of Illinois. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Chicago, Bankers, University, Mid Day, City, Chicago Athletic, Glen View Golf, Norwegian and Swedish Clubs, and is prominent in both business and social circles. Mr. Haugan was married June 8, 1908, to Miss Blanche Ernst, of Chicago, and they have one son: Henry A. Haugan, Jr.

## FRANKLIN RUDOLPH.

Franklin Rudolph was born in Chicago, Illinois, on August 8, 1858, a son of Joseph Rudolph.

The father was an Austrian revolutionist who fled to the United States in 1848, settled in Chi-



cago in 1857 and became a most patriotic and devoted American citizen.

Franklin, the youngest of three sons, went to the public school in Chicago. When the family fortune was wiped out by the Great Fire of 1871 he could not be dissuaded from becoming a helper and so while a boy of only thirteen he began work which led him, after learning the japanners' trade, into the firm of Adams & Westlake, then considerable factors in the manufacture of tinware. When this firm discontinued a large part of that work a few years later, Mr. Rudolph, with very small capital but with unlimited energy and a reputation for integrity that was his most valuable asset, started in business for himself as a manufacturer of ornamental sheet metal.

During the years that he carried on his own business he not only made it a financial success but found he had talents that led him to invent machinery that has been in continuous use ever since.

In 1901 when the American Can Company was formed and took over Mr. Rudolph's business he became a director of the company, and soon after was made Vice President, with offices in Chicago as head of the Central District. He remained in this position until his death on December 27, 1922.

To no man more than to Mr. Rudolph, is due the development of automatic machinery for the making of cans for use as food containers. The production, now amounting to hundreds of millions of cans per year, enables food prod-

ucts to be sent to the most remote corners of the earth and to be sold at a price within the reach of everyone.

Soon after becoming a member of the American Can Company, Mr. Rudolph was married to Miss Pauline A. Dohn, one of Chicago's artists, a daughter of Mr. A. W. Dohn, who was closely identified with the growth of music in this city in the earlier days. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph soon moved their home to Winnetka, Illinois. Their children are: Franklin D. Rudolph, Charles D. Rudolph and Pauline Rudolph.

With all the activities of his busy life, and they were typical of the successful Chicagoan of his day, Mr. Rudolph found time to cultivate an inherited love for the higher things of life and he was a generous supporter of music and the arts. He was a great lover of nature. His vacations were always spent in the great woods, camping and trout fishing, and he brought back with him to his busy life the joy of days and nights spent under the sky. It kept him simple and natural in his relations to people and things. He was always cheerful, kindly, and never too busy to listen to anyone who sought his help, as many who came to him for aid can testify from experience. One of his outstanding traits of character was his fair-mindedness, regardless of personal interests, and it has fallen to the lot of but few, to hold the high esteem of their fellow men as did Mr. Rudolph throughout his active and useful life.

## WILBUR F. HEATH.

Judge Wilbur F. Heath was born at Corinth, Orange County, N. Y., June 11, 1843, a son of Cyrus and Mary (Hutchinson) Heath, who came to Libertyville, Ill., when he was twelve years old. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Wilbur F. Heath espoused the cause of the North, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he became leader of the regimental band. During his army service he composed much of the music played by the band, and was chosen to lead the funeral procession of President Lincoln at Springfield. The dirge used on that occasion was composed by him, the original manuscript of it being still in the family. At the close of the war he became a locomotive engineer, but he continued

to study music and took a full course in vocal culture at the New England Conservatory of Music, and was chosen as one of the members of the Peace Jubilee Chorus. For a number of years he taught music at Marengo, Iowa, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and he prepared a set of common school music readers and a set of vocal exercise charts, the latter being his own invention. He also wrote and published a number of songs, and contributed to periodicals. For three consecutive terms he served the Indiana branch of the Music Teachers Association as president, and was also on the board of examiners of the American College of Musicians for a number of years. A mechanical as well as musical genius, he invented, and patented a number of mechanical devices, and was con-



*Franklin Rudolph*









*Heber H. Rapp*

nected with the Pixley Company of Utica, N. Y., having charge of its branches at Oshkosh, Wis., and Danville, Ill., successively, coming to the latter city in 1895, from which time until his death, on August 3, 1914, he made it his home. Soon after the Soldiers Home was ready for occupancy, Judge Heath was asked to organize a band by the government, and he remained its leader for eleven years. In 1912 he was elected municipal judge on the Republican ticket by a large majority. A Mason of high rank, he was the father of the Scottish Rite at Danville, as he had been at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Thirty-Third Degree was conferred upon him at Boston, Mass., September 18, 1896. He lived according to the creed of the Methodist Church, of

which he was a member. Judge Heath was an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Heath was married at Berlin, Wis., to Emma C. Parmalee, and they had two sons, namely: Herbert Wilbur and Rodney Leon. Mrs. Heath died in 1886. In 1889 Judge Heath was married (second) to Katherine Aull Heath, who survives him and is very active in the Eastern Star, of which she is past grand matron of the local chapter. There were no children by the second marriage of Judge Heath. His younger son died in 1900, but the elder one survived him and is active in the agricultural interests of the county.

## WEBSTER HENRY RAPP.

Webster Henry Rapp was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 19, 1865, a son of Jacob and Adelaide (Blume) Rapp.

In 1898 Mr. Rapp came to Chicago with the purpose of establishing his home here. His first business connection was with Mr. C. H. Thompson with whom he handled considerable real estate. In this connection Mr. Rapp established a reputation for integrity and ability and also gained experience that was later of much value to him.

He founded his own real-estate business in 1904 and from that year on until his death he continued at the head of the successful concern.

Mr. Rapp was married, September 8, 1890, at Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth M. Sutton, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret B. Sutton. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp have one daughter, Corinne Chapman Rapp (Mrs. Harold A.

Brown). Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one daughter, Corinne Burscough Brown. The family are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Rapp was a Mason. He was past exalted ruler of Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. E., and past president of the Elks' State Association.

Webster H. Rapp died February 8, 1925. For the past twenty years he has borne an important part in the remarkable real-estate developments that have so beautified and enhanced Chicago's North Shore. He was distinctly a builder of homes and in his capacity he gave a service of lasting value. The homes "built by Rapp" on the North Shore are a very wonderful contribution to the physical upbuilding of that part of Chicago, and have been of a character to attract and hold a very desirable class of residents.

## CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

No written words can do full justice to the life and work of the late Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, because he was a man beyond any ordinary meed of praise. In every avenue of honorable endeavor that he entered, he so far exceeded his associates in earnestness, effectiveness and Christian humanitarianism that comparisons are impossible. As a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, he was loyal to his creed, but he was much more than a minister of the gospel in the usual conception of the term. He was an educator, a philanthropist, a civic worker, and a man who at all times labored, usually

beyond his strength to bring about better conditions and to merge into a useful working whole the various elements in his community. Some idea of what he accomplished in the latter endeavor may be gathered from the fact that at the Community Memorial Meeting in his honor held after his demise at the Auditorium Theatre on Sunday, April 11, 1915, the following participating groups were represented in the Citizens' Committee on Arrangements, of which Nathan William MacChesney was chairman, and Eugene T. Lies, secretary: Department of Justice of the United States, State Govern-



ment, County Government, City Government, University of Chicago, United Charities of Chicago, Chicago Federation of Churches, American Journal of Criminology and Criminal Law, American Journal of Sociology, American Journal of Theology, City Club, Woman's City Club, Social Settlement, Chicago Civic Federation, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Infant Welfare Society, Chicago Federation of Labor, Illinois Association for Labor Association, National Conference of Charities and Correction, Social Service Club, Loyola School of Sociology, Jewish Churches of Chicago, Catholic Churches of Chicago, Chicago Bureau of Public Welfare, County Bureau of Public Welfare, American Prison Association, Central Howard Association, and National Children's Home Society. The speakers on this occasion were as follows: Nathan MacChesney, Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Reverend Father O'Callaghan, Dr. George E. Vincent, Dean Mathews, Jane Addams, Professor Taylor, Rabbi Hirsch, with closing remarks by the chairman and Governor Dunne. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Whereas, By the death of Charles Richmond Henderson, a Head Professor in the University of Chicago, President of the United Charities of Chicago, United States Commissioner on Prison Reform, President of International Prison Congress, Chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Unemployment, President Chicago Society for Social Hygiene and member of many other groups seeking human betterment, the City of Chicago has lost a leader from the field of philanthropy and reform; and

"Whereas, His death was largely due to his sacrificial devotion to the welfare of those in need of help and friendship throughout the world;

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Illinois assembled at Chicago, Sunday, April 11, 1915, in honor of his memory, desire to place on record the sense of the irreparable loss which our community has suffered in his death and to express our sincere sympathy for his family and those institutions and activities which owed so much to his unselfish service; and

"Be it Further Resolved, That as a worthy memorial of his public service and in view of that special interest to which he gave his last full measure of devotion, we do recommend to the Legislature of Illinois to pass appropriate

legislation dealing effectively and wisely with the problem of unemployment and its prevention in this state; and

"Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Henderson, to the newspapers of Chicago, to the Governor, and to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois."

Charles Richmond Henderson was born at Covington, Ind., December 17, 1848, and died at Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1915. He was a son of Albert and Lorana (Richmond) Henderson. After securing his degree of A. B. from the old University of Chicago in 1870, Mr. Henderson further pursued his studies in that institution, and in 1873 secured his degree of A. M. He then took a course in the Baptist Theological Seminary from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1885. In 1901 the University of Leipzig, Germany, conferred on him the degree of Ph. D.

In 1873 Doctor Henderson entered upon his ministerial career, having been ordained as a clergyman of the Baptist faith, as pastor of the church at Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until 1882, and was then transferred to Detroit, Mich., remaining in that city until 1892, in which year the University of Chicago secured Doctor Henderson's services, he being its chaplain from then until his demise; assistant professor of sociology and University recorder from 1892 to 1894; associate professor from 1894 to 1897; professor of Sociology from 1897 to 1915; head of the Department of Practical Sociology, University of Chicago; associate editor American Journal of Theology, American Journal of Sociology from 1895 to 1915; Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1911 to 1915; president of the Twenty-sixth National Conference of Charities, 1898-9; Barrows lecturer in India, China and Japan, 1912-13; secretary of the Commission of Unemployment, Chicago, 1914; chairman of the Chicago Industrial Commission, 1915; trustee of the Chicago Home for Girls, 1900-1915; president of the United Charities of Chicago, 1913-15; United States Commissioner of International Prison Congress, 1910; secretary of the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases, 1907; member de la Societe Generale des Prisons; also of the National Prison Association which he served as president in 1902; also of the American Economic Association; and president of the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene.

Doctor Henderson was a voluminous contributor to the literature of his day, his books including an introduction to the Study of Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes, Catechism for Social Observances, the Social Spirit in America, Social Elements, Social Settlements, the Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns by Thomas Chalmers, abridged and with introduction by Doctor Henderson; Modern Prison Systems, Modern Methods of Charity, Social Duties from the Christian Point of View, Industrial Insurance in the United States, Correction and Prevention in four volumes, Social Programs in the West, Crime, Its Cause and Cure, Citizens in Industry and several works in foreign languages. His articles, pamphlets and addresses were still more numerous, including the following: Popular Incentives to Higher Culture, Co-operation of the Churches, Christianity and the Criminal, Pauperism, Arguments Against Public Outdoor Relief, Individual Efforts at Reform Not Sufficient, Early Poor Laws in the West, Practical Issue of the Study of the Criminal, Public Relief and Private Charity, the Place and Functions of Voluntary Associations, the German Inner Mission, Rise of the German Inner Mission, Business Men and Social Theorists, Poor Laws of the United States, the Merit System in Public Institutions of Charity and Correction, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the Scope and Influence of a Charity Organization Society, Preventive Measures, Social, Educational, How to Promote the Religious Spirit Among College Students, Ethics of School Management, General Sociology and Criminal Sociology, How to Help the Poor Without Creating Pauperism, the Development Doctrine in the Epistles, Christianity and Children, the Principles of Charity Organization in Towns and Villages, Voluntary Movements in Social Organizations, New Phases of Charity Organization, Politics in Public Institutions of Charity and Correction, The Influence of Jesus on Social Institutions, Economy of Trained Service, Relation of Philanthropy to Social Order and Progress, Science in Philanthropy, Prison Laboratories, Social Ethics for Church Leaders, the Church and the Criminal, the Manual Training School as a Factor in Social Progress, A Half a Century After Thomas Chalmers, the Scope of Social Technology, Neglected Children in Neglected Communities, the Suppression of Vice and Crime in Chicago, the Place of the Church in Modern Civilization,

Plans and Budget for a Small College, Digest of Documents on Prison Discipline, Social Position of the Prison Warden, Practical Sociology in the Service of Social Ethics, the School of Character in Prison, World Currents in Charity, Theory and Practice, Regulated Activity as a Preventive of Crime, Definition of a Social Policy Relating to the Dependent Group, Theory and Practice of Juvenile Courts, Preventive and Reformatory Work, Social Solidarity in France, Abbe Felix Klein, Juvenile Courts, the Home in Religious Education, Working Men's Insurance, International Congress of Public and Private Relief, the Child and the Offender, Industrial Insurance, Working Men's Accident Insurance, Summary of European Laws on Industrial Insurance, Physical Study of Children, Report on Jails, Outdoor Convict Labor, Social Duties, German Social Policy, Social Cost of Accident, Ignorance and Exhaustion, Caring for the Unemployed, European Criticism of the Indeterminate Sentence and of our Reformatory Methods in General, Are Modern Industry and City Life Unfavorable to the Family? Duty of a Rich Nation to Take Care of Her Children, Federal Children's Bureau, Logic of Social Insurance, Race Prospects in Western Canada, Social Insurance, Education With Reference to Sex, A Reasonable Social Policy for Christian People, Ethical Problems of Prison Science, Improvements in Industrial Insurance, Woodworkers and their Dangers, Scientific Philanthropy, Infant Welfare, To Help the Helpless Child: What the Nations of Europe are Doing, Give the Criminal a Chance, Applied Sociology, Infant Welfare in Germany and Belgium, Infant Welfare: Methods of Organization and Administration, Rural Police, Social Week at Zurich, Social Significance of Christianity in Modern Asia, the Spirit of the Anti-Alcohol Movement in the United States, Social Legislation in China, Control of Crime in India, Social Assimilation, America and China, Sidney Webb's Extension Ladder, Joint Conference of Charities and Sociological Forces in Colorado, the Right of the Worker to Social Protection, Crowding in Relation to the Health of the Working People, numerous translations, and Health in Relation to Prisons and How Chicago Met the Unemployment Problem of 1915, the last two being published after the death of Doctor Henderson.

Doctor Henderson was married on March 14, 1876, at Lafayette, Ind., to Elinor L. Levering.



of Lafayette, a daughter of William H. and Irene (Smith) Levering, both natives of Philadelphia, Penn. Doctor and Mrs. Henderson had one son, Albert Levering Henderson, who is now deceased. Mrs. Henderson died January 18, 1920.

Charles R. Henderson was possessed of two ruling passions, the passion for men and the passion for knowledge on all subjects. His researches in the arts and sciences was most phenomenal. Among other things, he was a deep student of questions pertaining to infant mortality. When the statue of his grandfather was unveiled in Indiana, Doctor Henderson made the address, and his talk on infant mortality before a large congress of physicians and surgeons, was a fitting contribution to the tribute paid to this distinguished grandfather by a still more distinguished grandson.

Quoting in part from the addresses at the memorial meeting held in his honor referred to above, the following is gleaned:

"The life of Doctor Henderson was not given in his charitable efforts or in his outlook to the stilling of the clamor and the quieting of the unrest of the submerged poor, but rather to the quickening of discouraged and downcast lives, and to the inspiration to them which comes from the feeling that they have a sym-

pathetic ear and loving heart to share their burdens. Doctor Henderson was not only a scholar, he was a teacher. The religious motive in Doctor Henderson's life was essentially one of optimism. You could never touch Doctor Henderson without feeling that God was the supreme point of reliance in his life. Out of the depths of Doctor Henderson's religious motive there came one quality which was recognized as more than anything else supreme in his character, the sacrificial quality of his life. His reserved power and reserve of judgment were expressed in the deliberation of that with which he identified himself with a more complicated civic movement in the greater city of Chicago. Many persons engaged in social service have felt it unsafe to carry over into their social activities any profession of faith in God or in the great realities which human experience has discovered in the field of religion. Such persons seemed to Doctor Henderson to be those, who having at their disposition spiritual force, have abandoned it in the interest of mistaken loyalty to humanity. There was always God in his heart and in the sense that he was working with Him, the ultimate reason that would give to his efforts a unity, to his life a unity, which otherwise never would have been possible."

## JOHN FERDINAND LAUBENDER.

John F. Laubender was born in the town of Massillon, Ohio, on October 5, 1844, a son of Michael and Mary (Weingartner) Laubender, both of whom came originally from Bavaria. His boyhood was lived in Carroll County, Ohio, principally at Malvern, and there he attended public school.

He was but seventeen years old at the outbreak of the Civil War, but he enlisted at the first opportunity, in 1861, as a private in Company D, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry. He served with bravery through to the close of the war, a period covering four years and two months. This included two enlistments.

Following the war he located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged in the dry goods business for several years. In 1869 he moved to Union City, Pennsylvania. There he was active in general merchandising until 1889.

In 1889 he returned to Ohio and began business as a manufacturer of hardwoods at North Bloomfield. He was an official and one of the

principal owners of the Union Lumber Company there.

In 1894 he retired from the lumber industry and came to Chicago. He became a partner in the firm of W. A. Alexander & Company, Insurance, at Chicago, General Agents for the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York. This firm has become one of the largest and best-known insurance agencies in the United States and transacts a very large volume of business annually. Mr. Laubender was a partner in the company from 1894 until his retirement from active business in 1914.

On September 6, 1871, Mr. Laubender was married, at Union City, Pennsylvania, to Miss Ella M. Woods, a daughter of Thomas and Electa (Johnson) Woods. The family home has been at Oak Park, Illinois, for the past quarter of a century.

Mr. and Mrs. Laubender long attended the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. Mr.



John F. Laubender



Laubender also belonged to the Union League Club, the Oak Park Club and the Oak Park Country Club.

The death of John F. Laubender occurred on March 10, 1924. Rev. William E. Barton has characterized him as follows:

"He was a man of dignity and quiet forcefulness; a lover of good music and a friend of good

things in the community. There was in him an innate courtesy which characterized his attitude toward all he knew. Although not a member of the Church he was a Christian man, exhibiting a quiet faith and deep religious fortitude."

Mr. Laubender held a place of first importance in the vast insurance business at Chicago for a period of twenty years.

## WILLIAM GOLD HIBBARD.

William Gold Hibbard was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1825, a son of Joel B. and Eliza (Gold) Hibbard. He came of a prominent old eastern family which dated back to the colonial epoch in American history, one of his ancestors, Major Nathan Gold, being one of the nineteen petitioners to Charles II of England, for the first charter of Connecticut, the famous charter which was afterward "hidden in an oak." His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and an academy at Cortland, N. Y. The fame of the future metropolis of the West drew many ambitious young men like himself to Chicago, and it was the enterprise of such men that gave decided impetus to the city's progress. It was in 1849 that Mr. Hibbard came to Chicago by steamer from Detroit, Mich., as there was no railroad, and became a clerk in the hardware firm of Stimson, Blair & Co. In six years he was able to establish an independent firm, associating with himself Nelson and Frederick Tuttle and George M. Grey under the firm name of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, at 69 East South Water Street. Two years later their building was destroyed by fire, but immediately the business was re-established at what was then No. 32 Lake Street, in more commodious and larger quarters. In 1865 Messrs. Tuttle and Grey retired, and their interests were purchased by Mr. Hibbard and F. F. Spencer. Later A. C. Bartlett, who had been with the house since 1864, was admitted to partnership, and then the name became Hibbard, Spencer & Company. Continued expansion of business necessitated a move, in 1867, to Nos. 92-94 Michigan Avenue, and there, in the midst of their prosperity, they were found by the great conflagration in 1871. On the morning of October 10, however, less than twenty-four hours after their store was swept away, they resumed business with the remnants of their stock at Mr. Hibbard's residence, 1701 Prairie Avenue. This was said to

be the quickest resumption of business in the history of the fire. Later, for several months, the firm occupied a one-story shed on the Lake Front, between Washington and Randolph streets, and by the middle of June moved into their rebuilt store, at the old number on Lake Street. In 1904 the firm built and occupied a massive ten-story structure which covered the block between State, South Water, Wabash and the river. This had to be demolished in 1925, when Wacker Drive was put through, and the firm erected a fourteen-story building on the north side of the river and two blocks east. In 1882, under the advice of Mr. Hibbard, the business was turned over to a stock company known as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company, of which Mr. Hibbard remained president until his demise. This great concern, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the country, is well known in commercial circles. No house in Chicago has a better reputation for straightforward and honorable dealing, and a just portion of its present prosperity and popularity is due to Mr. Hibbard's business acumen, quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. Those in his employ, who proved by their faithfulness that they merited his confidence were advanced according to their ability, and were rewarded with shares in the business. By so doing he established a precedent both generous and wise, and one which was in line with the advanced thought of the day. Mr. Hibbard was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare, and at all times his sympathy and support was with the measures that in any way benefited the city. He was one of the original members of the Commercial Club of Chicago, being the representative of the entire hardware trade for many years, and contributed liberally to the civic and national institutions founded by the club, particularly Fort Sheridan, the Chicago Manual Training School, etc. Mr. Hibbard was one of the founders of the Continental Bank and was



a director in that and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for many years.

Contributing often to the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute in their constant and ever varying development and growth, Mr. Hibbard was deeply interested in them, and after a visit to Egypt, presented a case of antique bronze utensils from the land of the Nile to the Field Museum. He traveled extensively, and in his home had a small but fine collection of paintings, including examples of Rosa Bonheur, Vibert, Troyon, Ridgeway Knight, Gloss, and others of note. He also took a most generous interest in the works of practical charity, and among many of the public institutions of this character, in which he was especially interested, was the Foundlings Home of Chicago, of which he was president for many years; St. Luke's Hospital, and Grace Episcopal Church, of which he was a warden for fourteen years.

In 1855 Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Beekman Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., a woman of engaging personality and many admirable traits of character. Her father, H. C. Van Schaack, was a prominent lawyer of that city and was descended from eminent pioneer Dutch families in that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard were born eight children, namely: two sons, who died in infancy; Addie Vanderpoel, who is Mrs. Robert B. Gregory; Nellie Brewer, who is Mrs. John Buckingham; Alice Ives, now deceased, who was Mrs. W. R. Stirling; Lillian Gold, who is Mrs.

W. E. Casselberry; William Gold, Jr., who died in February, 1920; and Frank. William Gold, Jr., and Frank Hibbard are both associated with the house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company.

Mr. Hibbard had many devoted friends. He was always recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. His death, which occurred October 11, 1903, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens. An evidence of this was the attendance on his funeral in Grace Church of more than 1,000 people from every walk of life from Hon. Andrew D. White, his boyhood companion and lifelong friend, to the apple woman on the corner. An indulgent father and a loving husband, he enjoyed the pleasures of home life, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. A man of great mental capacity and force of character, Mr. Hibbard used his abilities in the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relation to his fellow man, and as a citizen in his relation to his country, and so it was as a tribute to these pioneer virtues that a public school in Chicago has been given his honored name.

The collection of Dutch antiquities, gathered by Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard in 1899, were given, following Mrs. Hibbard's death, to the Art Institute of Chicago. It is now installed in a room in the Hutchinson Wing, to be a lasting memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard's interest in art and to their love for this city they helped to build.

## GEORGE HERBERT McALLISTER.

The late George H. McAllister, Battalion Marshal of Chicago's Fire Department, was born at Champaign, Illinois, April 27, 1856. He was a son of Sydney and Josephine (Herbert) McAllister, and of Revolutionary descent. His boyhood was largely spent in Champaign, and there he attended public school. Later he came to Chicago, and February 23, 1888, entered the Fire Department. From that time on, with the exception of a few years that he spent on a farm in Minnesota, he was a member of Chicago's famous fire-fighting organization. He was a close friend of the late Chief Edward J. Buckley.

His marriage to Miss Augusta Von Horn was solemnized at Chicago, May 1, 1876. His wife was a daughter of John and Mary (Schneider)

Von Horn. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister became the parents of three children, Sydney George McAllister of Brussels, Belgium, Mary Louise McAllister (Mrs. George Tebbetts) of Hollywood, California, and Cora Minnette McAllister (Mrs. Clinton L. Knapp) of Chicago.

Mrs. McAllister died May 11, 1922. The death of her husband occurred December 4, 1925.

He was a member of the DeKalb Street Methodist Church. He was a charter member of the Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was also much interested in the Firemen's Association, and the Lions Club.

His career in the Fire Department covers a period of many years. His devotion to the service throughout all of his mature life was a



*Geo H. McAllister*









*Ed. Moring*

notable characteristic of him. He rose from the ranks to become Battalion Marshal and his career is one of the most distinguished records of strength, courage and achievement that the

Department's history holds. There have been but few lives that represent such fine and unselfish service to the people of Chicago as that of Battalion Marshal George H. McAllister.

## EDWARD D. MOENG.

The late Edward D. Moeng of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Company, was born at Chicago, Illinois, on November 5, 1856, a son of Diedrich and Dora (Degenner) Moeng. His parents came originally from Germany.

He was educated in the public schools of Chicago. He began his business career, in 1871, with the firm of Zeese & Rand, electrotypers; and he was later identified with their successors, A. Zeese & Co. From 1883 until 1889 he was with Blomgren Brothers, electrotypers. Then, for ten years, he was Superintendent of A. Zeese & Co.

During this time the Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company was organized. Mr. Moeng was Manager of this Company for two years. He was made President of the Company in 1901. In 1905 the name of the business was changed to The Franklin Company.

Mr. Moeng was President and Manager of this large business until 1915. Then for five years he continued as President; but turned the office of Manager over to some one else. Since 1920 he

was Chairman of the Board of Directors of this Company.

On December 9, 1886, Mr. Moeng was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Helen Jahn, a daughter of Henry and Alvina (Luenig) Jahn. Mr. and Mrs. Moeng have no children. The family home has been maintained on the North Shore, in Chicago, for many years.

Mr. Moeng was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago; and an associate member of the Field Museum. He was a Mason and also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Chicago Historical Society. He had belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association and the Art Institute for many years.

Mr. Moeng was deeply interested in boys' welfare. His will makes bequests to numerous institutions, among them being many orphanages, as well as the Art Institute of Chicago—the Chicago Historical Society and the Field Museum.

June 29, 1928 records the death of Mr. Moeng. His life was controlled by very high ideals; and he accomplished much good.

## ARTHUR S. HUEY.

Public utility in the development and application of the electrical business proved the successful life-work of Arthur S. Huey, a moving force and power in himself in all undertakings with such an end in view. For forty years of his life he gave full attention and energetic action to that one line of effort; he learned and made his own every branch of related electrical knowledge; he exhibited a tremendous capacity for engineering large electrical contracts; and in the thorough accomplishment of these highly present-day matters, he found a place such as might only be filled by so superb a mental agency as his. That by his talents, his innate gifts, he won and maintained his active position and commanding influence among all electrical companies of highest standing, is proven by an impressive record to be found in his presidency and counsellorship with a score of institutions whose officers deemed his

association and guidance an indispensable element in their success. It is conceded that his abilities were dynamic and comprehensive in scope; but it is also well known that his value to the electrical world and his splendid utilization of these gifts of his was brought to pass largely by means of tireless study and hard work on his own part all through his earlier years, and through reverses as well as successes. He took large views of his plans and his work and he worked as hard for the fulfilment of his ultimate plans as for those in which he made his apprenticeship in his vocation. He was a big man, physically, and his qualities of mind and heart were as generous and gracious; a great-hearted man; a man of large business thought and action, yet one who held in great appreciation the advice and suggestions of his colleagues.

He was the son of George E. and Caroline



(Taylor) Huey of Minneapolis, Minnesota, early pioneers in that state; in fact Arthur S. Huey was born in the first house in Minneapolis to have plastered rooms. His father built the first flour-mill and the first lumber mill in Minneapolis. He was also one of the group who planned and built the first water power development of St. Anthony Falls at Minneapolis. It is interesting to note in this connection that this first water-power plant, built by George E. Huey, was bought back from subsequent owners, in 1923, by the Bylesby Company, of which Arthur S. Huey was one of the heads.

Arthur S. Huey was born August 17, 1862, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools. He went out early into the business world, and with him from the first that world had to do entirely with electrical matters. He accepted a position as representative of the Edison Company at Minneapolis, in 1885; and in 1891, after the consolidation of the United Edison Company and the Thompson-Houston Company, he associated himself with the Northwestern General Electric Company of St. Paul, Minnesota; becoming Manager of the St. Paul Office. Through his energy and enterprise was distributed the greater part of the electrical generating machinery installed in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. It was at this time that he formed the acquaintance of the late Colonel H. M. Bylesby and in 1902 they founded the firm of H. M. Bylesby & Company, Mr. Huey becoming Vice President in charge of Management of the H. M. Bylesby Company, a corporation for the establishment and management of public utilities in many sections of the country; such as electric plants in different cities, for furnishing light, motive and operating power. Mr. Huey held this position until May, 1924, when he became chairman of the Board of Directors of the H. M. Bylesby Company.

H. M. Bylesby & Company controls one of the most powerful public utility groups in the country. The system comprises twelve groups of operating public utility companies and their subsidiaries, operating in 912 cities and towns in seventeen states in the Middle West, in the South and on the Pacific slope. Total annual earnings of this system is placed at \$53,000,000.

At the time of his death, Mr. Huey was Chairman of the Board of Directors of H. M. Bylesby & Company, Standard Gas & Electric Company, Bylesby Engineering & Management

Corporation, Louisville Gas & Electric Company, Northern States Power Company; President and Director of Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company; Vice-President and Director of Montana States Power Company, Western States Gas & Electric Company, Shaffer Oil & Refining Company, Mobile Electric Company; President and Director, of Muskogee Gas & Electric Company, Consumers Power Company of Minnesota, El Reno Gas & Electric Company, Ft. Smith Light & Traction Company, International Light & Power Company, Northwestern Corporation of Oregon, and Ottumwa Railway Water & Light Company of Ottumwa; Vice-President and Director of Northern Idaho & Montana Power Company; Member Board of Trustees of North Western Corporation & North Electric Railroad; Director of Sierra & San Francisco Power Company.

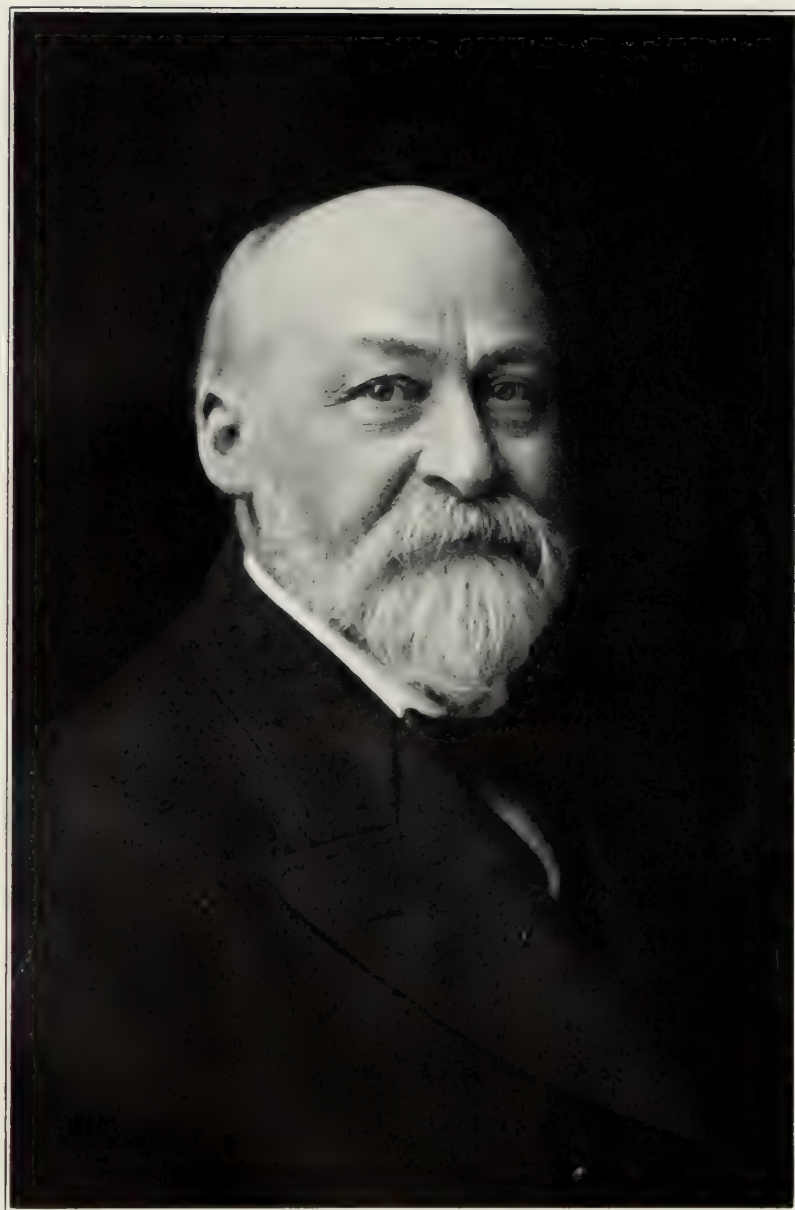
Mr. Huey died suddenly on September 16, 1924, of bronchial pneumonia. For nearly forty years he had been identified with the major steps of electrical developments. During the latter part of this period he has probably done as much as any man in America in the building and operation and management of public utility properties. He gave his whole faith and strength to the electrical industry knowing that it would justify itself in service to mankind. His work is evidenced in all parts of the country. Particularly in Oklahoma Mr. Huey had much to do with electrical developments. Mr. Huey delivered many addresses before public utility organizations which were considered so prophetic and forceful that they were published and distributed throughout the United States. On one occasion he declared:

"I am sure today that the future uses of electricity are not even dreamed of by the average person. There is no doubt that eventually transmission lines will extend continuously from coast to coast. Electricity will be the universal power and lighting agency for practically all purposes in all well settled sections of the country. As it becomes more plentiful it will grow cheaper. It is destined to be our greatest conservator of natural resources, the greatest saver of human drudgery and toil, and the key to vast areas now unpeopled and unproductive."

Arthur S. Huey was married in 1886 to Hattie King, daughter of George S. and Harriet (Reid) King, and they were the parents of Howard,







*A. F. Nightingale*

born in 1887, Richard King, born in 1893; Ruth (Mrs. Willard John Mason) born in 1897. Mr. Huey passed away at The South Shore Country Club, where he had made his home for many years.

During his residence of twenty-two years in Chicago, he had been a popular and valued member of a number of its leading clubs and social organizations, including the Union League Club, Chicago Press Club, The Mid-Day Club, South Shore Country Club, Midlothian Club, Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Pendennis Club of Louisville, Kentucky, Kansas City Club of Kansas City, Missouri, Edison Pioneers Club, Missouri Athletic Club, Old Colony Club of America, Chicago Historical Society, and he was a member of the Lawyers Club,

Bankers Club of America, and the Railway Clubs of New York City.

His knowledge of men was deep, and his instinctive sympathy and understanding found an instant pathway to their hearts. He was square and just, a dependable man under all circumstances.

Throughout the Public Utility World he was known as a man of broad vision and high capacity for achievement, strict integrity in his dealings with men individually—or collectively. A man of intense loyalty in friendships, he was universally beloved for his kindness and helpfulness. Distinguished for his courageous optimism—generosity in thought and deed—his absolute devotion to his family, Arthur S. Huey was a great man.

## AUGUSTUS FREDERICK NIGHTINGALE.

There was, probably, no better known figure in the Illinois field of education than the late Dr. Augustus Frederick Nightingale, for nearly half a century an honored resident of Chicago. He constantly filled high positions of trust and responsibility, and impressed himself upon the life and institutions of the community in a manner alike creditable to himself and productive of lasting benefit to the city. He was born November 11, 1843, at Quincy, Massachusetts, a son of Thomas J. and Alice (Brackett) Nightingale, and came of old established New England families who were prominent during the colonial epoch of this country. He attended successively the public schools of Quincy, the Newbury Academy of Vermont and the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, being graduated from the latter institution with valedictorian honors as a member of the class of 1866 and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His ripe scholarship of later years received recognition in the honorary degree of Master of Arts, in 1869, Doctor of Philosophy, in 1891, and Doctor of Laws in 1901.

Following the completion of his college course, Dr. Nightingale accepted the Professorship of Latin and Greek in the Upper Iowa University, with which he was connected for two years. In 1868 he was called to the Presidency of the Northwestern Female College, at Evanston, Illinois, where he continued until 1871, and during the following year he acted in the capacity of professor of Latin and Greek in Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa. From 1872 to 1874,

he was Superintendent of the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, whence he came to Chicago, and for sixteen years remained as Principal of the Lake View high school. He was then elected Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago public schools, in 1890, and for two years supervised the grammar and primary schools of the North Side, following which, from 1892 until 1901, he was Superintendent of all of the Chicago high schools. In 1902 he was elected Superintendent of the Cook County schools, and was re-elected in 1906, serving in this capacity until December 5, 1910. He was a Trustee of the University of Illinois since 1898, and was President of the board in 1902-3. He was President of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1873, and of the Illinois State Teachers' Association in 1887, while in 1888 he served as President of the secondary department of the National Educational Association. He ranked with the conspicuous educators of the country by reason of achievements in systematizing and coordinating the work of the secondary schools.

From 1895 until 1899 Dr. Nightingale was Chairman of the committee of the National Educational Association on college entrance requirements, and in 1898 was President of the North Central Association of colleges and secondary schools. He was the author of "Requirements for Admission to American Colleges," and was even more widely known because of his work as an editor of one hundred volumes published under the title of "Twentieth Century Text Books." He was appointed by

Governor Deneen as a member of the Educational Commission to revise and perfect the school laws of Illinois, and rendered efficient service in this connection. The honors which were conferred upon him in connection with the system of public education were well-merited and modestly born. A man of broad learning, his activities were so directed as to best serve his city and his State, and few men succeeded in so great a degree in gaining and maintaining the confidence and regard of their fellow citizens. He did not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence. In his death, which occurred December 4, 1925, Illinois lost one of its most valued citizens and the public lost a true and loyal friend.

On August 24, 1866, Doctor Nightingale was united in marriage with Miss Fanny Orena Chase, of Deering, New Hampshire, and for fifty-nine years this worthy couple traveled life's journey happily together and were not long separated by death, Mrs. Nightingale passing away the year following her husband's demise, her death occurring November 20, 1926. She was born at Deering, New Hampshire, October 1, 1843, a daughter of Rev. Charles Henry and Anna (Wellman) Chase, and was a woman of exceptional intellectual activity and much beauty of character. She was greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities, and her death was mourned by all who knew her. She was educated at Tilton Seminary and studied music in Washington, D. C., and was ever active in educational and musical work. She taught elocution in the Central Music Hall at Chicago and vocal music in the Lake View High School for

more than a quarter of a century and was one of the potent factors in this work in these institutions. She was one of the founders of the Lake View Portia Literary Club.

Doctor and Mrs. Nightingale became the parents of six children, namely: Florence, born May 22, 1868, who became the wife of Dr. William Ruffin Abbott, and died October 24, 1912, leaving one son, Augustus Frederick Nightingale Abbott, born June 25, 1906; Carl Fred, born September 26, 1869, who died September 27, 1870; Harry Thomas, born October 11, 1871, who was an instructor in the preparatory school of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, and later a professor in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and died in January, 1920; Jessie Irma, born February 27, 1873, became the wife of the late Harrison M. Angle, of Evanston, Illinois, who died April 25, 1918. They had one son, John Harrison Angle, born January 30, 1900, who died in November, 1906; Winifred, born October 20, 1874, who is the wife of Vaughn Lee Alward, of Evanston, Illinois, and has three children, Winifred Lee Alward, born March 4, 1906, Vincent Alward, born June 3, 1908, and Betsy Jane Alward, born June 16, 1914; and Pearl Romeyn, born December 12, 1875, who is the wife of Winter D. Hess, of Evanston, Illinois, and is the mother of four children, Chase Nightingale Hess, born October 27, 1900, Richard Davis Hess, born June 2, 1902, Frederick Winter Hess, born November 11, 1910, and Fanny Romeyn, born May 16, 1916. The Nightingale family home for many years has been at Evanston, Illinois, while a summer residence is also maintained at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

## BRET LINDUMIL VILNA.

Dr. Bret L. Vilna was born in Chicago May 7, 1886, a son of Joseph and Josephine (Kinstetter) Vilna, both natives of Czecho-Slovakia. As a boy he attended the public schools in Chicago.

Following his graduation from High school he enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; and, after completing the full course, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1911. The following two years he devoted to further preparation and study, as an interne at Cook County Hospital.

Doctor Vilna then entered into private practice locating his offices at No. 5539 West Twenty-

second street, Cicero; and he retained these offices throughout the balance of his professional career. As years passed he came to fill a very large part of the life of this community. He also rendered valuable service, for years, as clinical assistant and surgeon at the Northwestern University Medical School.

During the World War, Doctor Vilna professed his services to the government and was commissioned and served as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

On June 1, 1918, he was asked to take office as health commissioner of the town of Cicero.





*B. L. Vetter M. D.*









Frank Shultz







*William H. Pownall*

He cheerfully undertook this public work, and gave to it the full measure of his attention and skill.

On July 15, 1920, Doctor Vilna was married, at Chicago, to Miss Beatrice Shults, a daughter of Frank and Catherine Shults, pioneer residents of Chicago. Mr. Shults enlisted for service in the Civil War when he was but fifteen years old and served valiantly for four and one-half years until the close of the war. In 1898 Mr. Shults was commissioned Captain in the provisional regiment known as Knights of Pythias Regiment, by Governor Tanner, for tendering his services to the State of Illinois for enrollment in the Volunteer Army of the United States in the War with Spain. He was also

one of the organizers of the movement to finance and erect the Soldiers' Civil War Monument at the Bohemian National Cemetery in Chicago.

Doctor Vilna was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society and of the Bohemian Medical Association, of which organization he was president, also Cicero Medical Society. He was an organizer and a member of the Advisory Board of the Cicero General Hospital. He also belonged to the Masons and to the American Legion.

The death of Dr. Bret L. Vilna occurred, November 2, 1924. He was one of the most able and well-beloved physicians that Cicero has known.

## HARVEY B. HURD.

Harvey B. Hurd was born at Huntington, Fairfield County, Conn., February 14, 1848, and died at his home at Evanston, Ill., January 20, 1906. When he was fifteen years old he left home and went to Bridgeport, Conn., to become an apprentice printer on the Bridgeport Standard. Two years later he came west to Illinois, and for a year attended the Jubilee College in Peoria County, and then, failing to find employment as a printer at Peoria, he came to Chicago, and worked on the Chicago Journal. Later he was a printer in the employ of the Prairie Farmer. In 1847 he began studying law under Calvin De Wolf, was admitted to the bar the following year, and formed a partnership with Carlos Haven, and a little later with Henry Snapp. From 1850 to 1854 he was in partnership with Andrew J. Brown for the purpose of platting a large tract of land on the West Side of Evanston, now one of the most attractive parts of the city, there building his own home during the summer of 1854. He subsequently became president of the Evanston village board, and never lost his interest in the progress of the place.

Always active in public matters, Mr. Hurd was a member of the anti-slavery convention which met at Buffalo, N. Y., and formed a national committee to aid the northern settlers in Kansas. Mr. Hurd was made secretary of the executive committee of this committee with headquarters at Chicago. So entirely in sympathy was Mr. Hurd with the anti-slavery movement of his times that when John Brown left Kansas with a price on his head, and found

refuge in the house of John Jones of Chicago, his clothing was in tatters and as it was unsafe for him to venture forth to be measured for a suit of clothing, Mr. Hurd acted as his proxy, and was measured for the suit which reached John Brown, and in which he was later hung.

In 1862 Mr. Hurd formed a partnership with Henry Booth, and became a lecturer in the law school of the old University of Chicago. The firm continued until 1868 when Mr. Hurd retired from practice, and the subsequent year was appointed by Governor Palmer a member of the board of commissioners to revise and rewrite the General Statutes of the State of Illinois, and as his colleagues soon thereafter withdrew, he completed the task alone, presenting it to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly before its adjournment in April, 1874, and was by it appointed to edit and supervise the publication of a volume of revised statutes made necessary by the adoption of the Constitution of 1870.

For many years Mr. Hurd remained with the Union College of Law, only resigning when he felt the tax upon his strength to be too great. To him is given the honor of creating the plan for the Chicago Sanitary District, and he was the author of the first bill on this subject introduced in the General Assembly in 1886, and the one finally passed was fashioned after the Hurd bill. He was head of the committee on law reform of the Illinois State Bar Association; was chairman of the commission which secured the adoption of the Australian or Torrens system of registration of land titles;

was one of the founders of the Children's Aid Society, was the sponsor of the Juvenile Court Bill, and others of great value to the state and

community. Mr. Hurd was thrice married, and had two daughters, Mrs. George S. Lord of Evanston; and Mrs. John A. Comstock.

## WILLIAM HENRY BOWMAN.

William Henry Bowman, of Chicago and Hinsdale, Illinois, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on June 9, 1841, a son of John G. and Johanna (Border) Bowman. The father came from New York to Ohio, and settled at Zanesville in the thirties.

William H. Bowman attended school near his home and then went to work for his father, who was one of the early pork packers in Ohio. Here he was until the time of the Civil War. He enlisted for service; and, being an expert rifleman, he was made a member of that company of sharpshooters known as the "Squirrel Hunters."

Following the war he decided to try his fortune in the West. Accordingly he journeyed out to the town of Fountain, Colorado. He began ranching near there and acquired a large number of acres of land in that vicinity. He remained in Colorado for nine years.

It was during his residence in Colorado that he married Miss Anna Moore, whose home was in Ohio. As she preferred to live in Chicago rather than in Colorado, Mr. Bowman gave up ranching and moved to Illinois. He soon became connected with the Chicago Packing & Provision Company where his earlier experience in the packing business was of value to him; and he represented the firm in the East for some five years.

His wife, Mrs. Anna (Moore) Bowman, died

in 1905. Not long after he had established his home at Chicago, Mr. Bowman became deeply interested in the great developments in Chicago real estate that were at that time in progress. Accordingly he resigned from the Chicago Packing & Provision Company and entered the real-estate business with Charles Counselman and S. E. Gross. This connection was later dissolved and Mr. Bowman established a business of his own. He bought a large amount of land in the Brighton Park district which he developed, divided and sold from time to time. He built approximately 600 homes in this district.

The marriage of Mr. Bowman to Mrs. Louise Ohl Warder took place in Pomeroy, Ohio, on October 30, 1907, and one daughter, Dorothy Bowman, was born to them. In 1912 the family moved to Hinsdale, Illinois, where they established their very pleasant home.

Mr. Bowman was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He also belonged to the Hinsdale Club, the South Shore Country Club, and to George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.

August 2, 1925, records the death of Mr. William H. Bowman in his eighty-fourth year. That section of the city of Chicago which he first visioned and planned and then very largely builded, is a fine and enduring commentary on the exceptional character of man he was.

## DAVID T. ADAMS.

The late David T. Adams, who was one of the most able mining experts in America, was born at Rockford, Ill., on Sept. 6, 1859, a son of Moses T. and Jane Adams.

His early years were spent in the school of hard experience. When he was but a small boy his father died. The mother was unable to support her seven fatherless children and they were compelled to separate and find homes in strange households.

David T. Adams was but eight years old when he was thus cast upon his own resources. The life of accomplishment that he subsequently

built, by himself, is a powerful comment on the strength and worth of his character.

In his early young manhood he went into the mining regions of the upper peninsula of Michigan and engaged in exploring for iron ore in the vicinity of Crystal Falls and Iron River. Here he gained valuable experience.

In 1882 he went to northwestern Minnesota to carry on the same work. He was a pioneer among the explorers of the Minnesota iron range. He met with little success at first. He was not discouraged, however, and kept steadily at work. As a result of his investigations he conceived the idea of the existence of a vast iron range





*Daniel T. Adams*









*Benjamin*

on the south slope of the height of land south of and parallel to the Vermillion Range and he proceeded to explore what is now known to the world as the great Mesaba range. He is credited with the discovery of this great iron range. About 1892 he compiled and published the first map of this region; which proved to be a very remarkable piece of work.

Mr. Adams was the first to hold the theory that the Mesaba Range was once the shore line of a Sea now extinct. His theory is confirmed by certain geological facts.

In the subsequent development of the iron mines of Minnesota, he was long a figure of greatest consequence. He located and in part developed many of the larger mines, including the Adams, the Fayal and the Virginia groups. He was a town builder, too. The sites of the towns of Virginia and Eveleth, Minn. were laid out and plotted by him.

As an authority on mining in Minnesota he was recognized as without a superior.

On Nov. 23, 1908, Mr. Adams was married, at Mount Clemens, Michigan, to Miss Helen L. Wishart, a daughter of Frank K. and Jean Wishart. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have an adopted daughter Lucilla, who is also a niece of Mr. Adams. Of recent years Mr. Adams and his family have made their home in Chicago.

There is a remarkable two-fold value in the life of David T. Adams. In the first place he probably accomplished more than any other one man to further the production of merchantable iron ore in the central section of the United States. Then, too, the record of his life is an inspiration, for his boyhood was filled with difficulties and privations, and from that beginning he rose by his own efforts to become one of the most consequential men in the mining industry in America.

David T. Adams died on July 22, 1928.

## HENRY WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The late Judge Henry W. Johnson, of Ottawa and Chicago, Illinois, was born on his father's farm in La Salle County, Illinois, December 10, 1867, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Baker) Johnson. His boyhood was spent on the farm and he attended the public schools near his home. Later he studied at Jennings Seminary, after which he entered the Law School of Northwestern University. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1889.

The previous year, 1888, he was chosen as circuit clerk of La Salle County. He was elected County Judge of La Salle County in 1894 and was re-elected to the office in 1898. He became State Senator in 1920.

For years Judge Johnson was a member of the law firm of Johnson & Hinebaugh of Ottawa.

He was probably the most important figure in the financial history of La Salle County up to the time of his death. He was President of the Ottawa Bank & Trust Company, and of the Lee State Bank of Lee, Illinois.

In 1907 Judge Johnson organized the Central Life Insurance Company of Illinois, of which he became President. The company's business

subsequently expanded to very large proportions, mainly because of Judge Johnson's very able administration of its affairs. Recently the company established the Home Office in its own building at No. 720 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. Judge Johnson moved his residence to Chicago in January, 1924.

Judge Johnson was married in 1885, in La Salle County, to Miss Carrie Nelson. Their children were: Freeda, who died in infancy; Herby (Mrs. A. D. Bruce), and Miss Nina Johnson.

Judge Johnson was formerly President of the Board of Education of Ottawa. He belonged to the Ottawa Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club, The Elks and was a Knight Templar Mason.

The death of Judge Henry W. Johnson occurred April 3, 1925. The history of his life, beginning with his early days on his father's farm and covering his later years of public service and of very distinguished business success, is one of the most remarkable personal records that the state of Illinois possesses.

## GEORGE CHRISTIAN AMERSON.

Dr. George C. Amerson was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 8, 1877, a son of William and Matilda Schaubel Amerson.

Doctor Amerson secured his early education in the public schools of Austin, and later entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which



he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following two years he devoted to post-graduate studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. Then, for eighteen months thereafter, he served as interne at Cook County Hospital. He then entered private practice.

Still later he was made attending surgeon at the Cook County and Frances Willard hospitals; and maintained these connections until 1913. He was attending surgeon at the Garfield Park Hospital from 1902, and at the West Side Hospital from 1913. He was professor of surgery at the Illinois Post Graduate Medical School and at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery; consulting surgeon to the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, and to the Illinois Masonic Hospital. He was also chief of the medical staff of Medinah Temple, Chicago. Doctor Amerson was president of the Garfield Park Hospital. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and received his degree of Master of Arts from Valparaiso University.

His military record is one of much interest. He was appointed a lieutenant in the medical corps in the old First Regiment, Illinois Na-

tional Guard, in October, 1909; made a captain, M. C., November, 1910; major, M. C., June, 1916. He saw service on the Mexican Border from June to October, 1916. In March, 1917, he entered the World war. He went overseas in May, 1918. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel, M. C., in April, 1919, and placed in command of the One Hundred and Eighth Sanitary Train. Doctor Amerson and the great medical unit under his command bore a part, of indispensable value, in much of the most desperate fighting of the war. He returned to his home in Chicago, after the close of the war, in May, 1919.

In May, 1922, Doctor Amerson was commissioned as colonel, M. C., U. S. A., and was appointed surgeon general of the State of Illinois, May 26, 1922.

He was also a Director of the Illinois Athletic Club.

The marriage of Doctor Amerson to Miss Isabel L. Coyle, daughter of Charles and Mary Coyle, took place in Chicago, October 3, 1906, and one son, William P. Amerson, was born to them.

On August 7, 1925, occurred the death of Doctor Amerson. His going ends a life that was of a usefulness and value rarely attained.

## EDWARD JOSEPH BUCKLEY.

The late Chief Edward J. Buckley, Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago, was born in this city on December 2, 1867, a son of Daniel and Mary (Wren) Buckley. As a boy he attended the Pearson School, the Franklin School and then graduated from the Ogden School. He began work at the age of twelve and one-half years, because he wanted to help in the support of his widowed mother.

He joined the Chicago Fire Department on May 22, 1888. A little over three years later he was commissioned a Lieutenant, on November 30, 1891. His services have always been of the finest type and of great value to the people of Chicago. He was promoted to become a Captain on July 2, 1896. On March 18, 1904, he was made Battalion Chief. He was elected Assistant Fire Marshal on December 28, 1916. Then, on July 2, 1923, he was placed in office as Fire Marshal of Chicago, one of the most responsible positions in the great metropolis.

The marriage of Edward J. Buckley occurred on September 30, 1894. His wife was Miss Julia

M. Baynes, a daughter of Thomas B. and Margaret (O'Donnell) Baynes. Mrs. Buckley was born in Chicago and has lived here all of her life. Chief Buckley and his wife were the parents of three sons: Daniel; Edward, who died on July 4, 1911; and Thomas E. Buckley. The family are devout members of the congregation of the Cathedral of the Holy Name.

Fire Chief Edward J. Buckley died January 27, 1925. His going was a distinct loss and sorrow to the people of Chicago. We quote one comment, written soon after his death, which indicates the exceptional regard in which he was held:

"In the Chicago Board of Underwriters his name will long be remembered, for he was possessed of those virtues which are most admired by everyone. In him were blended the beautiful qualities of heart and mind that found expression in devotion to duty, service to the public, and appreciation of the rights of others. He was loved by everyone under him

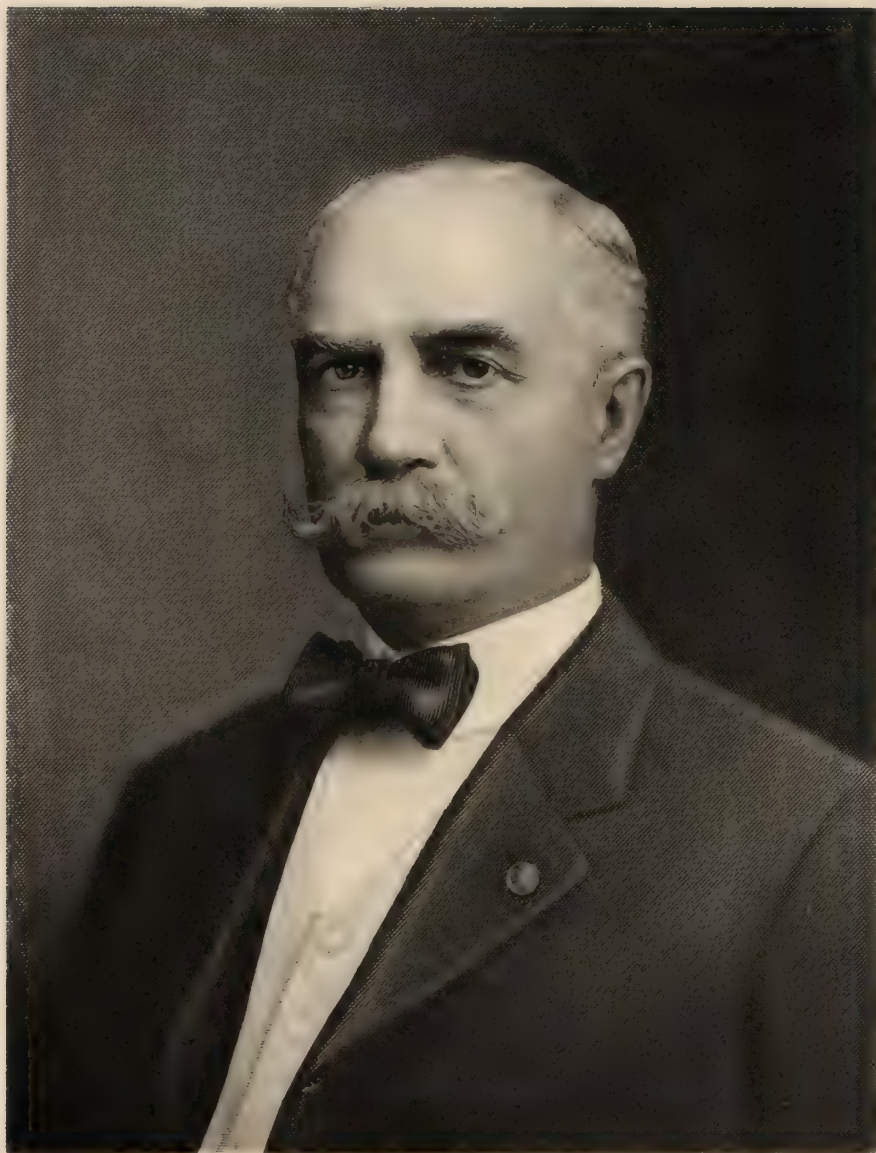


Edward J. Buckley.









*Josiah Cratty*

for his personal ability and bravery, and for his appreciation of ability and bravery in others. He was completely faithful. He was a man of

finest strength of character; and he always gave the best that was in him. All honor to his memory."

## THOMAS AND JOSIAH CRATTY.

"Fighting Stock" is a phrase which sketches, at a single stroke, the dominant trait of the line of forbears behind Josiah Cratty. Both his grandfather and his greatgrandfather were in George Washington's worn and tattered army fighting for American independence. Love of freedom and hatred of oppression were not merely well-cherished sentiments in the hearts of these sturdy Cratty men—they were flaming passions which were fed by unsparing sacrifices.

William Cratty, father of Josiah and son of the young Revolutionary soldier, was too old to be accepted for service in the Civil War—but he did his bit for human liberty by helping three thousand slaves to escape from their pursuers to the sanctuary of Canadian soil—risking his life and all his possessions again and again to do so. The history of Negro emancipation in the United States could no more be written without the story of William Cratty's heroic services for fugitive blacks than without mention of Harriet Beecher Stowe. That he was a worthy scion of the two Crattys who fought for freedom from British oppression is attested by his public declaration of independence when the "Fugitive Slave Act" became a law. He was then living in Delaware County, Ohio, which was a hotbed of "Copperhead" sentiment. When the news reached Delaware town that Congress had passed a law which made any person aiding a fugitive slave liable to the owner for the full market value of that human chattel, William Cratty made this bold announcement:

"The Congress of the United States cannot pass any law which will put fetters on my conscience. I will continue to run fugitive slaves in the future as I have in the past. All the men in Congress and out of it are welcome to know my intentions in this matter and to act accordingly."

That a certain part of the public took heed of this declaration is indicated by the fact that the slave hunters offered a bounty of \$3,000—which then represented an independent fortune—for the delivery to them, dead or alive, of the person of William Cratty. He had, for many years, definite knowledge of the fact that the

slave hunters who followed the crowded line of the "underground railroad" through his section of Ohio had sworn to kill him. Knocks at his door in the dead of night were the rule rather than the exception in the years from 1835 to Lincoln's Declaration of Emancipation, and he never failed to unbar and open the door despite the fact that the visitor was likely to be a murderous slave-catcher instead of a hunted fugitive.

A friend to whom he was relating his experiences in slave running referred to him as a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad.

"Call it that, if you like," interrupted William Cratty, who was then more than ninety-one years of age, "but the fact is that there was not a rod of railroad in the world—either overground or underground, when I married Candice Bennett and we set up our home near the Scioto River in southern Ohio. About ten years later we began to run fugitive slaves up to Canada. The only vacation I had from what you call my work as a 'conductor' on the 'Underground' was when I joined the Forty Niners and spent two years hunting for gold in California."

With such forbears is it any wonder that Josiah Cratty was early at the enlistment stand at the outbreak of the Civil War? His first attempt to "get in" was made when he was sixteen—but he was compelled to wait two years. Then he was accepted as a trooper in the Fifth New York Cavalry. His choice of the mounted arm of the military service was temperamentally inevitable. His unbounded energy, his love of swift action and his almost reckless courage conspired to make him a natural cavalryman. His only regret, when he was mustered in was that he had "lost two years of fighting."

But he was in time to take part in the dashing cavalry charges at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek and Mount Jackson. In each of these engagements he had a horse shot from under him.

It fell to the lot of this boyish young trooper to serve in the body-guard of two famous generals—first Custer and then "Phil" Sheridan. To the writer Josiah Cratty once described the



scene of the famous Cedar Creek engagement in these words:

"I was not fifty feet from him," said Mr. Cratty, "when 'Little Phil' reached the scene of the battle. We had sustained a losing fight all the morning and it was then 10 o'clock. He paused by the battery and swept the field with his glass—unmovable as a statue—and dispatched his aids in every direction. When the ranks learned that Sheridan had come the firing almost ceased for a moment—then a yell rolled along the lines like a tidal wave. It was the supreme moment of the whole campaign. Neither poem nor story has ever done justice to that scene."

When Josiah Cratty enlisted he was living with his parents at Elmwood, in Peoria County, Illinois. In 1853, his father and mother had decided that the family fortunes could be improved by moving to the rich prairie lands of Illinois. One covered wagon was not enough to transport the Cratty family—which numbered an even dozen children, five boys and seven girls. In fact the Cratty outfit made quite a wagon train, for all their furniture and belongings, the accumulation of years, was brought with them to their new home. William Cratty, the Abolitionist "slave runner," the Forty Niner and Illinois pioneer lived to the age of ninety-two years and was vigorous in mind and body until within a few months of his death.

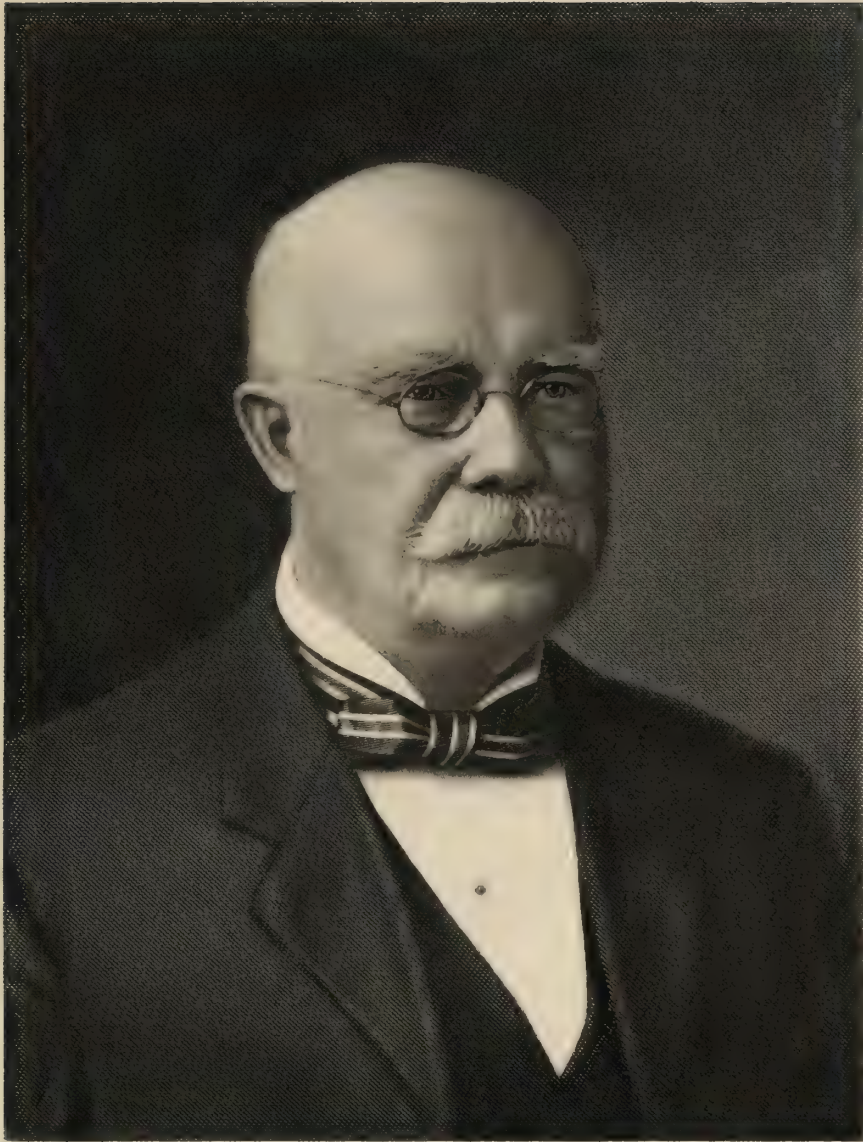
After being mustered out of the Union army young Josiah returned home and for a time took his place in the farm home. But the life of a cavalryman and a body guard of dashing Phil Sheridan was a poor preparation for the life of a plodding farmer. Again, the young trooper had two other possessions which the contacts of this army life, in his most impressionable years, had aroused and stimulated; a keen and alert mind and a temperament which craved action and conflict. His mental energy demanded constant outlet and he felt that this would be found to a satisfying extent in the law.

Probably his choice of a career was greatly influenced by the fact that his brother Thomas, about twelve years his senior, was already practicing in a law office in Peoria. The attachment between these two brothers was peculiar and the younger of them was inclined to follow the lead of the elder with devoted loyalty. Undeniably, also, the thought of personal association and comradeship had a strong influence in

drawing Josiah to Peoria where he could "be with Tom." He followed Thomas to the lively and growing city on the Illinois river in 1869 and read law under the guidance of Thomas Cratty and the friends which Thomas had already made among the members of that bar—then recognized as one of the strongest in the state. Three years later, in 1872, he was admitted to practice. This was accomplished by appearing before the Circuit Court and filing a declaration of desire and intent to practice. Personal character and natural mental ability, rather than academic education and an ability to answer "test" questions in the theory of law, were then the cardinal considerations in admitting a young man into the legal profession. And these considerations were passed upon by the local court where the candidate was personally known and observed. Considering the average of ability and character of the men admitted to practice under that system, there is no escape from the conclusion that it was quite as good as the more elaborate one in use today. Certainly it brought to the bar a notable number of men of great mental vigor and high character whose pleas and decisions laid the foundations of law and its practice for the courts of the present time. Both Thomas and Josiah Cratty were destined to attain a conspicuous place in the distinguished group of lawyers who participated in this sound and constructive legal work.

That they were both possessed of keen vision as to the trend of legal practice is indicated by the fact that, from the start of their legal careers, they began to specialize in corporation and commercial law. This at a time when to become a "great criminal lawyer" was the ambition of a majority of the youths admitted to the bar. To escape this lure and see that the development of commerce and of the corporation would call for the highest talents which the legal profession could develop was to see beyond the vision of most members of the bar at that time.

This vision was perhaps peculiar to Josiah Cratty, who followed commercial and corporation practice almost exclusively. The criminal cases in which he appeared in court may almost be counted on one's fingers. He held strongly to the belief that the lawyer who keeps business men and corporations out of court, by sound and constructive council, renders the highest type of legal service. An able speaker



*Thomas Cratty*





and a good "court lawyer," he was better pleased to give his clients the advice which would steer them clear of litigation than to make a brilliant presentation of their cases after they had become entangled in litigation.

In the main these observations apply also to the course of practice followed by Thomas Cratty—although for three years he was associated with W. W. O'Brien, who, in the sixties, was one of the outstanding criminal lawyers in Illinois. That association, together with his native ability, did much to establish Thomas Cratty, then at the beginning of his career, in a profitable practice. But when the brilliant Irish criminal lawyer left Peoria for Chicago, Thomas Cratty remained, entered into partnership with Josiah and thenceforth followed, almost exclusively, the practice of commercial and corporation law.

When Josiah Cratty began practice at the Peoria bar he found himself pitted against foemen of the highest ability. Robert G. Ingersoll, E. C. Ingersoll, his brother, Nicholas E. Worthington, George Puterbaugh, Henry Grove and S. D. Puterbaugh were then leaders of that bar.

But Josiah Cratty had one resource in his early practice which stood him in good stead; the law library of Cratty Brothers was considered the largest in Central Illinois. Large public law libraries were then almost unknown and most private ones, particularly those of lawyers not having an extensive practice were rather meager. This library containing the "reports" of about twenty-two states, did two things for the young firm. It added much to their reputation for enterprise and thoroughness and attracted no small amount of business from outside their immediate locality. Also it made their office decidedly popular with local lawyers who wished to consult it—a privilege which was freely granted.

When, in 1884, the reputation and business of Cratty Brothers had grown to the point that removal to the larger field of Chicago seemed advisable, the members of the Peoria bar looked with a feeling little short of consternation upon the probability that this library would be lost them by its removal. There was general delight when the owners of this storehouse of legal information proposed leaving it behind. The Peoria Law Library Association was formed and the Cratty collection of law books became its

foundation. Its new home was in the County Courthouse.

Tracing the legal partnerships of Thomas and Josiah Cratty is not an easy matter, save for the fact that they were generally together in practice. Two of their early partners in Peoria were Nicholas Ulrich and Mr. Boal. Early in their Chicago experience the Cratty Brothers were associated with Thomas Dent and William P. Black, their office then being in the Old Commercial National Bank Building, at 175 Dearborn street. Later, with offices in the Security Building, corner of Madison and Wells streets, the firm was known as Cratty Brothers, Jarvis & Cleveland. Still later, at 139 North Clark street the style of the firm was Cratty Brothers and Flatau. At one time J. M. Flower was a member of the Cratty firm.

The constructive bent of Josiah Cratty's mind frequently led him into the field of business organization in which he made an enviable reputation. His election to the presidency of the United Commercial Lawyers' Association of the United States was one of the many recognitions of his outstanding abilities in this line of practice. In fact, his success in this field frequently led him into the active business administration of various enterprises. He was, for example, president of the M. E. Page Confectionery Company and a director of the North Western Building and Loan Association. That he discharged these active business responsibilities successfully is indicated by the fact that he was elected president of the national organization known as the Manufacturing Confectioners Association. He was also a respected and influential member of the American Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Press Club, The Chicago City Club and the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

Inevitably, he was a leading spirit in the Phil Sheridan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Josiah Cratty was never happier than when among the men who had been in the cavalry arm of the service. Undoubtedly one of the pleasantest days of his life was when the annual reunion of the Eighth Illinois Veteran Cavalry Association was held at Forest Glen, where he had his summer home. This was in 1910 and on this occasion he gave an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens and of the American Boy Scouts. His interest

in the Boy Scouts was constant and intimate and their appreciation of his friendship was daily attested by respectful salutes whenever he met them upon the streets of the town. Josiah Cratty was the leading spirit of two other organizations to which he gave himself with unstinted and characteristic energy and enthusiasm. As president of the Esther Falkenstein Settlement he labored untiringly and found a satisfying field for the expression of his warm human sympathies and his desire to give service to his fellow beings.

The civic enterprise to which he gave much time and energy was the creation of the North Western Sanitary District. It is not too much to say that he was the father of this project for the common good of an important section of Chicago. He fought untiringly for the success of this public benefit enterprise and became one of its directors.

Perhaps Mr. Cratty's greatest contribution to the community and the city in which he lived was his vision of the forest preserve project which is today an actuality enjoyed by thousands. If he was not the father of that great enterprise for the public good, he was certainly one of its leading pioneers and fought for its establishment with unstinted courage and devotion. The idea of providing a vernal retreat for the children and the men and women of the crowded city streets appealed powerfully to the countrybred man who believed that no boy or girl, no man or woman debarred from frequent contact with the woods and fields and streams had a fair chance to make the most of themselves.

As a neighbor, a member of a small suburban community, the attitude of Josiah Cratty is aptly illustrated by the founding of the library at Forest Glen, his summer home. Early in the autumn of 1909 the teachers of the Forest Glen school received from Mr. and Mrs. Cratty an offer of 200 volumes as a start of a library. The letter suggested that, as the main purpose of the library was to stimulate and broaden the intellectual life of the children of the community, as well as to afford them wholesome entertainment, the offer was made on the condition that each pupil attending school in Forest Glen should contribute one book or its equivalent in money. This immediately secured the active interest of the school children and in October, 1909, the library was opened with 277 books. The community gathering celebrat-

ing this occasion was a very happy one. The library was dedicated to the memory of little "Joe" Cratty who died when a small child.

In June, 1910, the library committee asked the people of Forest Glen to gather in Captain Hazleton's Woods to express their appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Cratty for the good which the library had accomplished. However, this community meeting resolved itself into a testimonial to the high qualities of Josiah Cratty as a neighbor and a fellow-townsmen. He never sought public office save as a means of service to his community. His membership in the Board of Sanitary District Trustees is a case in point; it involves a large burden of responsibility and work, its compensations were solely in the satisfaction of knowing that the interests of his community for many years to come demanded that the task be done in a thorough and whole hearted way. Public office as an opportunity for personal prominence or financial gain had no attractions for Josiah Cratty. The same statement may be applied with equal accuracy to his brother, Thomas.

Some years after he began the practice of law, Josiah married Elizabeth M. Earing. They had two children, Paul J. and Theo C., now Mrs. A. W. Aya of Medford, Oregon. The wife of Mr. Cratty's youth died in the eleventh year of their married life and six years later he married Miss Kate E. Jabine who now makes her home with Paul J. Cratty in Chicago.

Following several months of ill health, in the summer of 1915, Mr. Cratty decided to visit his daughter on the Pacific Coast. He was not able to endure the high altitude of the mountains and suffered a complete collapse. He was at once brought back to Chicago where he died in St. Luke's Hospital August 11, 1915. His home at the time of his death was at Riverside and here the principal funeral services were held. The burial, however, took place at Elmwood, Illinois, in Knox County, where his boyhood had been spent. He was sixty-eight years old and at the moment when his remains were being laid to rest in the old family burial ground at Elmwood, a boy scout at Forest Glen, where Mr. and Mrs. Cratty were accustomed to spend their summers, swung the bell of the village church, one stroke for each year of the life of the devoted friend of the Boy Scouts.

Thomas Cratty, through his early association with W. W. O'Brien, one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers of his day in Illinois, was



placed under strong temptation to follow criminal law. He had the wit, the eloquence and the "human appeal" to have achieved a brilliant success in that field. But he also had the vision and the poise to choose a more constructive, if less conspicuous, line of action. Therefore he applied his talents to the practice of corporation law, where his keen business sense and vision brought him marked success.

He was graduated from the law college of Northwestern University and practiced in Elmhurst and Peoria before coming to Chicago in the early eighties.

One of his first clients in Chicago was Patrick J. Healy of the great music house of Lyon & Healy. This association drew him ultimately into an administrative connection. In the closing years of his life he was treasurer of that corporation and a member of the board of directors.

He was one of the earliest members of the Union League Club and one of their conspicuous figures. Up to the time of his death he retained his deep interest in public affairs. He also was a great admirer of music and the drama and

in his younger days was a frequent attendant at the opera and notable dramatic events. He took a keen interest in athletics and sports and was one of the first stockholders in the old Washington Park Club.

As a young man "Tom" Cratty was known far beyond the borders of Illinois as an orator and a public speaker. His clear thinking, pungent wit and lucid English made him a welcome speaker at public gatherings and private banquets. It is told of him that at a meeting held at Peoria at which "Bob" Ingersoll was speaker, there were many hundreds of people who could not crowd into the Auditorium. Mr. Cratty was called upon to address the overflow meeting. As he proceeded to get "warmed up," people inside the doors began to drift outside to see what was going on and were told, "Come on out, Tom Cratty is making one of his speeches."

Thomas Cratty was unmarried and this fact made him virtually a member of his brother Josiah's family and household. Born in 1833 in Delaware County, Ohio, he died just short of eighty-one years of age.

By Forrest Crissey

## EUGENE UNDERWOOD KIMBARK.

Eugene Underwood Kimbark was born in Chicago, Illinois, on March 13, 1867. He was a son of Daniel Avery and Eliza (Underwood) Kimbark. The family have been identified with Chicago's growth for many years, and Kimbark Avenue is named for them.

As a boy, Eugene Kimbark went to the Brown School, where he received the Foster medal. He went through high school in Chicago, and was planning his collegiate career when his father died. After his father's death, Eugene decided to give up his plans for college and enter business. He soon went to work for the J. W. Butler Paper Company. From this beginning in the paper industry, he grew, with the years, until he achieved a position of eminence and recognized worth.

After being with the Butler Paper Company for twelve years, Mr. Kimbark left this organization and founded The Paper Mills' Company. With him were associated Mr. P. R. Shumway, who became president of the company, and Mr. Forest Hopkins, who had been associated with Mr. Kimbark at the Butler Paper Company. These three men laid the

foundation on which the splendid success of The Paper Mills' Company has been built.

Mr. Kimbark put the whole wealth of his personality into this business, for he had a keen interest in his work. From the beginning, he took a stand that made the welfare of the industry more important than purely personal considerations. A number of times he sacrificed some immediate profit, on the ground that a principle affecting the whole trade was at stake. He was made a member of the first executive board of the National Paper Trade Association, and was elected president of the association at the fourth annual election of officers. He served two terms. He was also president of the Western Paper Trade Association.

Not only did Mr. Kimbark find time to give a surprising amount of thought and energy to the development of the paper trade, but he took an equally active and greatly appreciated part in furthering the welfare of Chicago. He was born here and lived here all his life, and always felt a deep interest in the upbuilding and advancement of the city. He early



aligned himself with the Chicago Association of Commerce, was active in its councils from its organization, and became president of the Association in 1910. His influence, power of initiative and sound judgment are shown in his work for the establishment of the Daylight Savings Plan, which he believed would be a great blessing to everyone who works. He was the first to suggest daylight saving in the Chicago district; and made several trips to Washington during the days when many conservatives, looking on daylight saving as a fad and useless innovation, made a bitter fight against it. The result of Mr. Kimbark's work and the value of his original judgment is evidenced by the fact that the greater cities of the United States now utilize the plan throughout the summer months. It should also be recorded here that Mr. Kimbark was one of the early and active advocates of the Sane Fourth. He was also much interested and was one of the first to urge the building of the Stadium on the Lake Front. He was a member of the Chicago Crime Commission, and also of the Committee of Fifteen which has worked efficiently to suppress vice in the city. During the period

of the war he was chairman of the paper trade in all of the Liberty Loan drives. He also served on the Recreation Board which did much to make life pleasanter for the soldiers, sailors and marines in Chicago.

On the 2nd of January, 1890, Eugene Underwood Kimbark was married to Miss Louise Rice, of Chicago, a daughter of William H. and Mary (Morse) Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark's children are: Harry R., Donald R., Louise (Mrs. James R. MacCall, Jr.), John R. and Mary Kimbark.

Mr. Kimbark was a delightful companion and most loyal friend. He was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Evanston Club, of which for several terms he was president, Glen View Club, Country Club of Evanston, and was a charter member of the Skokie Country Club. He was also a director of the Chicago Trust Company.

It is with real regret that we record the death of Mr. Kimbark on February 25, 1923. He was a remarkably fine type of business man with high ideals, and everyone, who knew him well, prized his friendship.

## ROBERT DOUGAL MACARTHUR.

A most estimable gentleman, a remarkably learned practitioner, broadly cultured and public spirited, has left us through the recent death of Dr. Robert D. MacArthur. He was a foremost citizen of Chicago for the past fifty years.

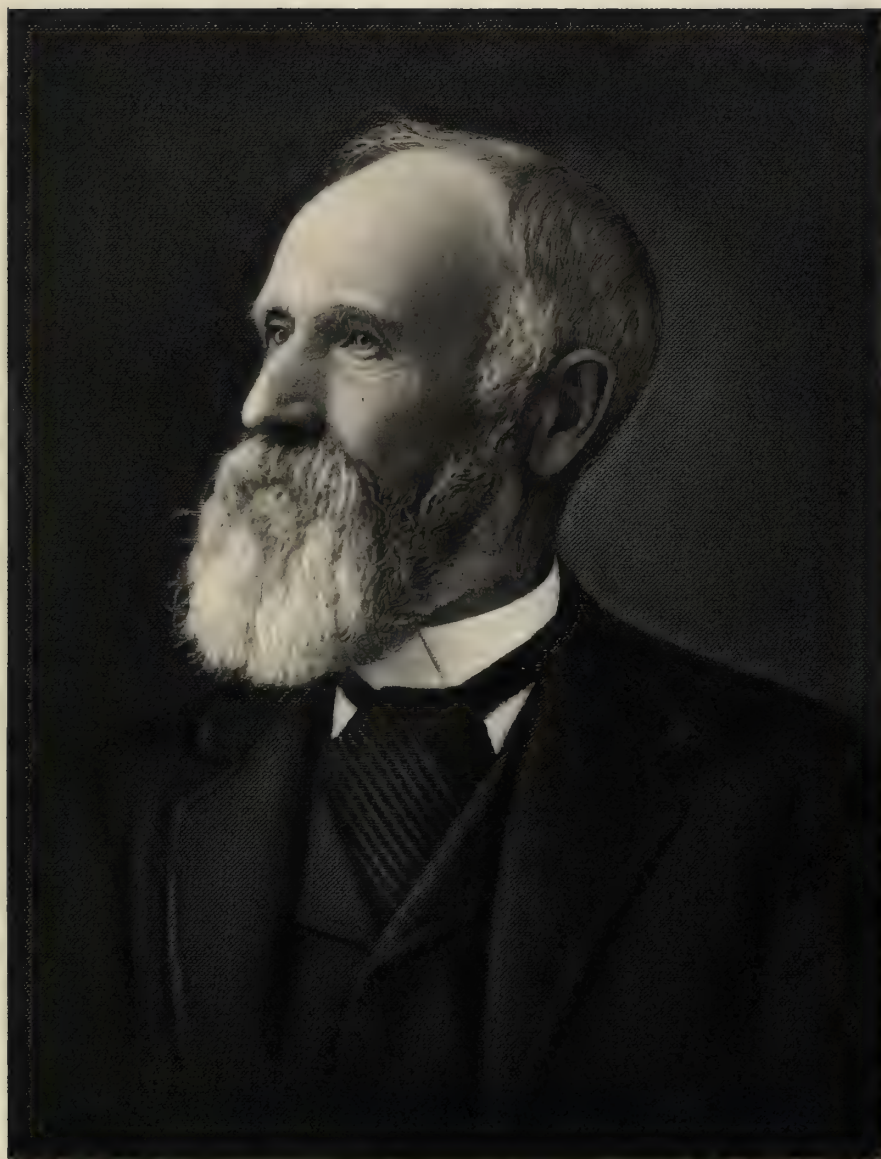
Robert D. MacArthur was born at Martintown, Ontario, Canada, on August 1, 1843. His parents were John and Margaret (MacMartin). The father was a farmer and lumber merchant.

As a boy, Robert MacArthur went to the Williamstown public schools; and, later, was graduated from McGill University at Montreal, with his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1867. He practiced in Perth, Canada and at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, before coming to Chicago. He arrived here the Sunday immediately preceding the Great Fire in 1871. He was continuously identified with the practice of medicine here since that time, and for years he was accorded recognition for distinguished ability. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Polyclinic and Henrotin Hospitals, being on the staff of both institutions. He was also attending physi-

cian in dermatology at the Presbyterian and St. Joseph Hospitals. He was an honored member of the American Medical Association and the Chicago Medical Society.

On September 27, 1871, Doctor MacArthur was married at Montreal, to Miss Jemima Beattie, a daughter of David and Isabella (France') Beattie. Dr. and Mrs. MacArthur had three children: Robert Cameron MacArthur, who died at the age of twelve; Mae MacArthur, who died in infancy; and Ida Bell MacArthur who married Ralph Rankin Campbell of Johnstown, Pa., the son of General J. M. Campbell. Robert MacArthur Campbell and Katharine Rankin Campbell, Doctor MacArthur's grandchildren are the only members of the family who survive him.

Doctor MacArthur was for nearly thirty-seven years a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. He belonged to the Midway and Union Clubs. His heart was given in deepest interest to the work of the Scottish Old People's Home at Riverside,



*Painted by Campbell & Co.*

*Engraved by Campbell & Co.*

*William Miller Cary*









*D. H. Callahan*

Illinois, and to the St. Andrew's Society of Chicago. He was acting physician for both organizations and was a member of longest standing in the St. Andrew's Society.

In 1888 he built the residence at 1164 North Dearborn Street which he occupied until his

death, and which has become rather a landmark through being the Doctor's home.

Doctor Robert MacArthur died on October 24, 1922. He will be remembered not only with respect but with warm affection and real gratitude.

## THOMAS HENRY CALLAHAN.

The late Thomas H. Callahan of Chicago, formerly sales manager of the Piqua Handle Company of Piqua, Ohio, and more recently the representative of that company at Chicago, should receive permanent recognition.

He was born in Beloit, Ohio, on December 9, 1887, a son of Daniel J. and Anna (Ritter) Callahan.

He attended public school at Salem, Ohio, and after that was engaged in work for one of the railroads for a time. Following this he was connected with several business concerns; and during this time he gained a thoroughly sound and practical insight into the methods of manufacturing and selling. He possessed unusually good personal qualifications and he used his opportunities wisely to increase his strength and knowledge.

He was then chosen to fill the important office of Sales Manager of the Piqua Handle Company

at Piqua, Ohio. This company are manufacturers of all kinds of wooden handles for tools, implements, etc.

It was in 1922 that Mr. Callahan came to Chicago to represent his company in this great field.

The marriage of Mr. Callahan to Miss Alma Becker took place at Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 2nd, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan have three children: Eleanor E., Thomas H. and Margaret A. Callahan. The family home has been maintained in Chicago since 1922.

It should also be stated of Mr. Callahan that for some time he was fiscal agent of the Midland Club and was of much influence in its up-building.

Thomas H. Callahan died on October 13, 1927. For some years past he was one of the leading figures among manufacturers and distributors of wood products in this part of the country.

## WILLIAM MILLER CARY.

The late Captain William Miller Cary, was born at Utica, New York, on October 8, 1818, a son of James and Mercy (Weaver) Cary. The family is of Revolutionary stock.

His boyhood was lived mostly in Clayton, Ogdensburg and Natural Bridge, New York.

Later he came West and became a very prominent figure of his day in the early shipping industry on the Great Lakes. For a long time he sailed as Captain for the firm of Merrick, Fowler and Esselstyn, in the Chicago timber trade. We understand that it was he who brought the first load of material to Detroit that was used when the building of the Michigan Central Railroad was commenced.

Captain Cary's ship, the bark Republic, was built especially for him. He and his ship were known and highly regarded throughout the entire Great Lakes region. Men were proud to say that they had sailed with Captain Cary for "they knew something when they got back."

In the late sixties, Captain Cary sold out his

interests and, with Mr. Z. M. Hall, engaged in the ship chandlery business at Chicago. Later, he retired to his fruit farm in Michigan.

Captain Cary also served as Harbor Master at Chicago.

On December 14, 1843, he was married, at Bainbridge, Michigan, to Miss Caroline George, a daughter of Woodbridge C. and Sally Ann (Farrar) George. Hers was a fine old family of English descent.

Captain and Mrs. Cary had nine children. Woodbridge G. Cary; Sarah Cary, deceased; Leonora Cary, deceased; Genevieve Cary (Mrs. George R. Wright); Arthur Cary, deceased; Clarence E. Cary; Wilhelmina Cary (Mrs. Henry L. Pitcher); Nellie Cary, deceased; and Ellen Cary (Mrs. Frank A. Burr), deceased.

Captain Cary was a cousin of Alice and Phoebe Cary.

The death of Captain Cary occurred on June 1, 1897. He was a fine, patriotic American and one of the best of the old Lake Captains.

## ORRINGTON LUNT.

As a pioneer of Chicago and one of the founders of Evanston, Orrington Lunt will always be held in high esteem by the people of Illinois. He was born Bowdoinham, Maine, December 4, 1815, a son of William and Anne Matilda (Sumner) Lunt. When a boy of fourteen, Orrington Lunt left school and entered his father's store at Bowdoinham, and later he was made clerk and treasurer of the town, and subsequently was appointed a justice of the peace. On January 16, 1842 he was married to Cornelia A. Gray, and they came to Chicago in the fall of that year, at a time when there were only 5,000 inhabitants in the little city, but returned to Maine the following spring. Once more, they tried to locate at Chicago, and were successful and by 1844, Mr. Lunt had established himself here as a grain merchant, and in time helped to organize the Chicago Board of Trade, and succeeded in securing improvements on the Chicago Harbor. He was also connected as a director of the Chicago Foremen's and Chicago Mutual Life Insurance companies, and the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, remaining with it as a director and auditor after its consolidation to form the Chicago & Northwestern system.

Mr. Lunt was a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association; was president of the Chicago Bible Society; one of the life members of the Chicago Orphan asylum; a trustee of the Dearborn Seminary; one of the original trustees of Clark Seminary of Aurora; one of the members of the board of directors of the first Homeopathic hospitals, established in 1854, and a trustee of Hahnemann College; a benefactor of Quinn Chapel for colored people; a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and secretary of its board; member of the Committee of Safety and Finance during the Civil War; president of the board of trustees of the Care Fund for the lot owners of Rose Hill Cemetery and treasurer until a short time prior to his death; member of the board of trustees, secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute. He helped to secure the charters of the university and institute, and in 1874 moved to Evanston, where he continued to live until his death. Mr. Lunt was spared to see the Orrington Lunt Library completed, dying April 5, 1897.

## HENRY LANGDON PITCHER.

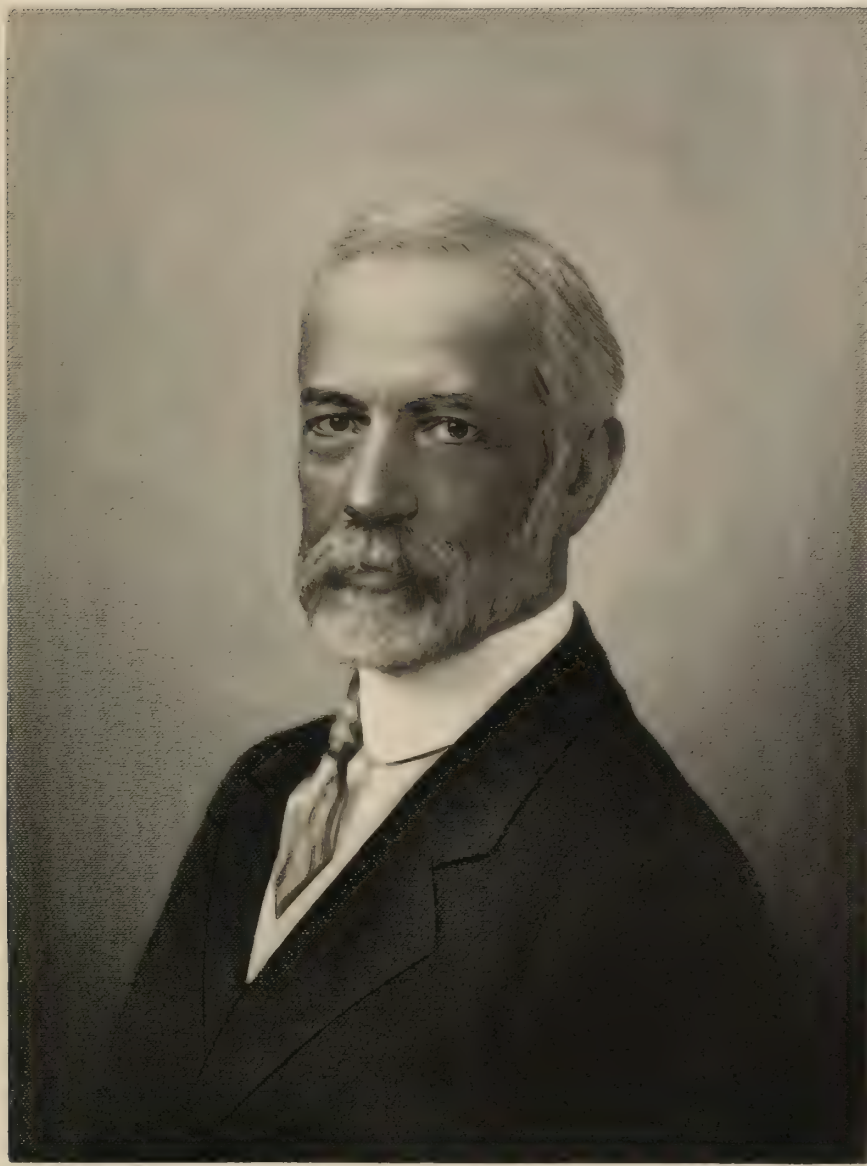
In order to meet successfully the demands of a general mercantile trade, characteristics of a high order are required. Not only does a retail merchant have to know how to buy and when to lay in his stocks, but he must understand best methods to selling. Simply to dispose of his goods is not sufficient. Anyone can take money for articles, but it requires knowledge of human nature, of the laws of demand and supply and a thorough comprehension of the importance of the merchandising for a man to build up a steady and reliable trade and not only satisfy his customers but do it in such a manner that they will not be suited with the service of any other competing house. The late Henry Langdon Pitcher, for many years associated with the dry-goods and clothing trade of Kansas City and Chicago, was a born merchant, and his success in life came from the fact that he knew how to make practical application of his ability along this line and that he had also ingrained within him unswerving honesty.

Henry Langdon Pitcher was born at Bain-

bridge, Michigan, June 18, 1847, a son of Andrew and Harriet (Cook) Pitcher. After attending the public schools of his native place, Mr. Pitcher learned the essential fundamentals of store-keeping as a clerk at St. Joseph, Michigan, and worked here between 1863 and 1869. He then became purser and clerk, sailing on the Great Lakes. He was on the steamer "Barber" which burned in mid-lake in July, 1871, and, although he escaped, he was compelled to jump overboard to save himself and was in the water for eight hours before he was rescued from the cabin door to which he was clinging.

This unfortunate experience led him to leave the lakes and he went into the dry-goods business on his own account at Benton Harbor, Michigan, in 1872, where he remained until 1884, when he opened a clothing business at Janesville, Wisconsin, and conducted it until 1886, at which time he was made manager of the house of Browning, King & Co. at Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained until 1892, in that year being transferred to Chicago. He





*Henry L. Pitcher*









*Maurice Poolman*

held the position of manager of the Chicago branch until 1898. In 1895 he became interested in Rosehill Cemetery and was so active in its development that he was made president of the Rosehill Cemetery Company and served in that capacity until 1909. From 1899 until 1907 he also acted as president of the Henry L. Pitcher Clothing Company of Kansas City.

In 1871 Mr. Pitcher was united in marriage with Sarah Elizabeth Cary, who died on February 22, 1905. In August, 1906, Mr. Pitcher was married (second) to Wilhelmina Cary, a sister of his first wife. Their father was one of the most widely known and highly respected Great Lakes captains in the service during the earlier days. He was frequently in Chicago during the time that Fort Dearborn

was still standing, and he owned an interest in some of the pioneer business houses here. During the Civil War he was very active in furthering the operation of the "Underground Railroad."

Mr. Pitcher belonged to the Marquette and Union League clubs. He was a Thirty-Second Degree A. A. S. R. Mason. When he died on June 21, 1910, Chicago lost one of its worthwhile men, and progressive citizens. He was a man of very orderly and systematic habits and was thus enabled to handle in a capable manner the problems, with all their intricate details, of the several business concerns with which he was associated. His work in connection with Rosehill Cemetery has left an indelible mark on the record of Chicago's growth.

## MAURICE WOOLMAN.

The late Major Maurice Woolman of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 15, 1862, a son of Samuel and Henrietta (Bloom) Woolman. He came to Chicago when he was seven years old.

During the period of his boyhood he attended public school in Chicago. When these days were past he entered business, soon becoming a painting contractor.

Subsequently he became connected with the insurance business here, as Insurance Adjuster and as a fire repair contractor. This business grew and Major Woolman filled a place of much importance in the field of insurance here. Since his death, his business is to be continued by his son, Chester Woolman.

When but fifteen years old Major Woolman first became identified with military affairs, becoming a member of an independent battery commanded by Capt. Edgar B. Tobey. This battery was later re-organized as the Lake View Battery for service in the Spanish-American War. In more recent years it became a part of the First Illinois Field Artillery, which during the World War became the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Field Artillery of the Rainbow Division.

We print here a review of his military history:

Enlisted as Private, Independent Battery in 1877 during railroad riots. Served two years.

Appointed Caisson Corporal and Gunner.

Mustered in State Service April, 1879, as Gunner. Served five years.

Promoted to Duty Sergeant and Quarter Mas-

ter Sergeant and Drill Master of the Commander. Drill Master for seven years.

First appointed Sergeant of the Gattling Gun. Re-enlisted 1884 for three years.

Discharged in 1887 as Sergeant.

Entered again during Stock Yards Riots in 1889. Served short time. Re-entered during railroad riots in 1894. Served in Riots.

Re-entered Provisional Battery for the Spanish American War. Remained with Battery as First Lieutenant until close of war.

Re-entered the State Service as First Lieutenant Battery D., I. N. G. until disbandment of Battery 1900. Commanded Independent Battery 1900 to 1901.

Re-entered State Service 1901 as captain commanding Battery "D." Served two years and eight months.

Mustered out December 28th, 1903. Remained in Independent Battery since last date as its Commanding Officer.

Mustered in Battery "B" as Captain. Retired June 5th, 1908.

Elected 1st Lieutenant Commanding October 23rd, 1908.

Elected Captain Commanding February 10th, 1911.

Continuously identified with the Artillery service from July, 1877, to January 20th, 1913, with the National Guard and Independent Service.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 10, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST, RETIRED



AS MAJOR, DATING FROM JANUARY 20th, 1913.

1914 ORGANIZED SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY.

1915 ORGANIZED UNIVERSITIES BATTERIES D & E, I. N. G.

This last organization became part of the 149th F. A., Rainbow Div. (42nd Div.)

On March 2, 1887, Maurice Woolman was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Clara Heller, a

daughter of Emanuel and Babetta (Hirsch) Heller. Major and Mrs. Woolman have three children Emanuel, Jeannette and Chester Woolman.

Major Woolman was a member of Emanuel Temple. He was also a Mason, Odd Fellow, and belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

Major Woolman died on June 13, 1928. He was a distinguished figure in insurance and military circles at Chicago.

## JAMES PEABODY MARSH.

The late James P. Marsh, of Chicago, was a distinguished representative of a family which, coming to this country from Yorkshire, England, in 1633, originally settled in Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Marsh was a son of Caleb and Mary (Latten) Marsh and was born at Lockport, New York, on May 29th, 1841. During his earliest years the family moved from Lockport to reside at the old Marsh homestead some miles outside the city, and here their youngest son James spent his boyhood, going to the country school, learning to farm and incidentally becoming known, with his brothers, as the crack-shots and sportsmen of the country-side.

An older brother, Professor O. C. Marsh, the palaeontologist, had already begun to bring distinction to the family name in becoming known to two hemispheres through his discovery and accumulation of the most extensive collection of vertebrate fossils in the world—now in the possession of Yale University.

Fired by this brother's illustrious example, James, at twenty years of age, ambitious to succeed and filled with courage and confidence in his own powers to make his way, resolutely broke the ties of his old home and against his father's will "started West to seek his fortune"; started as many another young man of that era was then doing, who, with their varied and splendid gifts were destined to rank among the makers and builders of the great city of Chicago. How he arrived with only seven dollars in his pocket, representing all his worldly wealth, and of the struggles and shifts to which his poverty forced him, was a story he delighted in the late years of his life to tell his grandchild.

Almost immediately his natural genius as an

inventor asserted itself and although totally without any previous technical education, he began work on the first of the inventions that have since proved to be indispensable in designing and installing steam-heating apparatus throughout the world. As the inventor of the Automatic Air-Valve, now universally in use on steam radiators, and of the illuminated dial steam-gauge, indispensable in dark engine rooms on land and on ships at sea, James P. Marsh is perhaps the best known.

In 1865 he founded the firm of Jas. P. Marsh & Co., to manufacture and market his inventions, and under his direction and supervision, from its organization until his retirement fifty-four years later, he was the instigator of an unsurpassed contribution to the essential development of steam-heating in this country. The Jas. P. Marsh Company continues to be one of the foremost manufacturers of steam specialties in the United States.

During Mr. Marsh's long business career in Chicago, perhaps the most predominant traits of his character were an almost tireless energy, a curiously psychic gift enabling him to rapidly analyze any new situation which presented itself and as quickly accommodate himself to it, and the unflagging determination that any article to which he put his name should be the best that his brain could design or his ability produce.

In 1863 Mr. Marsh married Miss Frances Caroline Davis, daughter of Richard and Caroline (Wells) Davis of Eaton, New York. Two daughters survive them. They are Frances (Mrs. Edward A. Washburn) of Batavia, New York, and Rowena (Mrs. John Jay Abbott) of Chicago.



*W. C. C. C. C.*









*J. E. Downs*

## CHARLES CRICHTON CLARK.

The late Mr. Charles C. Clark of Chicago was born at Loveland, Ohio, April 1, 1872, a son of Daniel and Sarah Elizabeth (Paxton) Clark. His boyhood was spent in Ohio and he attended school at Dayton.

Mr. Clark became connected with the railroad business September 1, 1889, when he entered the employ of the Queen & Crescent road at Cincinnati. His first important promotion came a few years later when, in 1895, he was chosen to become Special Passenger Agent for the Big Four road, continuing to be located at Cincinnati. In 1897 he was made Assistant City Ticket Agent there. Two years after this he was appointed to become Traveling Passenger Agent for the Big Four, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He returned to Cincinnati in 1902 to assume the duties of the Big Four's General Passenger Agent there.

It was in 1905 that Mr. Clark was transferred to Columbus, Ohio, and made General Agent of the Passenger Department. A little later in that year he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, to fill that same office. Four years later, in 1909, he became General Agent of the Passenger Department at Cincinnati.

Mr. Clark began to take an active part in railroad work in Illinois back in 1912 in which year he moved to Chicago. For the succeeding

five years he accomplished remarkably fine results as General Agent for both the Big Four and Michigan Central roads here.

In 1917 he was chosen as Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Lines at Chicago. At the beginning of the World War, Mr. Clark was chosen to assume charge of the Consolidated Ticket Offices of the United States Railroad Administration at Chicago, for all eastern and southern roads. On February 28, 1920, he was placed in office as General Passenger Agent. This office he filled with a marked degree of success for the ensuing decade, right up to the close of his career.

Mr. Clark was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Jeannette Lucile Ivie, a daughter of Theo H. and Julia Alicia (Small) Ivie, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have made their home in Chicago for many years. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Clark was also a member of the Traffic Club and of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Charles Crichton Clark died October 19, 1925. His work entitles him to be considered one of the very fine and able men who have developed the splendid railroad facilities in our Central States.

## LEVY MAYER.

Levy Mayer was born in Richmond, Va., October 23, 1858, the son of Henry D. and Clara Mayer.

He received his early education in the Chicago public schools, and entered the Yale Law School in 1874, taking honors in both Junior and Senior years, being awarded the Betts prize in his Junior year.

Upon his graduation in 1876 he became assistant librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, which position he held until 1881. While so engaged, he prepared the first catalogue of the Law Institute and also edited and revised the manuscript of Judge David Rorer's works on Interstate and Private International Law, and on Judicial and Execution Sales, and also made numerous contributions to legal magazines.

In 1881 he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and entered upon the active practice of the law, associating himself with Mr. Adolf Kraus

and William S. Brackett. Mr. Brackett soon afterwards retired, and the firm became Kraus & Mayer, then Kraus, Mayer & Stein, and in 1893 Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein. Upon Mr. Stein's election to the bench, and Mr. Kraus' retirement, the name of the firm became Moran, Mayer & Meyer, and after the death of Judge Moran and the subsequent admission to the firm, of Henry Russell Platt, the style thereof became Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, of which firm Mr. Mayer remained the senior member until his death, August 14th, 1922.

Among some of the large corporations formed by Mr. Mayer are Sears, Roebuck & Company, Hart Schaffner & Marx, the Pan American Commission Corporation, the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, Ltd., and The Chicago & Northwest Granaries Co., Ltd. He was instrumental in forming the merger of the glucose interests, the

distilling interests and the chicle interests. He consolidated the various banking interests which ultimately were merged into the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago, of which he remained general counsel until his death. He attended to all of the legal matters connected with the absorption of the Fort Dearborn Banks by the Continental and Commercial Banks, thereby averting a crisis in the financial interests of Chicago. At the time when an effort was made to convict the large packers in the famous Packers' Trial of 1912, he successfully defended them. He likewise represented the theatrical interests of the country, and successfully defended the owners of the Iroquois Theatre in the litigation which grew out of the disastrous Iroquois fire. There are few large industries in the country which, at some time or other, had not called on him for

advice. He led the fight against the Eighteenth Amendment, which he always sincerely felt, was a grave mistake and a real trespass on the personal liberty of the American people.

During the war, Mr. Mayer was appointed by Governor Lowden as a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense, and was made the Chairman of its Committee on Law and Legislation. He was also a member of the War Committee of the Chicago Bar Association.

He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention organized in 1919 to frame a new constitution for the State of Illinois, and served on that body until his death.

He was married December 30, 1884, in Chicago, to Rachel Meyer, and two daughters, Hortense Mayer Hirsch and Madeleine Mayer Low, were born of said marriage.

Mr. Mayer died August 14, 1922.

## JAMES EDWARD DOWNS.

The late James Edward Downs of Chicago, was born at Chicago, Illinois, on January 4, 1848, a son of Myron Day and Lydia Elizabeth (Allen) Downs. The family's residence in Chicago dates back to the year 1842.

James E. Downs was educated in the city's public schools; then, at the age of fifteen years, he went to work, entering the employ of a firm that soon became a part of the business of John V. Farwell & Company. He continued his connection with John V. Farwell & Company throughout all the rest of his long and successful business career. Solely through his own efforts and worth he rose to a place on the Directorate of this great business house. He became one of the foremost authorities on linens in the country. His active participation in the business of John V. Farwell & Company covered a period of forty-three consecutive years. He was a Director of this company up to the time of his retirement from business, about 1907.

The marriage of James E. Downs to Miss Mary Cowles of Chicago was solemnized on No-

vember 3, 1870, in Chicago. His wife is a daughter of the late Elisha Allen Cowles. Mr. and Mrs. Downs became the parents of two children, Lulu Snow Downs, who died in infancy, and Hubert Cowles Downs, who died April 24, 1916. The family home was established on Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, in January, 1888, and Mr. and Mrs. Downs lived in the same house for more than forty years. The period of their married life covers nearly six decades.

Mr. Downs belonged to the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago and served as Elder for forty years. He was profoundly interested in the Sunday School. He was a Veteran member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association since 1885. He also belonged to the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being a direct descendant from Governor Bradford.

The life of James E. Downs came to its close here in his eighty-first year. He filled a distinguished place in Chicago for a great many years. His death occurred on March 29, 1928.

## EDWARD BEACH ELLICOTT.

Edward Beach Ellicott was born at Lockport, New York, March 28, 1866, a son of George M. and Maria (Sears) Ellicott. His is an old Colonial family and he was a great-grandson of Andrew Ellicott who was the first Surveyor-General of the United States.

He was educated in the public schools of Batavia, New York. After that he became a printer's apprentice, working as such until he was nineteen years of age, when he engaged in the electrical business. Subsequently he was made electrician for the Salina (Kansas) Gas



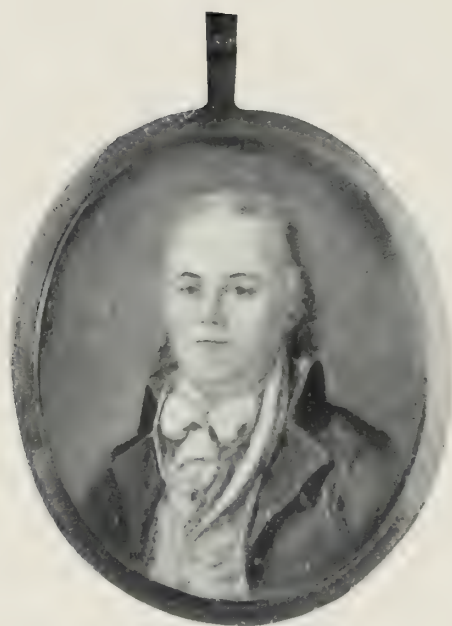


*Edward B. Ellicott*









ANDREW ELLICOTT

and Electric Company. After this he became superintendent for the Concordia (Kansas) Electric Light Company. Leaving that office he came to Chicago and for nine years was on the staff of the Western Electric Company. At the close of this period he was appointed by Mayor Carter H. Harrison II, of Chicago, as superintendent of the City Telegraph, and later as City Electrician, serving until 1905. In that year he was chosen as Electrical Engineer in charge of the water power department for the Sanitary District of the City of Chicago.

A short time prior to the beginning of the World War he retired from business that he might take a well-deserved rest. However, he volunteered for service when the country called for men and was commissioned Major, January 3, 1918, and was assigned for duty with the construction division of the Army. Not long afterwards he was placed in charge of the erection of General Hospital No. 3 at Colonia, New Jersey. He next was placed in charge as construction officer, of building the great Edgewood Arsenal at Edgewood, Maryland. Here he did a work monumental in its excellence, not only completing the full construction of this huge plant with remarkable efficiency and speed, but also handling for the government its disbursements on this building program totaling approximately \$27,000,000.

He was subsequently commissioned Colonel and assigned to the Chemical Warfare section of the Army and rendered further distinguished service in this capacity until the close of the war at which time he resigned his commission and retired to private life. His services in the

Army were a great benefit to the government and a great credit to him. He was honored by his former associates in the Army by being elected, in 1926, as President of the Construction Division Association.

Colonel Ellicott was appointed a member of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, May 27, 1925. By unanimous vote of this body he was elected its President. May 26, 1926, he was again made president by unanimous vote and he filled this office with distinction to his death. Among the many notable accomplishments of his administration was the erection of sixty-eight school buildings and additions, either completed or in process of completion at the time of his death; adding 88,000 seats to the capacity of Chicago schools and involving the expenditure of more than \$45,000,000. All of the many departments of the Chicago Public School System received permanent benefit from his wise counsel and guidance.

Edward Beach Ellicott was married April 26, 1898, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Minerva M. Ellsworth, a daughter of Lemuel and Nellie (Jones) Ellsworth, of Milwaukee. He and Mrs. Ellicott have two sons, Chester C. and Ernest E. Ellicott. Colonel Ellicott and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Campfire Club, and to the Chicago Athletic Association.

The death of Colonel Ellicott occurred October 26, 1926. His unsurpassed professional and executive ability, his strict honor and his very fine ideals combined to produce works of such value that they will stand as enduring monuments to his name.

## FRANK IRTON PACKARD.

Although his earthly career is closed, the influence of the upright and honorable life of Frank Irton Packard remains, and exerts a beneficent influence upon those with whom he was associated. A practitioner of the Golden Rule in all of his operations and connections; a lover of home and friends; faithful and dependable; a highly moral man, and one whose generosity and gentleness were proverbial, Mr. Packard is genuinely mourned and tenderly remembered by a large number of people. While he was deeply religious, he had a sense of humor which enabled him to look on the brighter side of life, and to infuse into everyday transactions a flavor of geniality.

Frank Irton Packard was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 21, 1851, a son of John and Eliza Greenleaf (Black) Packard. His father was a shoe merchant. The Packard and Black families were represented in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Both the Packard and Black families, as well as those with which the members of these two intermarried, were among the most prominent in the early history of Massachusetts, dating back into its Colonial Epoch, and furnished men of distinction in the clergy and the profession of medicine, and poets and philosophers, among whom were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and John G. Whittier.



After attending the public schools of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1867 Frank Irton Packard entered the employ of D. Lathrop & Company, in Boston, and two years later, in 1869, came to Chicago to fill a position in the Chicago branch of the American Tract Company of New York City. In April, 1890, Mr. Packard entered the employ of the State Bank of Chicago. In 1894 he was appointed to an official position with this bank, and continued to fill it until he passed away, June 9, 1924. His remains are interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, Chicago.

Many activities of a social and fraternal nature occupied Mr. Packard. He belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago, the Bankers' Club of Chicago, the Chicago Academy of Science, the State Microscopical Society of Illinois, Sons of the American Revolution, Art Institute of Chicago, Kenwood Lodge No. 800,

A. F. & A. M., Fairview Chapter No. 161, R. A. M., Woodland Commandery No. 76, K. T., Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., the Congregational Club and the Congregational Church. The microscope was his hobby, and he was also very fond of traveling. He appreciated good music and was a great lover of nature.

In 1876 Mr. Packard was married (first) to Jane Eleanor Gale, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and to them one son, Frank Gale Packard, was born, March 10, 1878. Mrs. Packard died October 14, 1916. On March 16, 1918, Mr. Packard was married (second) to Laone Strahorn, in Chicago. She is the daughter of Jesse Van Meter and Susannah (Worley) Strahorn of Virginia, and was born in Chicago September 25, 1875. Mrs. Packard survives her husband and maintains her residence at No. 4414 Oak-  
enwald avenue, Chicago.

## LUCIUS BOLLES OTIS.

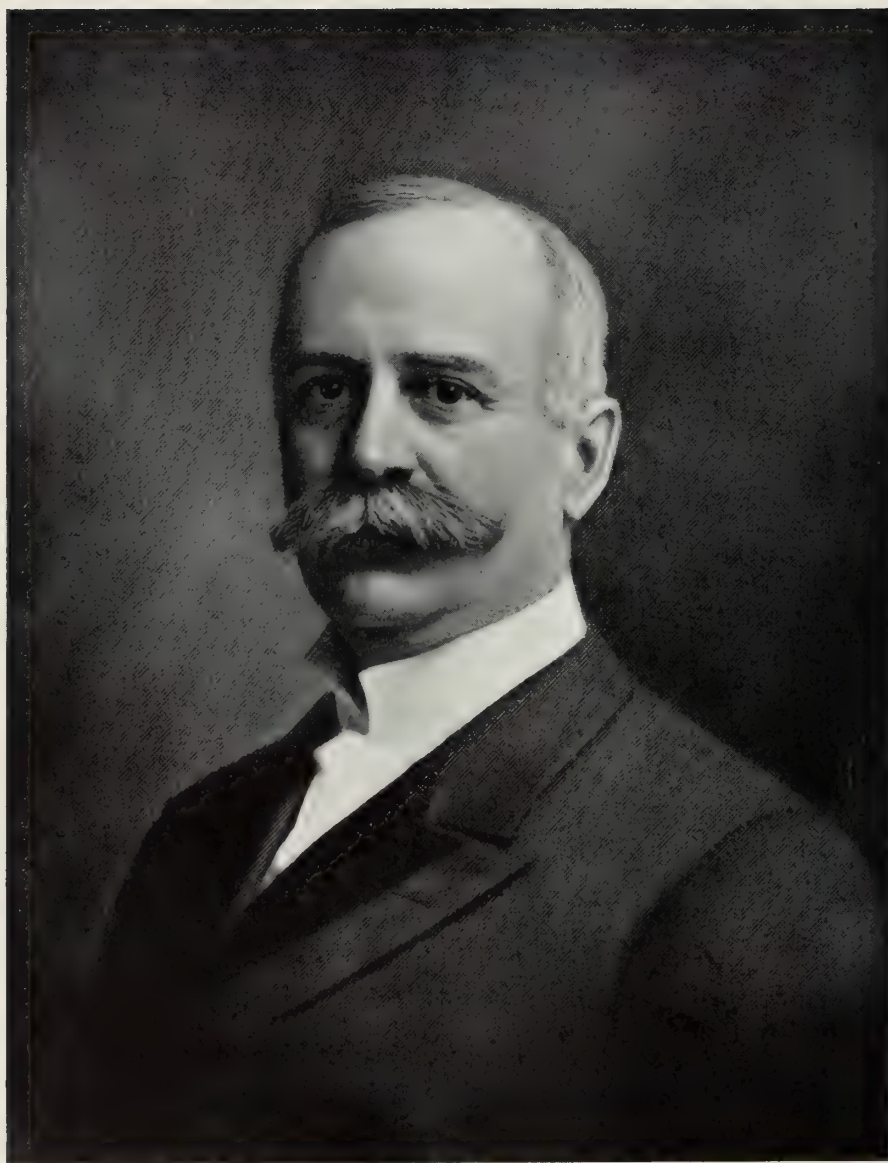
Lucius Bolles Otis was born at Montville, Conn., March 12, 1820, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Billings) Otis, natives of Montville, Conn., where both were born during the year 1792. The paternal grandfather, suffering a loss in the burning of New London, Conn., during the Revolutionary War, was given land in the Western Reserve of Ohio, to the extent of 2,000 acres. Subsequently his descendants came to this property which became a part of Berlin, Erie County, Ohio. The father was a farmer in his calling, and died in April, 1844, while the mother lived until January, 1850.

After attending the Huron school at Milan, Ohio, Lucius B. Otis entered the Norwalk Seminary, and still later, Granville College at Cincinnati, where he studied law during the winter of 1840 and 1841. Returning to Lower Sandusky, Ohio, now Fremont, he began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1841. He immediately made his influence felt in local politics, and in 1842 was elected prosecuting attorney, and was reelected to this office, until he served in all eight years. Further promotion awaited him, for in 1851 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the counties of Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas, serving from 1851 to 1856. Among the members of the bar who practiced at that time in his court were: Ebenezer Lane, formerly Chief Justice of Ohio; Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards President of the United States, and

Morrison R. Waite, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In the meanwhile, in 1850, Mr. Otis and Mr. Sardis Birchard, founded the first bank at Fremont, now the First National Bank of that place. Mr. Birchard was an uncle of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Otis came to Chicago in 1853 for the purpose of visiting the little city of 50,000; and with the keen vision and broad outlook of a man of affairs, he saw here great possibilities. So great was the impression made upon him of Chicago's future growth, that although many further honors undoubtedly might have been his in his old home, he left it in December, 1856, and located at Chicago. Although a learned lawyer and experienced jurist, he never followed his profession at Chicago, preferring to devote himself to business affairs, in association with his brother, James Otis. These brothers had offices opposite the Sherman House, and dealt in real estate, loans, mortgages, etc.; and not only owned large realty holdings at Chicago, themselves, but represented other heavy landowners. They built and owned the old Otis Building, and when it was destroyed during the great fire of 1871, they rebuilt it. The present Otis Building, at the southwest corner of La Salle and Madison Streets, was erected in 1910. Perhaps no man was a better judge of real estate values during his active life than Mr. Otis and his advice was constantly sought and acted upon, for he was





*Chas. Comstock*

admittedly a man of the highest probity and ability. At the time of the failure of the State Savings Institution at Chicago, which disaster threatened to deprive great numbers of the poorer class of their entire savings, Mr. Otis was made receiver of the corporation, and through his energy and good judgment in disposing of the realty holdings of the concern and other assets, the depositors were paid fully double what it was thought they would get when the failure was announced. Mr. Otis accomplished great things in his former Ohio home, but he advanced much further in Chicago, and the city benefited through him. Not only was

he recognized as a competent and able business man but was accorded a very sincere respect personally.

On January 4, 1844, Mr. Otis was married in Fremont, Ohio, to Lydia Ann Arnold, of East Greenwich, R. I., a daughter of Nathan and Phoebe (Waterman) Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Otis became the parents of the following children: George Livingston, Xavier Le Grand, Carrie Annabelle, Jennie Elizabeth, Lydia Ann, Mary Birchard, Nancy Amelia and Lucius Bolles Otis, Jr. Mr. Otis died as he had lived, a sincere member of the Episcopal Church, January 11, 1903.

## CHARLES COUNSELMAN.

Charles Counselman was born at Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1848, a son of Jacob and Mary (Wigart) Counselman. He belonged to one of the old families of Maryland, dating back for four generations in that state. During the War of 1812 both of the grandfathers of Charles Counselman served as soldiers. Mr. Counselman attended the public schools of his native city. After completing his studies along general lines, he entered the office of Judge Edward Hammond at Elliott City, Maryland, and began the study of law, but owing to the failure of his health after three years of hard study, he decided to abandon the law, and secured a position with George R. Blanchard, general freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and held it for about a year.

In 1869 Mr. Counselman came to Chicago, and entered the house of Eli Johnson & Company. At that time his only capital was his energy. From the beginning he did faithfully and ably whatever was asked of him, and never ceased learning something more, relative to the business. He was too big a personality to remain hidden, and it was not long before he became an oil salesman for Chase, Hanford & Company. By 1871 Mr. Counselman went into business for himself, and founded his own commission house, and about that same time became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and from then on during the remainder of his useful career, he continued a brilliant factor in its great operations. He was a dealer in stocks and grain, and maintained a branch office at New York City. His offices were connected by private telegraph wires, and he was also connected by these with Cleveland, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Providence and other large

eastern cities, as well as with Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Norfolk. Branching out, in 1879 he erected a large warehouse at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and in addition to other interests, carried on the business of warehousing provisions upon an extensive scale. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Board of Trade, and of its board of managers of real estate, and was one of the moving factors in securing the erection of the old Board of Trade Building at Chicago. Always possessing a faith in the continued growth of Chicago, he gave practical proof of this by heavy investments in its real estate. In 1883 the Counselman Building was commenced, and was completed in May, 1884, and he was its sole owner. Another interest of Mr. Counselman, and probably the most important, was the Rock Island Elevators which had a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. During his career as a grain buyer he maintained about 150 stations throughout Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. Counselman was a member of the Union League, Chicago and Washington Park clubs of Chicago, and the New York Club of New York City.

On October 7, 1875, Mr. Counselman was married to Jennie Elizabeth Otis, a daughter of Judge Lucius B. Otis of Chicago, and they became the parents of the following children: Edith Counselman Dudley, who died in 1920; and Charles Counselman, Jr. Mr. Counselman built and donated Edith Counselman Cottage to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and this is but one of his countless benefactions.

Mr. Counselman died March 20, 1904, and in his passing Chicago lost one of its most brilliant business men, and dependable citizens.



## CHARLES COUNSELMAN, JR.

Charles Counselman, Jr., was born in Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 6, 1885. He attended private school in Kenwood and prepared for college by further study at Hills School at Pottstown, Pa. However, he decided to enter business, without going to college; and he went to work in his father's office.

Later he organized his own firm, Charles Counselman & Co. and sold investment securities.

Some years ago he moved to New York State

and bought a farm just outside of Port Chester. He built a fine apartment building in Port Chester and attended to its management. He also dealt extensively in real estate.

He was a member of the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Chicago Athletic Association and the Round Hill Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn.

He died on Nov. 14, 1927. He has one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth Counselman.

## EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY.

The following article is reprinted from the Santa Fe Magazine of March, 1920.

On February 4, 1920, our hearts were saddened by the message that E. P. Ripley, our former president and at that time chairman of the board of directors of the Santa Fe, had passed away at his winter home in Santa Barbara, California. To those of us who are familiar with Santa Fe traditions the death of our former president leaves a void that time cannot fill, but which will remain with us as long as the name Santa Fe is used to designate that vast and intricate transportation system with which we are identified.

Mr. Ripley's last illness dated from the summer of 1919. After returning on July 26 from a strenuous trip to New York he became ill. On consulting a specialist it was decided that an operation was necessary. Mr. Ripley then spent eight weeks in a hospital in Chicago, being released the day before Thanksgiving. He departed immediately for his winter home in Santa Barbara.

Subsequently he spent his time in trying to recover his strength. He often said that the spring would find him fully recovered and enjoying his former good health and able to indulge in a game of golf, of which he was so fond. The indications were that he still had many years of usefulness to his family and to the great property over which he had so long presided with more than parental solicitude and pride.

But fate decreed otherwise. Two weeks before his death, complications arose which soon were recognized as indicating the nearing of the fulfillment of his life's journey.

After partaking of a light lunch with Santa Barbara friends on the afternoon of February

4, he announced shortly before four o'clock that he intended taking a short siesta. He then retired to his chamber. A few minutes later the nurse entered the room and discovered that he was dead. Heart failure superinduced by weakness resulting from the operation was given as the probable cause.

Thus he died, as he had wished to die, in peace. It was so in keeping with the calm and contemplative statement he made on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary in replying to the tributes paid him by his associates. In closing his acknowledgment he said:

"This is the sunset glow. The shadows will soon begin to lengthen and the road grow more dim; but, if I have lived to win the approbation of my contemporaries and to be of benefit to those with whom I have been associated, I can look with complacency on the signs of the closing day and go to my rest content."

The funeral services were in charge of Rev. Dr. Clarence Spaulding of the Presbyterian church. In the course of his remarks he said:

"If we could choose the place, the time, the way of one's passing, it would be in the fashion of him in whose honor we are gathered. Here in sunny California, the land of perpetual spring and never fading flowers, at the approach of Easter, symbolic of Everlasting Life, wrapping the drapery of his couch about him and lying down to pleasant dreams, he died."

Immediately after the services the funeral cortege started for Los Angeles, where Mr. Ripley's remains were cremated.

The honorary pall-bearers included William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific; Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific; W.



CHARLES COUNSELMAN, JR.



E. Hodges, vice-president of the Santa Fe; I. L. Hibbard, general manager, and Godfrey Holterhoff, treasurer; C. N. Nelson of New York; A. C. Magnus, Alfred Baker and David B. Jones of Chicago; Col. Charles H. Graves, former United States minister to Sweden; Thomas Chester, John S. Driver, Joel Remington Fithian, Harry K. Elston and George S. Edwards of Santa Barbara.

Telegrams of condolence came from every section of the United States and from people in all walks of life. Mr. Ripley was a friend, or at least an acquaintance, of practically every man of prominence in the country, and hundreds paid their last respects by a suitable tribute to his life and work. Every railroad president and general manager in the United States and Canada wired a message of sympathy to Mrs. Ripley and hundreds of similar messages were received from people who, in many instances, were total strangers to Mr. Ripley, but who took this means to show their sorrow at his death.

All trains on the Santa Fe System and all activities in shops and offices stopped for five minutes at noon on February seventh in his honor.

During the twenty-four years Mr. Ripley served as president of the Santa Fe he worked to preserve the old missions and atmosphere of early Spanish and pioneer days. In appreciation of his work the bells of the old mission of Santa Barbara tolled, as did also the bells of the old mission of Ventura as the funeral cortege passed through that city on its way to Los Angeles. At Santa Barbara all flags were at half mast.

Surviving Mr. Ripley are his widow, Mrs. Frances E. Ripley, two sons, Fred C. Ripley, manager of the Santa Fe oil properties in California, with headquarters in Los Angeles, and Robert Ripley of Winnetka, Ill., two daughters, Mrs. Schuyler Coe and Mrs. Nelson Willard of Riverside, Ill.

It is a well-known fact that in his devotion to the interests of his employers—and Mr. Ripley was as truly an employe of the Santa Fe as any of us—he gave but little attention to his personal finances. What wealth he possessed was composed of the savings from his salary and from the income on such investments as these savings enabled him to make. He was no financial wizard and never went in for stock juggling operations.

He did not lack opportunities to make money and no doubt could have become a millionaire many times over, if he had worked to that end, but, his personal financial interests were set aside and he strove only to execute the trust and do the work for which he was paid. Mr. Ripley always maintained that he was not his own boss; and in one of the last speeches he ever made, that before the City Club of Chicago on June 12 of 1919, he protested earnestly against the apparently growing reluctance of many to acknowledge any person or body other than themselves as their master. He said:

"I think the work done under a master is always the best work. It is not derogatory to anybody to have a master. Everyone of us interested in the accomplishments of some concern, whatever may be the business of such concern, is responsible to some one as master. Everybody must account to someone for his actions. Today we seem to have gotten away from that fact to such an extent that every one is a law unto himself."

For his services the Santa Fe rewarded him well, but not in proportion to the wealth created, either for the company or for the Southwest. An officer of a company for which Mr. Ripley once worked remarked not long ago that it would have been worth one hundred million dollars to that company if he had continued in its employ.

His death marked the passing of one of the last of a great school of railroad presidents and builders. The work of each of these men differed, both as to methods and results. Mr. Ripley's is represented by the intensive development of one of the greatest railroad systems in the world and the broadminded principles upon which his duty to the stockholders, the public and the employes were coordinated.

The names Ripley and Santa Fe are synonymous. If ever a man left a living, breathing, dynamic monument to perpetuate his memory, that man was E. P. Ripley, and the monument is the railroad system of his own development, and of which he was president for twenty-four years.

Mr. Ripley's career is a concrete illustration of the award that accrues as the result of study and hard work. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., on October 30, 1845, a descendant of an old New England family. His father, Charles T. Ripley, was a native of Vermont,



moving to Massachusetts during his early manhood and entering the grocery business. Mr. Ripley received his early education in the public schools of Dorchester, then a suburb of Boston, and was graduated from the Dorchester High School in 1860.

One morning shortly after his graduation he, accompanied by H. D. Mack, who later became general agent for the Santa Fe at Rock Island, Ill., started afoot for Boston to begin their business life. Mr. Ripley secured a job with Frost & Company, wholesale milliners, at the munificent salary of \$75.00 a year, with the promise that if he did his work well he could expect a New Year's present of possibly \$20 more. Shortly afterward, discovering that his friend Mack had secured a better job paying \$3 a week, he was encouraged to try for a more lucrative position, which he soon found with J. C. Conovers & Company, wholesale dealers in woolens. This also paid him \$3 a week.

Mr. Mack and Mr. Ripley continued as close friends and one day the former had a chat with an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who asked him if he knew of a boy who would like to work for the railroad company, delivering bills of lading, etc. Mack immediately got into communication with his chum. Mr. Ripley then accepted the job which marked the beginning of his railroad career. This was in 1868. He often stated that previous to this time he had never premeditated railroad work; he just happened onto it. But once started, he made his employer's interest his own and worked hard. From these two principles he never departed and in later years as his duties broadened he saw clearly the relative interest of the public in transportation matters and also recognized the rights of the employes and the stockholders. In coordinating for the good of the whole, in these three divergent interests was his success most marked.

On October 4, 1871, Mr. Ripley married Miss Frances E. Harding of Dorchester. This date, he has often remarked, was the corner-stone of his career. For nearly half a century he and his wife were inseparable companions—lovers in every sense of the word. Those who attended his seventieth birthday anniversary dinner at the Hotel Blackstone in Chicago will never forget the tribute he paid to Mrs. Ripley on that occasion. Raising his glass to "That gray-haired lady in the balcony," whose eyes

were glowing with the numerous recitals of her husband's achievements, he said:

"Before proceeding I desire here to pay tribute of praise to her who forty-four years ago joined her fortunes to mine and who ever since has provided the comforts and rest of a quiet home; who twice has accompanied me through the valley of the shadow of death; who has watched over me mentally, morally and physically, and who is mainly responsible for such success as I have had in conserving mind and body. I ask you, friends, to join in drinking to the health of my wife."

In 1872 he became an eastern agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and in 1875 was appointed general eastern agent for the same company. Eight years later he became traffic manager and in 1888 he was appointed general manager of the Burlington System. In 1890 he was elected third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He was holding the position when he was notified of his selection as president of the Santa Fe, which office he entered upon January 1, 1896.

When he assumed control of the Santa Fe the company was just emerging from bankruptcy, and he found it with practically no credit, its lines lightly constructed and its equipment so inadequate and of so ancient a pattern that economical operation was impossible. His first task was to rehabilitate the road. This task of reconstruction was seriously handicapped because of the difficulty in obtaining credit. However, once this obstacle was overcome and credit firmly established, the work of rebuilding went steadily on, so that at the time the road was turned over to the government, on January 1, 1918, the Santa Fe was universally recognized as one of the best constructed, most modernly equipped, and financially soundest of the railroads in the United States.

At the time of his death, Mr. Ripley was the leading railroadman of the United States. His prestige is based principally upon his achievement in developing the Santa Fe. Emerson has said that "every great institution is the lengthening shadow of a single man" and a proof of this statement cannot be better illustrated than in the relation of E. P. Ripley to the Santa Fe.

He was a man of wide vision. He saw the future as few others could see it. And when



*H. H. Luby*









*W. E. Chambers*

he became president of the Santa Fe he worked out and put into effect principles that would fit with the advancement of the times. He timed his own progress, and never could be called a fanciful dreamer. To begin with, the Santa Fe was the conception of a dreamer, Cyrus K. Holliday, and it had appeared as though he had dreamed a half century ahead of his time. The panic of 1893, seemingly, had ended a hopeless struggle to make anything out of the road. Receivers were appointed for a property that was derided as a streak of rust, beginning at Chicago and disappearing in the sands of the deserts, and it seemed to many as if the hopes that the Santa Fe would become a transcontinental carrier were in vain. But Mr. Ripley's vision was big enough to see a future for this road, and he set about to make it.

What the Santa Fe stands for, and has grown to, is due to Mr. Ripley. No other road that owns a Chicago terminal can boast a straightaway line to San Francisco bay. Not only was the competition widely distributed, but of a character the most intense and incalculable. It was practically the Santa Fe against the field. But this fact never daunted the man who made the road what it is today. Before the railroad had extended its right of way to the Pacific, it was impossible for the Santa Fe to land its freight in San Francisco, save over a competitive connection. Then Mr. Ripley acquired for his road its own rails into northern California. With his terminals thus fixed at Chicago and San Francisco, he rested content in his own territory.

Beyond the fight he made for proper conditions and due recognition, it is universally con-

ceded by other railroad leaders that Mr. Ripley indulged in no offensive measures. His energies have been turned at all times in the direction of developing local territory. The strong hand of Mr. Ripley has made the Santa Fe pay, and today the great empire of the Southwest owes its being in great part to the "Grand Old Man of Railroading."

During the summer of 1918, Mr. Ripley resigned on his own initiative as the active operating head of the Santa Fe, and W. B. Storey was appointed federal manager. He remained, however, president of the Santa Fe Corporation in charge of the interests of the stockholders. On January 1, 1920, he was appointed chairman of the board of directors with advisory duties.

In resigning from active participation in the affairs of the Santa Fe, he felt that he had fulfilled his task and was willing for a younger man to assume the burden. In a letter to a friend written a short time before his death, he expressed his reluctance at giving up the presidency but considered it for the best. He said:

"I have laid down the load I have carried for twenty-four years and shall sit on the fence and see the trains go by. The board insisted on making me its chairman but it was the understanding that while I would be ready to advise I would not work. I hated to give up the presidency, but it would not have been fair to keep the procession from moving up and giving the younger men a chance."

But his earthly rest was short. The end came soon and he died as he had wished, with his task completed and his affairs in order.

## WILLIAM ELLSWORTH CHAMBERS.

The late William E. Chambers, of Chicago and Evanston, has been active in the banking business of Illinois for more than thirty uninterrupted years.

He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on March 1, 1861, a son of John and Catherine (Geller) Chambers. He lived at Mount Pleasant and attended the public schools there until he was nineteen years old; then he went to Kansas and taught school for a time. His first business connection was with the Greene County National Bank at Springfield, Missouri.

In 1891 William E. Chambers came to Chicago, and entered the employ of the Illinois

Trust and Savings Bank, which is now a part of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company. He was first a clerk, then he was made general bookkeeper. Later he worked both as paying teller and as receiving teller. For many years it was Mr. Chambers who received for the bank all deposits from the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

The marriage of William E. Chambers and Miss Minnie McGill took place at Carrollton, Illinois, on October 8, 1890. Mrs. Chambers is a daughter of Richard and Judith McGill. The families of both her father and mother are old ones in Illinois, having located here and taken

up government land, about 1835. This land still remains in the possession of their descendants. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have three children, Mrs. Lucy C. Brooks, Dr. William H. Chambers and Robert Nelson Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers moved to Evanston, Illinois, in 1891 and they have lived there, in the same home, since that time. They belong to the Second Presbyterian Church in which Mr. Chambers has been an elder for a long time.

He was the first president of the Washington Neighborhood Club of Evanston. He was a member of Covenant Council No. 558 of the Royal Arcanum and was Regent for some years.

William E. Chambers died on September 4, 1922. His life was a worthy one. He was a kindly and cultivated gentleman and a thorough Christian; and he has been a stalwart and trusted figure in banking circles here for the three decades just passed.

## STEPHEN WILLIAMS COX.

Dr. Stephen W. Cox of Chicago was born at Baltimore, Maryland, on January 11, 1859, a son of John and Mary (Eldridge) Cox. When he was six years old, the family moved to Illinois, and located at Irish Grove, a village near Springfield. The son attended the local schools. Then he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, later attending Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal school. For a time thereafter he taught school and was also an instructor in music.

In 1885 he came to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He continued his professional study at the Illinois College of Electro-Therapeutics, at the Chicago Polyclinic and Hospital and at the Illinois Post Graduate Medical School. For two years, 1886-7, he had been a trained nurse at Cook County Hospital; and, in 1900, after his studies mentioned above, he was made a member of the Cook County Hospital medical staff.

Doctor Cox was attending surgeon at Kedzie Hospital; was physician and examiner for Montgomery Ward & Company; was superin-

tendent of the Kirkland Free Dispensary; and was medical examiner and a member of the Grand Medical Board of the Sons and Daughters of St. George. He was surgeon-in-chief at St. Stephen's Sanitarium. He was surgeon at the West Side Hospital. He was examining physician of the First Pension Board, Chicago. He was a founder of the West Side Free Clinic. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society.

In 1890, Doctor Cox built his home, at No. 2914 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. From that time on, for more than three decades, he has brought health, comfort, cheer and help into his community.

On December 24, 1890, Doctor Cox was married, at Chicago, to Miss Nellie J. Sullivan. They have one son, Donald S. L. Cox. The family belong to the Christian Church. Doctor Cox was a Thirty-second degree Mason.

The death of Doctor Cox occurred on December 24, 1922. His life has been one of great usefulness, and rare kindheartedness and cheerfulness were always characteristic of him.

## WILLIAM WIRT GURLEY.

A resident of Chicago for nearly fifty years and prominently identified with legal and business interests here for an equal period, the late William W. Gurley, stands as one of the builders of Chicago's prosperity and a man whose ripened judgment and unquestioned integrity benefited every enterprise with which he was connected.

William W. Gurley was born on January 27, 1851, in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, a son of John J. and Anseville C. (Armentrout) Gurley. His early training was gained in the public schools and

in Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

His father was a lawyer and W. W. Gurley began the reading of law in his father's office. In 1871 he was made superintendent of the Public Schools of Seville, Ohio, and served for two years. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in June, 1873.

It was in September of the following year that Mr. Gurley came to Chicago to engage in the practice of law. From his beginning





*S. V. Cox M.D.*









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*Cornelius D.B. Howell*

here, as a young man, he advanced in the ensuing years to a recognized place among the really great lawyers of the state. His work was largely done for corporations. Mr. Gurley was general counsel for the Chicago Railways Company for the Chicago Consolidated Traction Co., Chicago Surface Lines and other corporations. He was a director of Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc., of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company, the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company, and the Baker Lumber Company, and also a director of Lyon, Gary & Company, and vice president of Baker Fentress & Company.

William W. Gurley was married, on October 30, 1878, to Miss Mary Eva Turney, a daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Turney of Cleve-

land, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley have one daughter, Miss Helen Kathryn Gurley. The family attend the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Mr. Gurley was a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations. For some years he has been a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Exmoor, Edgewater Golf, Chicago Golf and the Transportation Club of New York City, the University Club of Chicago, and a member of Masonic order.

Mr. Gurley's life among us was notably fine and strong. His death on March 11, 1923, was a distinct loss to the enterprises under his direction and a real sorrow to the many people who knew him.

## CORNELIUS DU BOIS HOWELL.

As a center of great commercial and industrial interest, Chicago offers unlimited opportunities, a fact which has long been recognized by men of exceptional worth the country over, and one which has attracted many of them to this city. One of these who, coming here in young manhood, lived to become a forceful factor in this city, was the late Cornelius Du Bois Howell, president of the Illinois Brick Company, owner of a large interest in the Purington Paving Brick Company, and president of John A. Colby & Sons, furniture dealers.

Cornelius Du Bois Howell was born in Dutchess County, New York, August 7, 1858, a son of Charles J. and Mary H. (Du Bois) Howell, and grandson, on the maternal side, of Cornelius Du Bois, a founder of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Howell attended Riverview Academy and other eastern schools; and deciding upon a business career, began work at Poughkeepsie and later at New York City. In 1889 he came to Chicago, and for a time was active in the old firm of Hayt & Alsip, brick manufacturers. Subsequently upon the formation of the Illinois Brick Company, Mr. Howell was made chief executive. As the years passed he secured a large inter-

est in the Purington Paving Brick Company; and during his later years, served as president of the large furniture house of John A. Colby & Sons. In all of his business relations he displayed unusual executive ability and strict integrity which, from the beginning, marked his work.

Mr. Howell was united in marriage, January 8, 1889, with Margaret Hayt, daughter of Henry C. Hayt. They have one son, David Harris Howell. Mr. Howell was connected with the University Club, of Evanston, the Evanston Club, the Union League Club and the Westmoreland Golf Club. At the time of his death he was completing his twenty-fifth year as a member of the Union League Club. For some years he was a deacon in the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago; and when he established his home at Evanston he transferred his membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, of which he was an elder for many years. Closely identified with mission work in Chicago, the Howell Neighborhood House bears his name as a testimonial to his activity. Mr. Howell died February 21, 1916, and in his passing Chicago and Evanston lost a constructive and most capable citizen.

## CHARLES SEABURY.

The late Charles Seabury of Oak Park, Illinois, was born in the town of Tremont, Illinois, December 21, 1839, a son of Richard F. and Catherine Seabury. His parents, who were originally from Connecticut and New York

state, respectively, were very early settlers in Illinois.

Charles Seabury was next to the oldest of eight children in this family. He received most of his schooling in Jubilee College which was



near the town of Kickapoo, Illinois, where the family later established their home.

In 1860 he went to Peoria. Not long thereafter he went into business for himself founding the wholesale mercantile business then known as Charles Seabury & Company. The firm later was changed to Woodward & Seabury.

Mr. Seabury was married, in 1870, to Miss Clara C. Ward, a daughter of George H. and Roxanna Ward of Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Seabury have three children: Charles Ward, Roxanna (Mrs. P. D. Wright), and Clara Hazel (Mrs. Albert Cotsworth, Junior).

It was in 1879 that Mr. and Mrs. Seabury moved to Chicago. The following year they established their residence at Oak Park, and since that time they have been one of the most prominent and substantial families of that place. Throughout the thirty years since he came to Chicago Mr. Seabury was associated with the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company.

During the period of his residence in Oak Park Mr. Seabury was very helpful through his devoted interest in church work. It should be recorded here that his great-grandfather, Samuel Seabury, was the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America. Grace Episcopal Church of Oak Park began its history, as a small mission, the year before Mr. Seabury moved to Oak Park. In the ensuing years Grace

Church had no more loyal supporter, no more earnest worker in every field of its activity, no more valued member than Charles Seabury. He was Vestryman from 1883-95; Clerk of the Vestry from 1885-88 and Junior Warden from 1895-1906. He was a member of the choir from its formation in 1890. Grace Church said of him:

"To recount the services of Mr. Seabury would require of us little less than a rehearsal of the entire history of the Parish during a period of thirty years." He helped to build the first church in the parish. While on the vestry he served almost continuously on important committees. Repeatedly he was chosen as Delegate to the Diocesan Conventions. In short, to the day of his death he continued to contribute of his time, his labor and his substance to the work of the church and to its material and spiritual growth.

Mr. Charles Seabury died January 23, 1910. In 1922 the Charles Seabury Memorial Chimes were presented to Grace Church by his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ward Seabury. He was beloved and honored by a host of friends.

"Charles Seabury's life was not only useful, but in the highest sense successful, not measured by material possessions but by the riches which are eternal—morality, kindness, honesty, integrity—all things which abide forever."

## ARTHUR BLANEY JONES.

The late Arthur B. Jones, of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born in a small village near Aberystwith, Wales, October 21, 1851, a son of Arthur B. and Ann Jones. He began his schooling in his native town; but in 1868 he came to the United States and located at Chicago. Here his training was further advanced both through his associations in the office at which he worked, and through his night attendance at business college. During his earlier years in Chicago he worked for two men, one a prominent lawyer, and the other an equally prominent real-estate man; both of whom took marked personal interest in him. From them he gained much of his invaluable early experience.

It was in the early seventies that he entered the employ of the present great firm of Marshall Field & Company. Before long he earned the personal attention of Mr. Field; and the result

was that he became, after a time, Mr. Field's private secretary. As the years passed this association brought about a warm mutual friendship and regard between the two which continued without interruption until Mr. Field's death in 1906. Throughout the latter part of this period Mr. Field came to place great reliance in Mr. Jones' very exceptional financial judgment as well as in his splendid integrity and character.

Upon Mr. Field's death, Mr. Jones was made one of the Trustees of the Field Estate under the terms of Mr. Field's will. For over twenty years, up to the time of his own passing, Mr. Jones filled this office. He was also, for more than two decades, a Director of Marshall Field & Company. He was trustee of several other important estates, among them that of Joseph N. Field.



Engraved by Compton, New York

Engraved by Compton, New York

Arthur Jones



Mr. Jones had long rendered the people of Chicago great service through the thought and work and devotion he always exercised as Trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

On October 5, 1880, Mr. Jones was married at Racine, Wisconsin, to Miss Eliza Thomas, a daughter of John and Ann (James) Thomas. Their children are: Howard B. Jones, Mabel (Mrs. Milton Wilker), Ida (Mrs. Ralph Hayden), Margaret (Mrs. Rudolph Clemen), and Florence (Mrs. Draper Allen). The family residence has been at Evanston for over forty

years. Mr. Jones was infinitely devoted to his family and his home.

He was an active and devout member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. He was proud of his native country, Wales, and did much for various Welsh organizations in Chicago. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Midday Club, the Westmoreland Country Club, the University Club of Evanston, and of the Chicago Historical Society. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Mr. Jones passed away from among us February 21, 1927. A life such as his is a true blessing to the world, in its spirit and strength and usefulness.

## MARK SKINNER.

The late Judge Mark Skinner was very learned in the business of his profession; had an intellect of great exactness and clearness, a sound and instructed judgment, and wonderful tenacity of purpose, excelling both in the preparation of a case and its conduct, convincing court and jury not so much by eloquence as by perspicuity of statement and entire candor of manner. Thoroughly learned in the law, he was untiring in his work. Gifted with an extraordinary retentive memory, and an equally surprising quickness of perception, he made the most of his facts and authorities; and could improvise his points as trial progressed. As a lawyer, in the stricter sense of the word, he was one of the best of the Chicago bar, while as a judge his decisions were unbiased and sound.

Judge Skinner was born at Manchester, Vermont, September 13, 1813, a son of Richard and Frances (Pierpont) Skinner, both of whom were representatives of early colonial families of New England. The mother traced her ancestry to John Pierpont, a descendant of Sir Hugh de Pierrepoint of Picardy, France. He sailed for the new world in 1640, settling near Boston. The name of Skinner figures prominently in connection with the history of the Green Mountain state.

The father of Judge Skinner was a distinguished lawyer who was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778, and in 1802 removed to Manchester, Vermont. His ability soon won him public recognition in election to office and from 1813 to 1815 he was a representative of

his district in Congress. He was elected Chief Justice in 1817, but declined the honor, and was again elected in 1823, and served until 1829. In 1820 he became governor of Vermont and served a four-year term. His death occurred May 23, 1833. He and his wife were fine, Christian people.

In early youth Mark Skinner was a pupil in the schools of Bennington, Vermont, and later continued his education at Troy, New York. His preparatory training was received in the Pittsfield Academy of Massachusetts, and subsequently he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1833. On the completion of his college course he entered upon the study of law with Judge Ezek Cowen of Saratoga Springs, New York, and two years later entered the law office of Nicholas Hill of Albany, New York, who directed his studies until he became a student in the New Haven law school. A year there passed and then he received an offer of partnership from Mr. Hill, but he had decided to make Chicago his future home, and he came to this city in 1836. It was not incorporated until the following year, and contained but a few hundred residents so that Judge Skinner was closely and intimately connected with its growth and development from the first.

He entered at once upon the practice of law, and in a few years formed a partnership with George Anson Oliver Baumont, which resulted in a large and growing practice. His associates recognized in Mr. Skinner a man of scholarly attainments and wide understanding of the law,



and his practice grew until he was a recognized leader of the Chicago bar. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth, elected him to the office of city attorney in 1839, and he held that office for two years, and for a number of years was a master-in-chancery of Cook County. President Tyler appointed him United States district attorney, when the district embraced the entire state, but when James K. Polk was elected president, Mr. Skinner's re-appointment was opposed by Isaac N. Arnold who was a candidate for the office. The contest resulted in the appointment of a third party, and Mr. Skinner became so impressed with the unworthiness of methods that must be employed to obtain federal patronage, that he resolved to entirely eschew such appointments. He was, however, elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1846 and throughout his course as a member of the General Assembly stood as a man among men, holding loyally to a course which he believed to be of the greatest benefit to the commonwealth. He was chairman of the Committee on Finance, at that time the most important committee in the House. During the period of wild-cat banking he saved the credit of Illinois. He drew up and secured the passage through the House of the bill refunding the state debt; a bill which was far-reaching in its influence on the financial policy of the state. It reduced all the multiplied forms of state credit—there being various styles of state bonds—to the present convenient and manageable form. In fact the bill brought method and system out of chaos, brought the state debt into intelligible condition, and, so placed Illinois' credit on a healthy basis.

In 1851 by popular suffrage, Mr. Skinner was called to the bench of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, now the Superior Court. As an immense amount of business was transacted in the court, and the strenuous labor required told upon Judge Skinner's health, at the close of the term he was forced to decline a re-election, and for the same reason discontinued his active practice. However, he did not cease to be an active factor in the business life of the city, but became financial agent of certain eastern capitalists in investments in Chicago real estate. His knowledge of law as applied to realty and his accurate business habits particularly qualified him for the successful conduct of this character, and no one in Chicago-

perhaps so largely represented non-resident capitalists or handled larger amounts of borrowed money so extensively used in the building up of the city. He was for many years a prominent representative of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and in a memorial presented to the board of directors of the company on the occasion of Judge Skinner's death, the president, Col. Jacob L. Green, took occasion to pay the following kindly tribute to the memory of his warm, personal friend as well as business associate.

"The directors of the company, having learned of the death of Hon. Mark Skinner, who was for more than thirty years its financial correspondent and their own confidential advisor at Chicago, entered upon their minute this record desiring thereby to recall and mark their sense of the peculiar importance and value of his services to it in that relation, involving the investment of over twenty-seven million dollars; the acquisition by unavoidable foreclosure and the subsequent sale of large amounts of real estate; and the personal foresight and handling of those great interests during all the dangers and trying vicissitudes which fell upon the country at large and upon his own city in particular during that most eventful period; the singular intelligence, foresight, sound judgment, delicacy, courage, fidelity, and single-heartedness with which he treated every question, faced every emergency and discharged every duty; his untiring watchfulness of every interest involved; his equally wise and kindly zeal for the welfare of the company's debtors in time of financial distress; that unflinching courtesy which made long association with him a pleasure as well as a high privilege; and their deep sense of loss and their sympathy with his bereaved family."

Aside from professional and business interests alluded to, Judge Skinner did much important service for the city in the building and extension of its railway connections. He was closely associated with the old Galena and with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, serving as a director of both companies. He was also a director of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, and the State Insurance Company, and the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company.

Judge Skinner's home life was particularly attractive. He was married May 21, 1841, to

Elizabeth Magill Williams, and they had six children: Richard, Elizabeth, Evelyn Pierrepont, Frances, Frederika and Susan Pierrepont. Of these Frances became the wife of Henry J. Willing, and had two children, Evelyn Pierrepont and Mark Skinner Willing. The youngest daughter, Susan Pierrepont, married Ambrose Cramer and had two children, Elizabeth Skinner Cramer and Ambrose Coghill Cramer. The Skinner home was one of the notable North-Side homes of hospitality which was long a social center. Judge Skinner was devoted to promoting the welfare of his city, and delighted in surrounding his family with comforts and luxuries. One of his deepest sorrows came to him in the death of his only remaining son, who, responding to his country's call at the outbreak of the Civil War, died in the trenches before Petersburg, June 22, 1864.

The name of Judge Skinner is inseparably interwoven with the history of the United States Sanitary Commission, organized soon after the outbreak of the Civil War. He was active in its affairs, and gave of his time, energy and money without reserve to further its interests, and was made president of the Northwestern Branch, directing its work until a severe illness compelled him to resign in 1864. The cause of education found in him a stalwart champion, and his effective labors in behalf of the public schools were recognized when a new public school erected at the corner of Aberdeen street and Jackson boulevard, was called the Skinner school in his honor. He was instrumental in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association, the successor of the Chicago Library Association, the nucleus of whose library was furnished by Walter L. Newberry, April 24, 1841. Judge Skinner was one of the charter members of the Cook County Hospital, and one of the early presidents of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, and also became one of the incorporators of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and was himself indefatigable in his labor in connection with that society. Following the great fire, although his own home was destroyed, he labored to assist those who were destitute. As the hour brought its needs in the public life of his community, he sought to meet them. Judge Skinner was one of the founders of the Chicago Reform School, became the president of its first board of directors, and for many years

continued in that position. He was a trustee of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was one of the organizers of the Chicago Historical Society. His charitable and benevolent work had its root in his Christian faith, for throughout the greater part of his life he was identified with the Presbyterian denominations, and for many years served as an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, and later in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

Judge Skinner's interests were not confined to Chicago, for in 1854 he became allied with the anti-Nebraska movement which opposed Stephen A. Douglas in the course which he took on that question. This led to the fusion of sentiment which revolutionized the policies of this entire part of the state. The new party was composed of anti-slavery people, both Democratic and Whig in faith, and in four years it absorbed the Whig and Free-soil parties and finally weakened the Democratic party. His anti-slavery position led Judge Skinner to espouse the cause of the new Republican party and he remained a supporter of it until his death.

To honor him in recognition of his work in connection with the United States Sanitary Commission, he was made the recipient of the button of the Loyal Legion. Throughout his life Judge Skinner maintained a deep attachment for the place of his nativity, and each year returned to Manchester, Vermont, for recreation and rest. He became one of the founders of the New England Society of Chicago, in memory of his old home. He passed away at Manchester, and was buried from his old home there, September 16, 1887, by the side of his parents. The Mark Skinner Library at Manchester is a monument to his memory erected by his daughter, Frances. However, his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. A man who concealed as far as possible his charities, he gave liberally. Looking habitually on the bright side of life, he infected others with his good spirits, and made life happier for all who knew him. No man was truer or deeper in his attachments, and he may be truly said to have been a Christian gentleman of the old school of courtesy and kindness whose peer is hard to find, and whose place will ever remain empty.



## ERNEST WARREN HEATH.

Ernest W. Heath was born in Jefferson, Illinois, January 21, 1858, the eldest son of Monroe and Julia (Dickerman) Heath, extended mention of whom appears elsewhere in this history. Monroe Heath was founder of the present firm, the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, and was also twice mayor of the city of Chicago.

The family home has been in Chicago ever since 1850. Ernest W. Heath attended the old Brown school here, on the West Side, as a boy.

It was in 1877 that Ernest W. Heath entered the business which his father founded and which has long been one of the best-known concerns making and selling paint, in the world.

For over forty consecutive years, from 1877 to 1920, he was intimately identified with the growth and success of this remarkable business. For many years prior to his retirement from the firm he was its general manager. In 1920 he became director of distribution for the

Sherwin-Williams Company, a work he continued until the time of his death.

During the World War Mr. Heath served as a member of the Paint Conservation War Service Committee.

He was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association, by election, June 9, 1890. He also belonged to the Industrial Club, the Olympia Fields Country Club, and the South Shore Country Club.

On November 15, 1881, Ernest W. Heath was married to Miss Florence Hamilton, of Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of William B. Hamilton, a banker of Louisville. Mrs. Heath died January 28, 1918.

The death of Mr. Heath occurred January 9, 1927, at the home of his daughter, Hazel Heath Horton, at 4940 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

For nearly half a century Mr. Heath was one of the most substantial and able men in the paint industry of America.

## SAMUEL KOOGLER.

It is oftentimes easier for a man to achieve renown and a place in the esteem of his associates through some brave or daring deed, that, while productive of great results is not the outcome of any special planning, than for another to so direct his actions during a life that stretches way beyond the usual allotment, as to accomplish the same end. While there is more time for planning in a long life, than in one of shorter duration, more opportunities for achievement, there are also more obstacles to meet and temptations to be overcome. There are but few men who can successfully pursue their callings and also serve acceptably as public officials, often, in this relation, being called on to sacrifice private interests for civic betterment, for the public spirited man is of necessity one who thinks of his community before himself. He must plan upon a large scale and carry out undertakings for the public weal, even if in so doing he retard his personal progress. This term, public spirited, is oftentimes given to men who have no real right to it, but one who deserved it in the highest conception of the word was the late Samuel Koogler, of Champaign. He was born February 14, 1825, and passed away August 23, 1914, so that he was eighty-

nine years, six months and nine days old at the time of his demise. Greene County, Ohio, was the place of Mr. Koogler's birth, and he was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Bates) Koogler, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Jacob Koogler was in the war of 1812, and was captured, but made his escape at the time of Hall's surrender, and found his way back to Ohio. He and his wife died when Samuel Koogler, their youngest child, was six years old, and the latter lived with a sister until he began to be self-supporting. The other children were: Jacob Funk, Adam, Conrad, Sallie Patten and two daughters who died in infancy.

Samuel Koogler attended the public schools of his native county. At the age of nineteen years, he moved to Greenville, Ohio, and while there, together with Henry Garst of that place, entered into a contracting business and built some of the old time plank roads, and was also in a drug and grocery business, but later sold his interests and moved to Marion, Ind., where he conducted a general store. Selling it in 1852, he started then for Illinois. The trip was made in a covered wagon as far as Le Roy, McLean County, his sole possessions at that time being his wagon and team and \$100 in money. For



Photo by J. H. Smith

Ernest W. Heath, New York

Ernest W. Heath





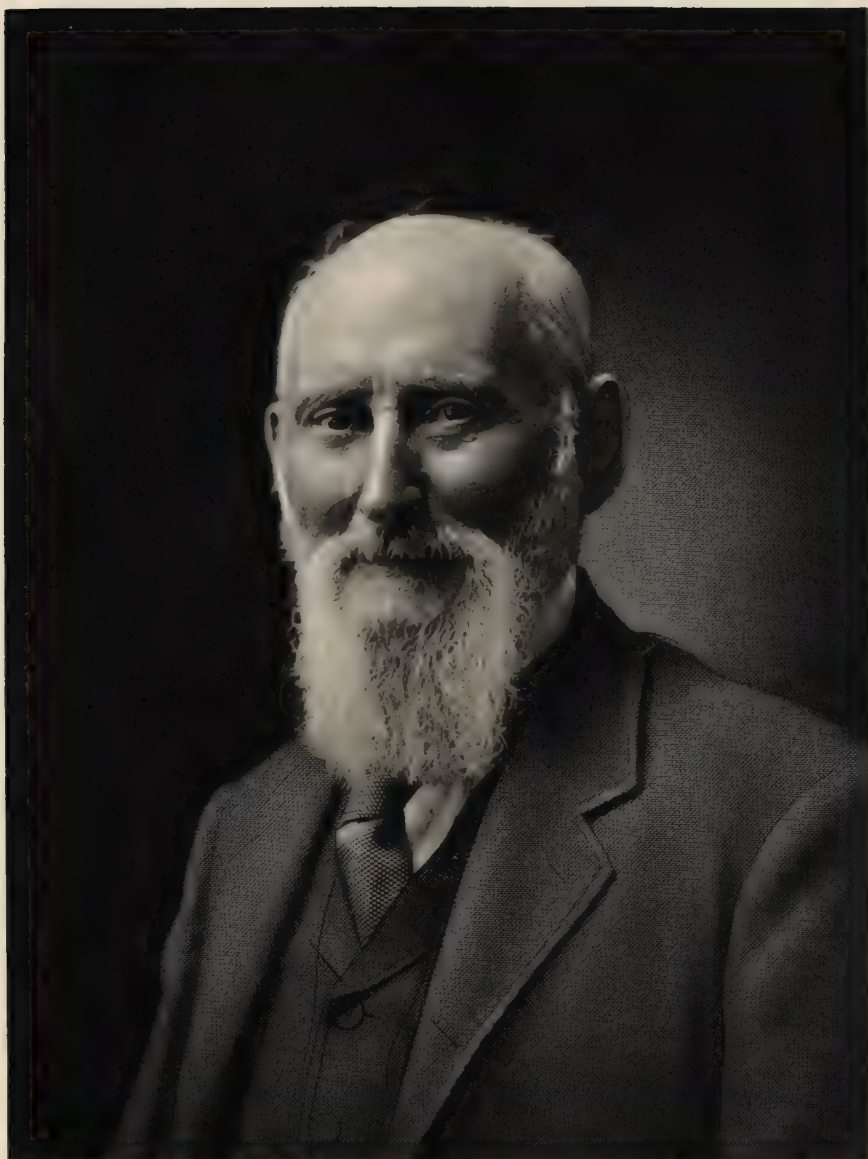


MONROE HEATH









*Samuel Hooper*

one year he did teaming from Bloomington to Le Roy and back, and then rented land of Ike Williams, in Scott Township, Champaign County, paying during the four years he occupied it, an annual rental of \$600, which was a hitherto unheard of rental. Having previously traveled through this region, and as far west as Davenport, Iowa, he appreciated the future possibilities of land in this county, and from 1856 to 1861, devoted himself to acquiring it, securing 900 acres of railroad land in Scott Township, and broke the sod with teams. He was a man open to new ideas and it is believed he bought the first mowing machine in this section of Illinois. Having heard of this invention, he drove fifty miles to Bloomington, where the implement was on exhibition, but could not secure one, but learned of one for sale at Clinton, so he drove thirty miles further and was able to buy it. As there were no railroads through this section at that time, his traveling was done with a wagon and a team of horses. He succeeded in his agricultural work, and, as able, purchased good stock, and developed into a heavy raiser and feeder of stock, shipping first to New York, but later to the Chicago markets. For some ten years he was in partnership at Seymour, Ill., with Captain B. F. Cresap, under the caption of Koogler & Cresap, for the purpose of buying grain, feeding cattle and hogs and conducting a general merchandise business. At the expiration of the ten years, the partners sold to Robert Johnston and James Karr, and this business is still conducted by a Mr. Karr. When he retired in 1893 and located at Champaign, he was recognized as one of the leaders in the cattle and grain business. His operations as a shipper of grain were carried on upon an extensive scale, and he was a charter member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Mr. Koogler married (first) at Greenville, Ohio, Lucy Vantilburg, a native of that state, who died in 1865. They had four children: Helen B., who married Edgar Plummer, resides at Champaign; Lizzie, who married Frank Jones, resides at London, Ohio; Oella, who

married Edgar Conklin, is now deceased; and William, who died in infancy. In 1866 Mr. Koogler was married (second) to Miss Sallie Adams, born in Ohio in 1834, and died in 1867. One child was born of this marriage, Lucy, who died when four years old. Mr. Koogler was married (third) in McLean County, to Miss Jennie Plummer, Normal, Ill., and they had one child, Frank S. She was a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Hunt) Plummer, the former of whom was captain of Company H, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war. He lost his life through exposure at the siege of Vicksburg. Three of his sons were in the service, and they all returned home safely. Mr. Koogler became the grandfather of the following children: Nina Jones, Lucy Plummer, Helen (Conkling) Condit, Frank Conkling, Dorothy Koogler and Jane Koogler. The great-grandchildren in the family are as follows: Helen McComb, daughter of Lucy; Lucy and Oella, daughters of Helen; and Oella Conkling, daughter of Frank Koogler Conkling.

While he was a man who devoted himself to his business to a considerable extent, for many years, Mr. Koogler found time for other things, and a history of his connection with the University at Champaign illustrates his public spirit. He was a Mason and always interested in the fraternity. While a member of the Methodist church, he was very liberal in his own religious belief. For many years the public affairs of Scott Township were in his capable hands as he represented it on the county board of supervisors. He also served as road commissioner. While the news of his death was not unexpected, as he had been in poor health owing to his advanced age, those who knew him, old and young alike, felt that in his demise they had lost a faithful friend. The whole community appreciated the fact that Champaign would never have a better citizen than the one who left behind him a stainless record and a name kept unblemished from any suggestion of dishonor.

## HENRY SARGENT TOWLE.

Henry Sargent Towle was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, October 11, 1842. The Towle family had settled in Massachusetts about 1660 and later removed to New Hampshire.

Mr. Towle's father, Gilman Towle, was one of

a small party of young men who came west together from New York State, expecting to settle in Chicago. Silas Cobb and several others remained and became prominent in city affairs. Gilman Towle, however, turned back as far as

the St. Joseph River Valley, Indiana, and there purchased land near Mishawaka, where he became an honored citizen. Gilman Towle's wife was Magdalene Beekman, elder sister of Margaret Beekman Meeker, whose family also left New York State and settled in Chicago at a later date.

Mr. Henry S. Towle attended the Mishawaka public school and Valparaiso College, Indiana, and graduated in law at Ann Arbor.

At the beginning of the Civil War he offered his services as a volunteer, but was rejected because of ill health. He finally secured a place with the Sanitary Expedition, organized by Governor Morton of Indiana, for the relief of soldiers from that State. In this capacity he was on several of the most important battlefields and followed the army into the far South. Later he was employed in taking the wounded home to Indiana by river steamer. He contracted camp fever and was invalided home, but soon was able to go to Washington where he again engaged in relief work in the vicinity of Georgetown.

At the close of the war Mr. Towle remained in Washington where, as secretary to Schuyler Colfax, he was privileged to see and hear many of the greatest men of that day, including President Lincoln.

Leaving Washington, Mr. Towle went to the University of Michigan. Immediately after graduating in law, in 1867, he came to Chicago and entered the office of Arrington & Dent. Later he was with the firm of Goodwin and

Larned, which afterward became the firm of Offield and Towle. Specializing in patent law, he and Charles K. Offield were together forty-five years. During that time several younger men were associated with them, among whom were the late Charles C. Linthicum and Albert H. Graves. In 1921 Mr. Towle retired from the firm of Fisher, Towle, Clapp and Soans.

From the time he was a young man Mr. Towle was actively interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the old Wabash Avenue Church. He served on the boards of several Methodist organizations, including the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society. He was a Trustee of Northwestern University for half a century, and was especially active in furthering the interests of the law school.

Mr. Towle was married in November, 1869, at Albany, New York, to Miss Helen E. Houghton. They had one daughter, Miss Helen M. Towle. Mrs. Towle died in 1881. Later Mr. Towle married Miss Sarah Meacham. Mr. Towle and his family have been valued residents of Oak Park, Illinois, for some forty years.

Mr. Towle died on March 19, 1924, in his eighty-second year, honored and respected. His unfailing dignity, tempered by courtesy and kindness, his loyalty to the highest standards of his profession and his willingness to help others at all times, endeared him to a large circle of friends throughout the country.

## HENRY DOUGLAS HATCH.

Professor Henry Douglas Hatch was born at Joliet, Illinois, March 10, 1858. His mother died when he was a child, and his boyhood was spent mostly with his grandfather, Alanson Ives Hatch, at Plainfield, Illinois.

He attended public school at Plainfield, and later studied for two years at the University of Illinois. He left the university before completing his course as it became necessary for him to get to work and earn his living. He taught school at Oswego and at Yorkville, Illinois, for a time. Later he was made Principal of the school at Trempealeau, Wisconsin. Returning to Illinois he became Principal of one of the elementary schools at Moline.

About this time he became much interested in the work of teachers' institutes; and he con-

ducted institutes for teachers at Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, for several years. From that time on he became recognized as a thoroughly progressive educator.

He furthered his own studies by advanced work at the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, at Columbia University, and at Kent College of Law, Chicago, from which institution he graduated in the first class.

From the Moline schools Professor Hatch came to Chicago, and was made Principal of the Wicker Park school. This began a term of service in the public schools of our city that was to continue for many years, and was to be of much value to Chicago and its people.

During the period when the late Ella Flagg Young was Superintendent, Professor Hatch be-





*Henry D Hatch*









*Paul Healy*

came very much impressed by the great possibilities of vocational training. He came to be an outstanding figure in this connection; and he was sent to Europe by the Chicago Board of Education to make a comprehensive study of vocational schooling abroad. Many of his subsequent recommendations are effective in our schools here today.

On leaving the Wicker Park school, Professor Hatch became Principal of the Brainard School, then, in succession, of the Gladstone school, the Chicago Lawn school, the Thomas school, and lastly of the J. N. Thorpe school, of which he continued the head until the close of his life. He accomplished a great deal of good for that school and the people of that community. When he first took charge of the Thorpe school the school building was old and inconvenient. Largely through his efforts, covering a period of seventeen years, the present building and equipment, which are thoroughly complete, have replaced the old. As an educator he gave to that community the full measure of his devotion and fine scholarship and executive ability.

Another noteworthy thing that Professor Hatch did was to originate and establish the "Penny lunch." He found out that many of the children under his care were backward in their studies because they were undernourished. He met this situation successfully by arrang-

ing to have noon meals served at his school at the lowest possible cost, without any profit, and made to include the foods essential to good health. Many items on the menu sold for a penny. This plan which he started has since been developed into a fine and practical service to the children in many schools here and elsewhere.

Professor Hatch appeared a number of times before the Illinois State Legislature in behalf of vocational training and for the granting of increase in teachers' salaries.

He was also vitally interested in the problems of unemployment and did much for the betterment of sociological conditions in Chicago.

Professor Hatch was a member of the George Howland Club, Chicago Whist Club, the National Educational Association, the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the Chicago Principals' Club. He was a Mason, and a member and ex-Commodore of the Jackson Park Yacht Club. He belonged also to the Sons of the American Revolution.

Professor Hatch was notably progressive, always looking forward. He devoted his life to the working out of educational problems, one after another. For more than forty consecutive years he served as Principal of the schools of Chicago, and this service was only terminated by his death, on the fourteenth of March, 1927.

## PAUL JOSEPH HEALY.

Paul Joseph Healy, merchant-manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 29, 1874, son of Patrick Joseph Healy and Mary Anne (Griffith) Healy.

His father came to America in 1850, at the age of four years. He lived for a time in Boston, Massachusetts, coming to Chicago, Illinois, in 1864. In association with George W. Lyon, he founded the general music house of Lyon & Healy, manufacturers and distributors of musical instruments and other musical equipment. This is today probably the largest business of its kind in the world.

Paul Healy attended the public schools in Chicago and during 1891-2 was a student at Fordham University, New York City.

He began his business career in 1892 as a salesman for Lyon & Healy, starting at the

bottom, and through ability and hard work earned each one of his promotions in the firm. He was made a director in 1905, Vice-President in 1907 and President in 1910, which finally placed him in charge of the entire business. During his administration Lyon & Healy enjoyed great prosperity.

The idea of manufacturing a high-grade Lyon & Healy piano was his, and he carried it through successfully.

He must be given credit for being constructive in many ways. The large, well-equipped factory on Fullerton avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which was built in 1914, and the very fine retail building of Lyon & Healy's at Jackson & Wabash, erected in 1915, were achievements during his administration.

He had a remarkable personality, charming



manner, was highly sensitive, possessed exceptional qualities of heart and mind and was a man of highest integrity.

On January 5, 1907, he was married to Miss Marie Alexander, daughter of John T. Alexander and Annie (Reese Ayers) Alexander. Both the Alexander and Ayers families are very old ones in the southern part of Illinois. David B. Ayers, the grandfather, will be remembered as one of the most successful and prominent men in the early history of Jacksonville, Illinois. His gifts to philanthropy and education are important ones.

## ALBERT ARNOLD SPRAGUE.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the commercial interests of the country, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Albert Arnold Sprague, pioneer merchant and for many years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the commercial affairs of Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. In his home, in social and in public life he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held. An earnest friend of education and the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, Albert Arnold Sprague still lives in the memory of his friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and a progressive, enterprising business man, though many years have passed since he was called from the scene of earthly activities. His life was actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith; his teachings and his example were ever an inspiring force for good in the world, and his humane sympathy and charities brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship.

Mr. Sprague was born near Randolph, Vermont, May 19, 1835, a son of Ziba and Caroline M. (Arnold) Sprague, and came of prominent old established New England families which

Paul J. Healy was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Midwick Country Club of Pasadena, California.

In recent years Mr. and Mrs. Healy lived abroad a large portion of their time. Mr. Healy died at the Hotel Crillon, Paris, France, on December 9, 1924, and was buried at Calvary Cemetery in Chicago, Illinois, December 27, 1924.

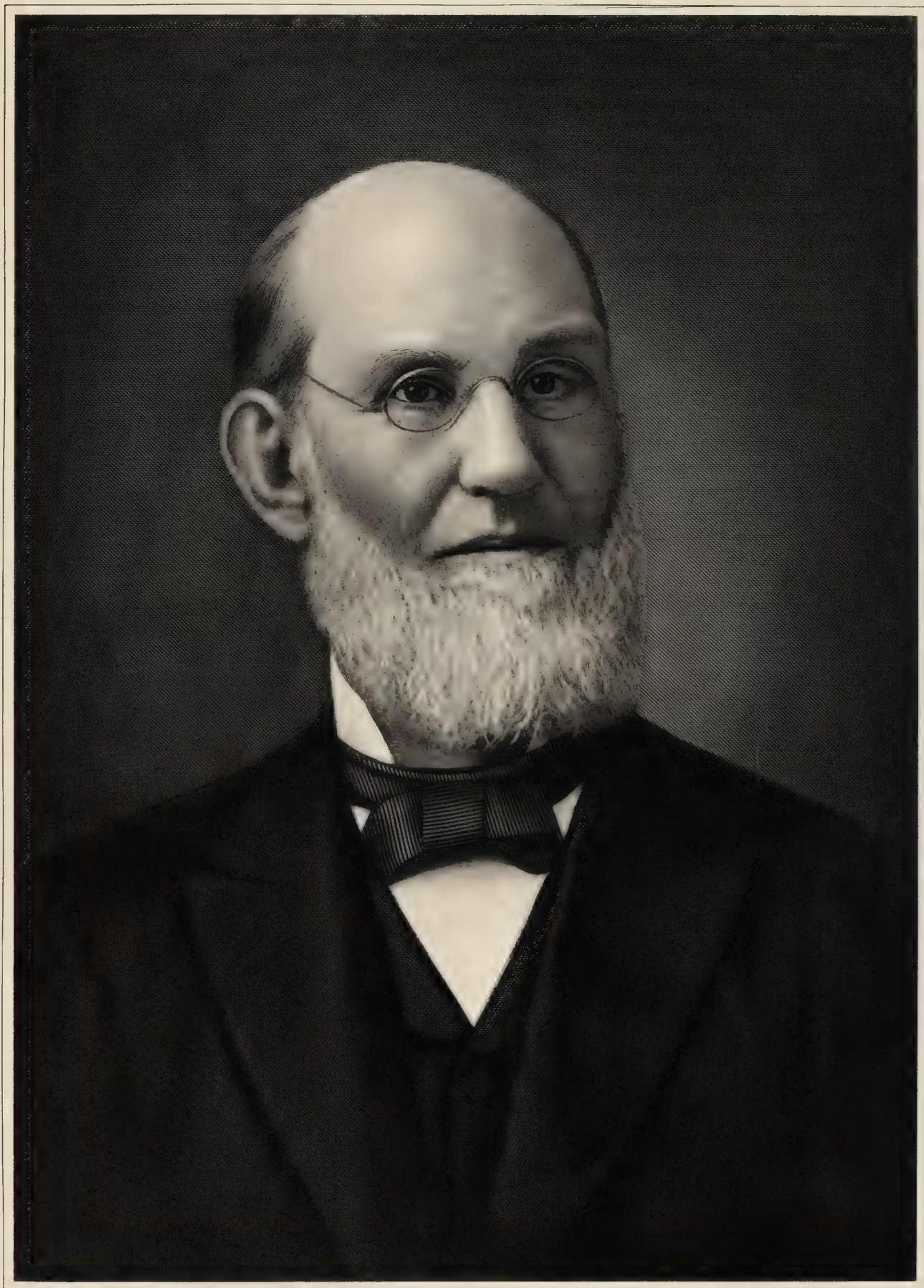
Although Mr. Healy had retired from active business some years before his death, his long connection with the firm of Lyon & Healy entitled him to recognition as a principal figure in the growth of this great business.

date back to the Colonial epoch in American history. After a boyhood spent upon the family homestead, during which he attended the schools of his district, Mr. Sprague matriculated at Kimball Union Academy, and was graduated from that institution in 1854. The following year he entered Yale University, and, taking a classical course, received his degree from that institution in 1859. It had been his intention to study law, but as his health failed, he was obliged to relinquish his hopes and for the next three years spent as much time as possible outdoors upon his father's farm. Like many young men of ambitious temperaments, he was not satisfied with the environments of country life, and resolved to seek employment in a city where greater advantages were afforded.

The fame of the future Metropolis of the West, which seems, not unnaturally, to have extended to the Eastern States, drew many alert young men like himself to Chicago, and in 1862 he decided to cast his lot with this city. Coming here and entering business life when a young man of twenty-seven, Mr. Sprague virtually grew up with this city during the period of its most marvelous development, and through pluck, perseverance and honorable dealing, he became one of its substantial and most valued citizens. He soon saw the desirability of the city as a center for commercial trade and, having determined upon the wholesale grocery business, he organized the firm of Sprague & Stetson, and with a limited capital at his command, laid in a stock of goods. From the start Mr. Sprague demonstrated his peculiar fitness for this branch of activity, and it is largely through his efforts that we may at-







*D. R. Holt*



tribute the success attained by the great firm of Sprague, Warner & Company. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Stetson sold his interest to Ezra J. Warner, and the firm of Sprague & Warner was formed. In 1864, a younger brother, Otho S. A. Sprague, returned from the war, and was admitted to partnership in the firm, and the title became Sprague, Warner & Company.

During the intervening years this great concern has continued to stand at the head of institutions of its kind, and to control the very best class of trade. Many innovations have been made to meet existing conditions, but it has ever been the policy of the firm to never allow expediency to overrule established customs to the detriment of quality or the lowering of standards. In addition to his connection with this concern, Mr. Sprague was also identified with various other enterprises of the city, among which were the Chicago Telephone Company, of which he was a director, the Commonwealth-Edison Company, and the Northern Trust Company, being one of the organizers and a director of the latter. He was a man of marked initiative ability and resourcefulness and impregnated with the vital elements of worthy success every enterprise with which he was identified and his activities meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress, for his loyalty and public spirit were ever of the most insistent and appreciative order, and during the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability.

Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Mr. Sprague was loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gave generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and to many an unfortunate he extended a helping hand. In commercial affairs he maintained the highest standards of business ethics, and his honesty was of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. His loyalty and high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellow man, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially

distinguished him. He was helpful and compassionate to the weak and unfortunate, and was a good man if ever a good man lived. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred January 10, 1915, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

Mr. Sprague was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare and at all times his sympathy and support were with the measures that in any way benefited the city. Although he was keenly interested in public questions, and always took an active part in them when it was to the interest of the city, he did not care for the distinction which comes from public office. He manifested his political allegiance to the Republican party, but took no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. He was a member of several of the most prominent social organizations of the city, including the Chicago, University, Onwentsia and Eleanor Clubs. He was likewise identified with the Chicago Literary Society and was a charter member of the Commercial Club, of which he served as President in 1882. He was also a director of the Art Institute of Chicago and a trustee of the Symphony (formerly Thomas) Orchestra, and a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College.

From 1873 until the time of his death Mr. Sprague was a director of the Relief and Aid Society, of which he was president from 1887 to 1890, and was one of the most active factors of this institution. He recognized the responsibilities his wealth brought him, and he endeavored, with a broad-minded philanthropy, to discharge them ably and generously. He contributed freely to many of the most beneficent charities of the city, but in his dislike of pageantry or display, they were seldom made known to the public. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. What a magnificent legacy such



a man leaves to the generations who shall come after him!

Mr. Sprague was married September 29, 1862, to Miss Nancy A. Atwood, of Royalton, Vermont, a daughter of Ebenezer Atwood, who was one of the eminent men of the East in his day, and to this union three daughters were born: Elizabeth S., who became the wife of the late Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, and resides at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She has one son, Albert Sprague Coolidge. The two younger sisters, Susie and Carrie, both died in infancy. Mrs. Sprague is also deceased, her death having occurred March 28, 1916. She was a woman of exceptional mental capacity and much beauty of character, and was greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities. Her kind heart and sympathetic nature was evident in all matters tending to the public good, and she was interested with

her husband in many charitable movements. In her broad sympathy which was the guiding principle of her life, she gave fifty thousand dollars to the Art Institute of Chicago to defray the purchase price of the Assumption of the Virgin, by El Greco, to make it a permanent memorial to her husband, who had been a trustee of the institute. She also presented the institute with The Virgin, The Infant Christ, and St. Catherine by Van Dyke, valued at about \$40,000. The Assumption of the Virgin is a great altarpiece on canvas, thirteen feet two inches high and seven feet six inches wide. It was painted for the chapel altar of the convent of Santo Domingo el Viego, Toledo, Spain, in 1577. The artist, Domenico Theotocopoli (El Greco), was born about 1547. He belonged to the Spanish School and was inspired by the Venetians, especially Titian.

## GEORGE HUBBARD HOLT.

The late George Hubbard Holt of Chicago and Lake Forest, Illinois, was born in Chicago, July 28, 1852, a son of De Villos R. and Ellen Maria (Hubbard) Holt.

The father came to Chicago about 1847 and soon engaged in the lumber business. He became one of the most substantial men of his day in Chicago. He was a founder of the lumber firm of Holt & Balcom, which later became the Holt Lumber Company. He was also a founder of Lake Forest University. He established his residence at Lake Forest in 1860.

The Hubbard family has also been a very important one in the history of Chicago, since the year 1834.

George Hubbard Holt attended Lake Forest Academy. Then he and his brother made a trip around the world which occupied the years 1874-6. Subsequent to his return to the United States, he went out to Colorado where he was active for a time in mining, in the employ of the late Mr. John V. Farwell.

In 1888 George H. Holt was made Vice President of the Holt Lumber Company at Chicago, following some years of association with his father in this business. In 1899 he was made President of the Holt Lumber Company and he continued to fill that office until his death. He

was also President of the American Lumber Company of Wisconsin, of the Holt Timber Company and of George H. Holt & Company. He was owner of the Manhattan Building at Chicago. He was President of the Policy Holders Union and Vice President of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts.

He was a member of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A.

Mr. Holt belonged to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He was also a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, Onwentsia, the South Shore Country Club, and the Chicago Literary Club.

For more than thirty consecutive years Mr. Holt took a very active part in the great lumber industry as it has been developed throughout the central area of the United States. He became one of the most notable figures in the entire industry in this section of the country. In addition to his business connections he was very deeply interested in music and art.

The death of George H. Holt occurred on February 9, 1924.

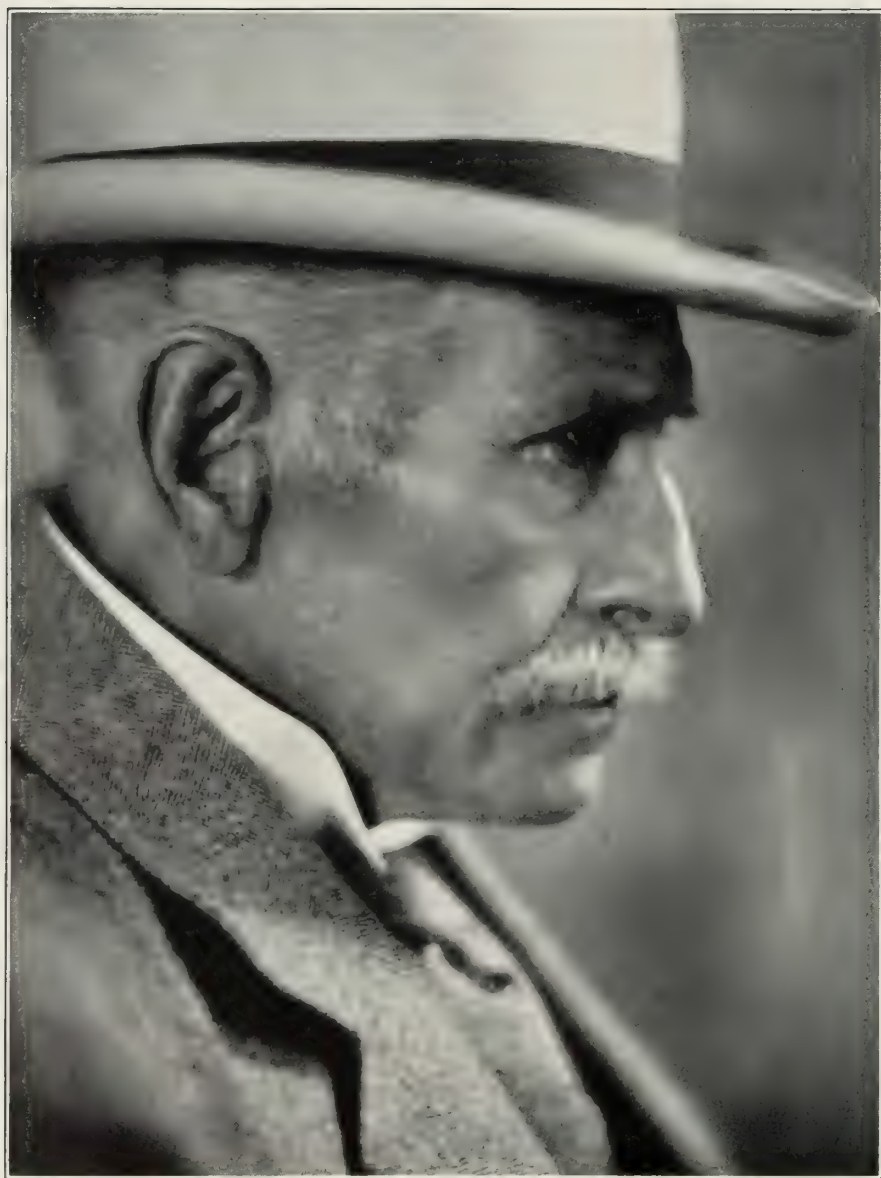


*Geo. H. Hoer*









BARBOUR LATHROP

## BARBOUR LATHROP.

The late Mr. Barbour Lathrop was born in Alexandria, Virginia, about eighty years ago. Much of his early education was obtained abroad. He studied at the University of Bonn and also in France and Italy. Returning to the United States he took further studies at Harvard Law School.

Subsequent to this he practiced law, at Chicago, Illinois, for a time and was also identified with railroad work.

He had a deep interest in travel. Throughout the course of his life he visited practically every spot of consequence in the entire world, making several trips around the globe. He knew the world as few men have known it.

He was also an able writer.

Mr. Lathrop was instrumental in sending Mr. David Fairchild to conduct his researches in Egypt, Persia, India, Japan and many other countries in the Far East. He and Mr. Fairchild, with the United States Department of Agriculture, brought many grains, and other products of the soil, to the United States which have since been grown successfully in this country and many of which have been of great value.

He was a most admirable man, simple in his tastes, exceedingly generous, and much enjoyed as a friend; a man of vivid and original personality, a delightful and dramatic raconteur. Once met he was never forgotten. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1927, at the age of eighty years.

## BRYAN LATHROP.

Dealing with the careers of men whose names stand out prominently in the record of the development of the real estate interests in Chicago, that of the late Bryan Lathrop is found to be one that compels more than passing attention. He was identified with the business and financial interests of the city for more than half a century; and few men have made as lasting an impression, both for business ability and for individuality of a personal character. Also his connection with the artistic and musical development of the city has attained notable distinction.

Mr. Lathrop was born in Alexandria, Va., on August 6, 1844, a son of Jedediah Hyde and Mariana (Bryan) Lathrop, and he fully exemplified the accomplished and scholarly character for which the people of that state have always been noted. He came of a long line of old American families which date back to the Colonial and pre-Colonial epochs in the country's history. General Lafayette was a guest in the home of the family while he was in America. A grand-uncle, of the surname of Barbour, was one of our earliest ministers to England. Another grand-uncle, of the name of Barbour, was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Bryan Lathrop's father was a native of New Hampshire, but spent his early days in Buffalo, N. Y., and his later years in Washington, D. C. His mother was a Virginian and was a woman of unusual cultivation and of a very real personal distinction.

After his early school training, Bryan Lathrop entered Dunwiddie's Preparatory School, for the University of Virginia, and was a student in that institution at the outbreak of the Civil War. His subsequent education for several years was under private tutors in Germany and France. He spoke perfect German, excellent French and some Italian.

He became a resident of Chicago in June, 1865 and was for several years associated with his uncle, the late Thomas B. Bryan, in the real estate business founded by Mr. Bryan in 1852. For many years his attention was given mainly to the management of estates, as executor or trustee, and to public interests. Since the organization of the Graceland Cemetery Company he was the president. He was also president of the Chicago Orchestral Association. He filled the position of trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Newberry Library, and he was, for two years, president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. In his political affiliations, Mr. Lathrop belonged to the Republican party. His only office, of a political character, was that of commissioner of Lincoln Park.

On April 21, 1875, Mr. Lathrop was united in marriage with Miss Helen Lynde Aldis, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of the late Judge Asa Owen Aldis of that city. Although somewhat reserved, Mr. Lathrop had many warm friends, and those who knew him best recognized in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He invariably stood for

the advancement of Chicago, and was interested in everything that pertained to progress and improvement along material, intellectual, artistic and moral lines. Although the scope of his work in various business interests was always broad, Mr. Lathrop was much enjoyed in social circles and he was identified with many of the most notable clubs and societies in Chicago and elsewhere. He served as president of the University Club, of which he was a charter member, and of the Saddle and Cycle Club. He was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Golf, Onwentsia, Cliff Dwellers, the South Shore Country and the Literary Clubs. He belonged to the Century Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

The family home at 120 Bellevue Place, Chi-

cago, is one of the most delightful in the city. It contains Mr. Lathrop's collection of Whistler's etchings, which is one of the most remarkable in the world. Mr. Lathrop left provision in his will that, after his wife's life interest in his estate terminates, the estate, with the reservation of bequests to the United Charities, the Children's Memorial Hospital and to a few relatives, be used to found a conservatory of music in connection with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Lathrop has left his collection of etchings to the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. Lathrop passed from this life May 13, 1916, and it is but fitting that the history of Illinois shall perpetuate the record of his many useful years spent in Chicago.

## EDWARD TILDEN.

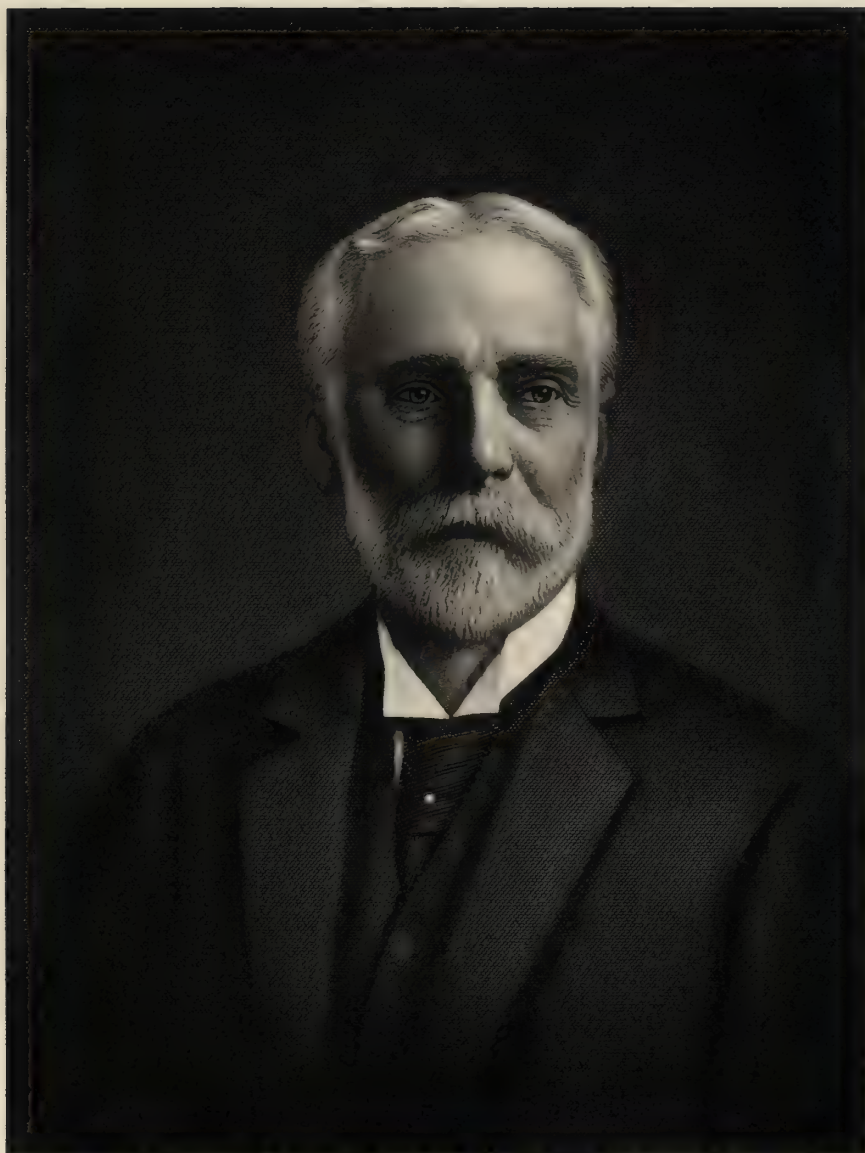
In every community and in each branch of industrial activity there are certain men who stand out from their associates because of their purposeful personality and determined methods of action. Such men are bound to dominate any situation and control whatever opportunities lie in their onward progress. Through them and their efforts spring the vast enterprises that have so direct an influence upon the prosperity of the country. Because of the establishment and maintenance of these mighty institutions, producers are enabled to obtain a fair price for their products and consumers are given the advantages accruing from concerted action and efficient management. These conditions would never have become possible had it not been for the workings of masterful minds and the application of modern business methods. To old ideas, also, are added the results of years of careful study and experiments of scientists, practical business men and efficiency experts, so that each day sees an advance made in management with a consequent betterment for all parties. One of the men whose lifework was directed along the lines indicated above was the late Edward Tilden, formerly of Chicago.

Edward Tilden was born June 17, 1855, at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., a son of Ithiel D. and Margaret (Averill) Tilden, both natives of New York state, the father having been born in Oneida County and the mother at New York City. The former was a cabinet-maker by trade, working first at Utica, N. Y., but later moving to Delavan, Wis., at a time when his son Edward

was one year old. There he busied himself in making hand-carved furniture, and was so engaged until his retirement later on in life. His death occurred in 1889, and the mother died in 1903.

Edward Tilden attended the public schools of Delavan, and clerked in a general store of that place until he was sixteen years old, and during the summer months worked on a farm. At the age of sixteen years he went to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to enter the employ of the Gurney Foundry Company, and although very young, was made one of this company's salesmen and sent to the salesrooms at Toronto, Canada. Mr. Gurney was an uncle of Mr. Tilden and he had perfect confidence in the young man, who established a branch for the company at Toronto. Remaining at Toronto until 1879, in that year he came to Chicago and became bookkeeper for Brintnall-Lamb & Company, hardware dealers, remaining with this concern until January 1, 1883, when the firm sold its hardware interests and established the Drovers National Bank at the Stock Yards. Mr. Tilden was in the employ of this bank as a bookkeeper until 1883, when he was made assistant cashier, and while he retained an interest in the bank, left it in 1897 to become secretary and treasurer of Libby, McNeil & Libby, of which concern he was made president and treasurer in 1902, and so continued until his death. Upon the organization of the National Packing Company, with which departure Mr. Tilden was actively identified, he was made





*Bryan Lathrop*









*Dora Wells*

vice-president, and later was made president, and held that position until the company dissolved. On January 11, 1911, he was made president of the Drovers National Bank, which he virtually owned, and was the organizer and first secretary of the Illinois Bankers Association. He was treasurer and a director of the Sioux City Stock Yards, was a director of the St. Louis Stock Yards, was a director of the Drovers Trust & Savings Bank; from 1910, to the time of his death, was a member of the South Park Board of Commissioners; was appointed a commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition; was a member of the executive committee, building committee, and chairman of finance committee; was appointed, by Governor Dunne, one of the commissioners for the erection of the Illinois building at the San Francisco Exposition; was a trustee for the State Industrial Home for the Blind during Governor Altgeld's administration; was a director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; was proprietor of the Tilden Farms at Delavan, Wis.; was a member of the board of education for six years, and a portion of the time was its president; was school treasurer for the towns of Lake and Hyde Park, and was associated in numerous undertakings, all of which suffered from his death.

On February 22, 1883, Mr. Tilden was married to Miss Annie Evenhuis of Chicago, a daughter of John R. and Bena (Abbenga) Evenhuis of Holland. Mr. Evenhuis made men's boots for custom trade. He died August 9, 1886, and his wife died August 15, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Tilden became the parents of the following children: Frances B., who was Mrs. Lawrence S. Critchell of Chicago; Averill, who married Helen Baylies, has two daughters, Harriet Frances and Ruth, and is owner of Merrill Cox & Co. of Chicago; and Louis Edward, who is at home. In religious faith Mr. Tilden was a Methodist. A Mason, he had reached the Thirty-second de-

gree, and was also a Knight Templar. His social connections were with the Union League, South Shore Country, Kenwood, Iroquois and Bankers club. In politics he was a consistent Democrat. His death occurred February 5, 1915. With his death came the passing of one of the representative men of Chicago. The review of his life demonstrates what a man can accomplish provided he has the natural ability and willingness to develop his talents along the lines for which he has aptitude. Without doubt his association with the various institutions with which he was connected proved a powerful factor in their growth and advancement, and his influence remains, and his principles will be carried out by those who succeed to his responsibilities.

The following extract epitomizes his life: "A great man has lived among us, a great soul has been associated with us through these years, and some of us did not know it. Some did. Some have had the eye to see beneath the surface and discover the richer values of this man's life. He was born to rule and lead. From his childhood he possessed that rare common sense, which ought to be called 'uncommon sense'; that rare judgment that is a gift, that cannot be acquired, which if we do not possess at the beginning we will never gain. Edward Tilden was a man of rare common sense, and added to that he had a peculiarly brilliant business-sense that enabled him to see where other men are blind; that gave him courage when other men halted and hesitated; that enabled him to take his place and dare to stand there, because he could trust his own better judgment. Men learned to trust him. Strong men learned to lean upon his wise business judgment. Hundreds and thousands in this community, and in the great city, learned to trust him, because they could believe in his common sense and his good business judgment."

## DORA WELLS.

Among the women identified with educational work in Chicago, none is more worthy of mention than Miss Dora Wells, Principal of the Lucy L. Flower Technical High School. She stands as a worthy example of that element of aggressive and public spirited women who have contributed to the social and educational advancement of the city during the past quarter of a century, and

the history of Illinois would be incomplete without a review of her work. She was born at Montpelier, Vermont, October 4, 1862, a daughter of Samuel and Mary P. (Leslie) Wells, and her early education was obtained in the elementary and high schools of her native city. She later entered Wellesley College, and was graduated from that institution in 1884 with the degree of



**Bachelor of Arts.** In 1896-97 she took post-graduate studies in the University of Chicago, and received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1898. She also observed teaching methods in Great Britain, in 1908, under the auspices of the National Civic Association.

Soon after completing her course at Wellesley College Miss Wells became a teacher in the high school at Montpelier, Vermont, and served in that capacity in 1884-85. In the latter year she accepted the principalship of the high school at St. Peter, Minnesota, and continued as the executive head of that school for three years. In 1889-90 she was principal of the high school at Corry, Pennsylvania, and from the latter date until 1896 she was in charge of the high school at St. Cloud, Minnesota. From 1897 until 1908 she was a teacher in the Medill High School at Chicago, and from 1909 until 1911, she was an instructor in Industrial History at the Chicago Teachers' College. In May, 1911, she became principal of the Lucy L. Flower Technical High School, and still retains this position.

Miss Wells is a member of the National Educational Association, the National, Illinois State and Chicago High School Principals' Association, National and Chicago Councils of Administrative Women in Education, American and Chicago Associations of University Women Deans of High Schools, Chicago Principals' Club, Ella Flagg Young Club, Association of Business and Professional Women, Chicago Woman's City Club, Chicago Woman's Club, Chicago Wellesley College Club and The Cordon.

In connection with the foregoing review of Miss Wells, it is but consonant that there be given a brief outline of the institution of which she is Principal. The Lucy L. Flower Technical High School, which is a free public school, is maintained by the Board of Education of Chicago to meet the needs of girls who desire more extended training in the practical aspects of Science, Art and Home Economics than that offered in the academic high schools. It is the first public school in Chicago aiming definitely at technical training for girls, and it endeavors to teach the principles that underlie the usual occupations of women, and give adequate training in the technique of performance and operation. The school is on the accredited list of high schools and universities of the North Central States so that its graduates are accepted by the colleges of the Middle West. It also sends students to the Chicago Normal College, to Nurses'

Training Courses, to the Art Institute and other schools of Art.

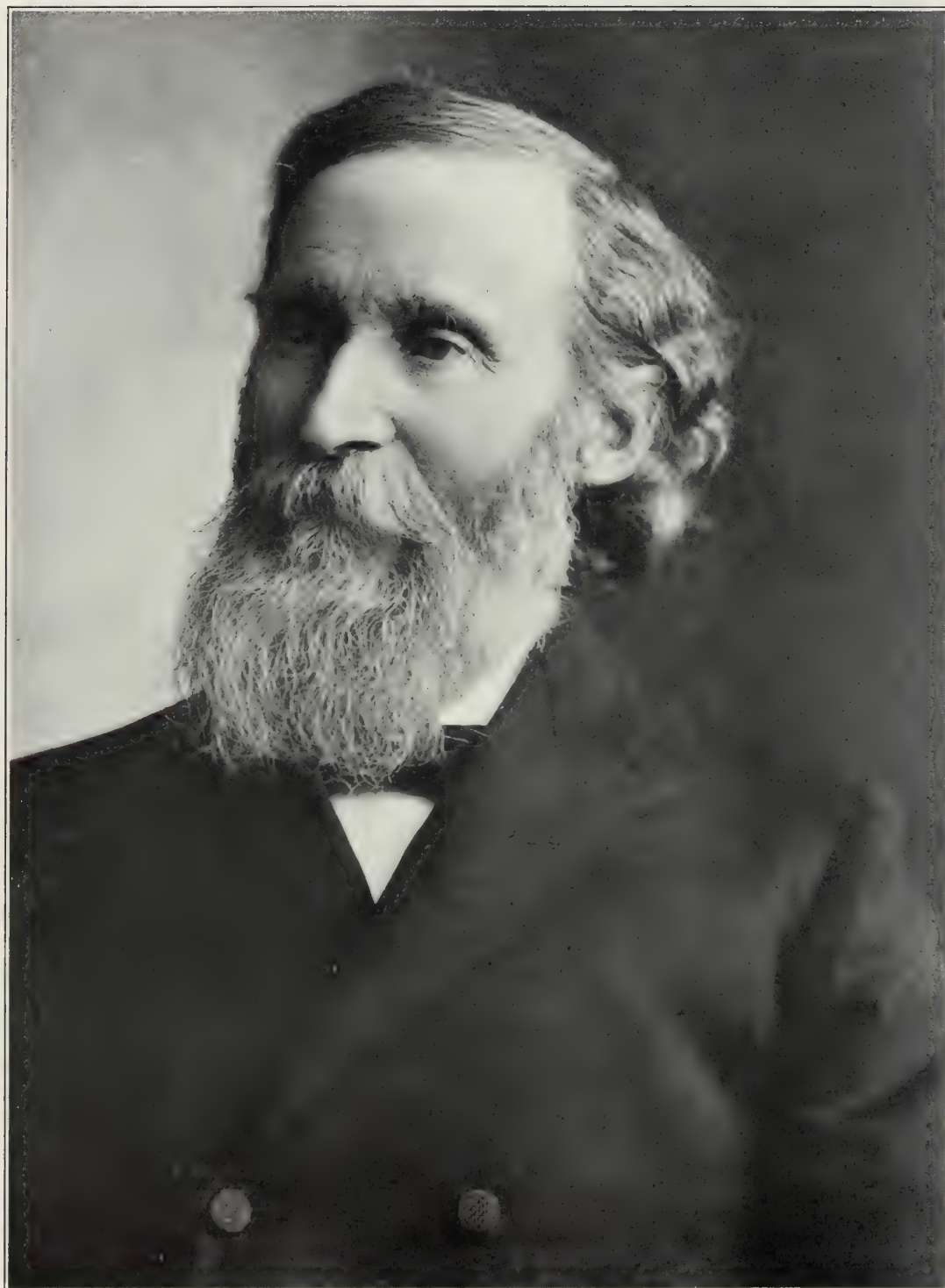
In the four year technical course the usual required studies, such as English, Mathematics, Science, Art, History, Music and Physical Education, and Foreign Languages, are given, thus meeting University requirements. To these are added courses in Household Hygiene, Personal Hygiene, Home nursing, Cooking, Lunchroom Management, Infant Feeding and Child Care, Dietetics, Sewing, Care of Textile Fabrics, Advanced Garment Construction, Drafting, Needle Arts, Millinery and Composition and Design.

The two year Vocational course is like the four year course in the first year, but in the second year it gives opportunity for immediate vocational preparation. Shop methods are taught and graduates from this course are in constant demand in millinery and dressmaking establishments.

This school invites attention to the distinctly practical nature of its work. Groups of students manage the school lunchroom where they gain first hand knowledge of marketing, cooking in large quantities, using a cash register, inventorying stock, verifying bills, writing checks and balancing accounts. Pupils learn by experiment how to remove stains; how to select bluing, starches and soaps; how to wash and repair lace, embroidery, linens and woollens; and how to use various kinds of labor saving machines. In the sewing classes pupils learn all common types of stitchery, how to use machines and machine attachments, the structure and values of textile fabrics and gain intelligent understanding of alteration of commercial patterns, of modeling and draping on the figure, and of the various processes in the construction of garments for women and children. In millinery, moulding draping and renovating are taught. Combination of fur with lace and other fabrics is taught together with umbrella covering and lampshade and novelty making.

The activities of the Art Department are vitally related to the household studies and needle arts. Students in required art courses draw house plans and study problems of lighting and furnishing. They design hats, costumes and trimmings and carry out their designs in the sewing and millinery rooms. After the fundamentals of plant growth are mastered, the students in Botany are instructed in the sources and uses of drugs, dyes, textiles, woods, foods, and condiments. In Chemistry emphasis is





*A. M. Lewis -*



placed upon experiments that relate to fuels, cooking, ventilation and plumbing. Milk, butter, canned goods, tea, coffee and other foods are tested for adulterants. Headache powders are tested for harmful drugs; and candies, jams and jellies, for artificial coloring matter. The mechanism of household utilities like sewing machines, gas ranges, electric bells, lights and heaters, musical instruments and washing and ironing machines is studied.

From the foregoing paragraphs it is evident that the Flower Technical High School stands for the idea that an adequate scheme of technical education for girls must include training in the arts of homemaking, and a liberal measure of

the so-called cultural studies. They are the door through which the girl passes out from her little personal round of relationships and enters into the citizenship of the world. They are in truth, "the humanities," the studies which make men truly human. For the arts of homemaking as an essential part of every girl's education, whether she remains in her father's house until she goes out to help found a new home, or whether she fares forth at once as a breadwinner, the argument is overpoweringly convincing. Much more could be said of this notable institution and its methods of education, but space in this publication does not permit us the pleasure of giving further details.

## ABNER MORTON LEWIS.

Abner M. Lewis was born on a farm near the village of Madison, N. Y., February 28, 1828. He died in Chicago, June 4, 1901. His parents, Charles and Sarah (Morton) Lewis, were descendants of hardy pioneers who came from England and Wales in the seventeenth century. One of nine children, as a boy he attended the district school and worked on the farm until nineteen years of age. At that time he borrowed \$100 from his father, which he soon repaid, and for three years travelled through the neighboring country taking daguerreotypes. Following this venture, for six years Mr. Lewis clerked and served as postmaster in a country store. Here gathered the local philosophers and advocates of one cause or another, and held heated discussions of the religious, ethical and political questions of the time, which frequently lasted far into the night, the young man taking an active part. The interest then aroused continued throughout his life. He worked untiringly in the service of the liberal church of his community, first the Universalist, later the Unitarian, and became an earnest supporter of the anti-slavery, temperance and woman-suffrage movements, all burning issues of the day. A certain idealism united with a high degree of practical wisdom and efficiency marked his whole life.

In 1857 Mr. Lewis came to Chicago, engaging first in the lumber trade, but shortly went into the wool business with his cousin, the late Mr. Henry B. Lewis. The firm they founded, while it passed through several changes in name and personnel, was one of the principal concerns dealing in wool in this section of the country.

For many years and to the close of his life Mr. Lewis was head of the firm, which had become A. M. Lewis & Company, and when he died was president of the Wool Merchants Association. That body testified to "his sterling honesty, his skill as a business man, and more still, his unostentatious charity."

In 1863 Mr. Lewis built the home on Ashland Boulevard, then Reuben Street, to which he brought his wife in September, 1865. She was Harriet F. Tolles of Boston, daughter of Elisha and Harriet Frisbie Tolles, who also were of English and Welsh extraction. Mrs. Lewis was born June 19, 1833, in Farmington, Conn., and died September 25, 1924, at the home to which she had come as a bride fifty-nine years before. She left two daughters, Marian Morton Lewis (Mrs. William H. Hall) and Bertha Tolles Lewis. Throughout her long life Mrs. Lewis was deeply interested in the things of the spirit and in her young womanhood entered wholeheartedly into the Unitarian fellowship. She had a rooted belief in the essential justice of the universe, an abiding faith in the Eternal Goodness, in, as she herself expressed it, "the wise and loving hand which has led the way." Her continuing interest in life, her rapture in the presence of the wonders and glories of nature, her eager desire to know of them, "to think the thoughts of God after him," marked a mind cultivated by much reading and reflection.

From the earliest beginnings of Mr. Lewis' success in business and to the end of his life he shared generously with the less fortunate, those whom he knew personally or the bene-



ficiaries of philanthropic agencies of his time. Mrs. Lewis was in warmest sympathy with this interest in the poor and disinherited, the oppressed anywhere, continuing her husband's benefactions as she could through her long years of widowhood. She gave during many years active and enthusiastic service in the United Charities, the Protective Agency for Women and Children, the Legal Aid Society and

welfare work in her church. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had also in common a delightful sense of humor and an innate love of beauty, both natural and artistic, relieving and supporting that serious earnestness of outlook on life which was, in part, a gift of Puritan ancestry, in part due to nurture in the atmosphere of those big moral questions holding public attention in the middle of the nineteenth century.

## ARTHUR WARING UNDERWOOD.

Arthur Waring Underwood was born at Ft. Edward, New York, on June 6, 1863, a son of Jarvis A. and Eunice (Shapleigh) Underwood. He attended the Glens Falls Academy, graduating therefrom in 1880, and later entered Williams College where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was also elected to the college fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. Following his decision to study law, he took the full course in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, which he finished in 1888. He then entered the Union College of Law, Chicago, for one year, to complete his preparations. From 1889 he remained in active practice in Chicago. His first connection was in the office of Tenney, Bashford & Tenney. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1890, and subsequently practiced, successively, in the firms of Conover, Shedd & Underwood; Smith, Shedd & Underwood; Smith, Shedd, Underwood & Hall, and Underwood & Smyser. Mr. Underwood possessed a mind of unusual quality, and his training and experience, joined with his character as a man,

brought to him the best measure of service and success.

On October 17, 1893, Mr. Underwood was married in Chicago, to Miss Lucy C. Cronkhite, a daughter of Eli Pierson and Clarissa (Stowell) Cronkhite. The children are: Pierson Underwood, Eunice Shapleigh Underwood, and Josephine Cronkhite Underwood. The family have made their home in Evanston, for some years. Mr. Underwood belonged to the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Institute, the Law Club, Phi Beta Kappa, the Union League Club, the University Club of Evanston, the Monday Club, and the Skokie and Glen View Country Clubs.

Arthur Waring Underwood died on January 24, 1919. This record of his active years is one of devotion to the best and strongest work of his profession, of prominence and success. His life contained the true elements of satisfaction and happiness.

## WILLIAM HERBERT HALL.

William Herbert Hall of Glen Ellyn, Ill., was born in Grayville, Ill., November 16, 1853. He died December 27, 1928, in Florida. Among the antecedents of his father, Samuel Renshaw Hall, were explorers of the unknown west with Daniel Boone and descendants of the Cavaliers in Maryland. His maternal grandparents came from England in 1821. His mother Martha (Hall) Hall was the youngest of nine children. The family were members of a notable group of pioneers in Edwards County, Ill., who sought freedom and opportunity in the new world and founded one of the idealistic communities of that period.

As a boy William H. Hall attended public school at Albion, Ill., and later Blackburn Uni-

versity and the Southern Illinois Normal University. His father, a plasterer by trade and a farmer but always an interested student of history and law, became County Judge of Edwards County and later was sent to the Legislature. The son read law as he found time and then continued these studies in Chicago in the office of Judge C. C. Kohlsaat and at Northwestern University Law School. Admitted to the Illinois Bar he soon found the practice of law uncongenial. Interested more in the essential justice and less in the technicalities of the law, he was inclined to settle cases out of court if possible.

Mr. Hall was married in 1880 to Miss Luella Sheppard of Carbondale. Four children were

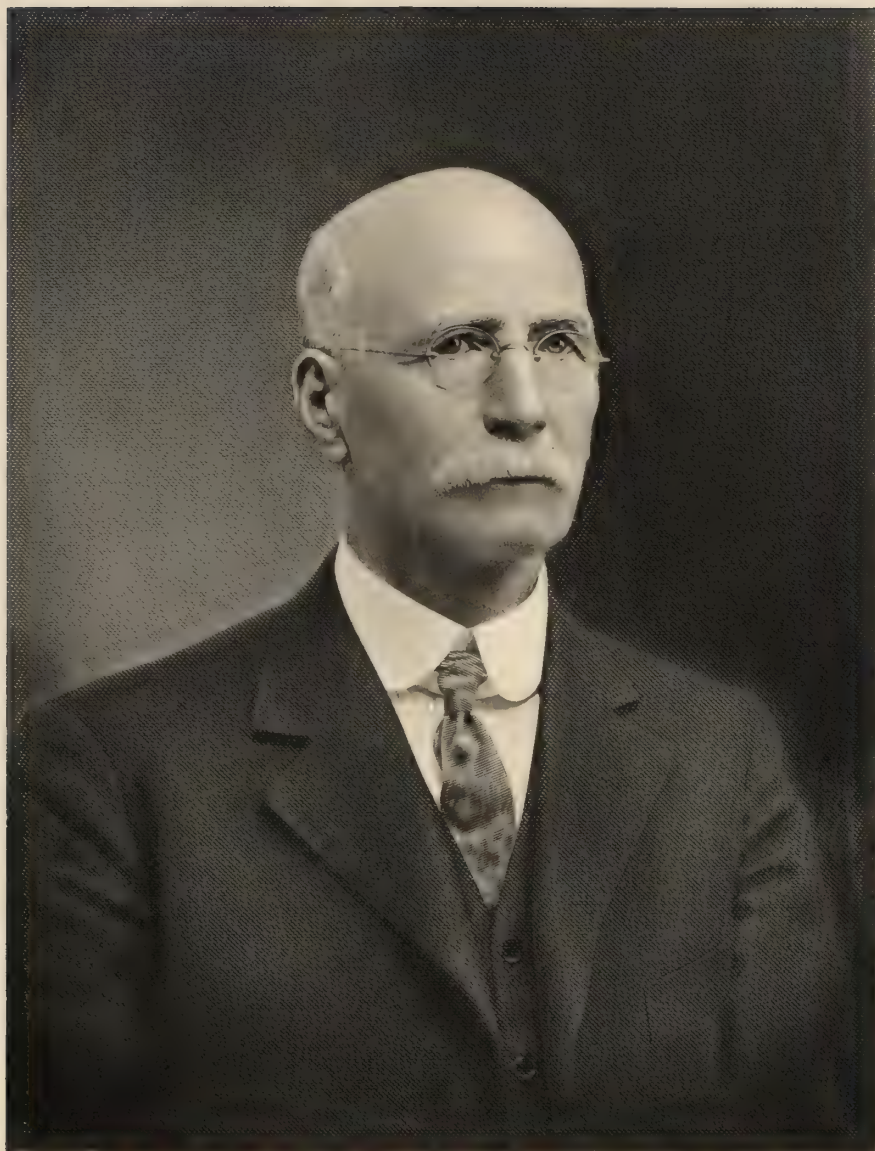


*M. H. Hall*









*J. B. McGinty*

born to them, Eugene C., Edith, Mildred and Herbert, the last named dying in infancy.

For several years Mr. Hall taught in the public school in winter and worked his farm in summer, later teaching in Normal University at Carbondale. Coming to Chicago in 1894 he accepted temporarily a clerkship in the business office of the then new project, the building and establishing of the Lewis Institute. Soon thereafter he became Business Manager, a position he held for nearly thirty years. The steady growth and service which characterized the Lewis Institute may be attributed in a considerable degree to the untiring labor and business acumen of Mr. Hall.

In 1905 Mr. Hall, with his family, moved to Glen Ellyn, where he had bought a home surrounded by several acres of natural wooded land. This home became a delightful center of interest and hospitality. Mrs. Hall died in 1924. In 1926 Mr. Hall married Miss Marian M. Lewis, a daughter of Abner M. and Harriet T. Lewis.

One of the founders of the Du Page County State Bank, now the Du Page Trust Company, Mr. Hall was its President from its start in 1912 until his retirement from active business in 1922. He was also for many years extensively interested in orchard development in Yakima Valley, Wash.

An active, earnest and independent mind, rare poise, a confident and cheerful outlook on life, modesty of spirit, impatience of sham, these were the salient characteristics of Mr. Hall. His powers and experience were at the service of those whom he could help; and many there are who hold him in grateful memory. His was an example of dignified, sane, happy and useful living. Worthy of emulation, his life was typical in many ways of the opportunities and achievements of his time and country, but with a quality, and individuality of his own, finely and strongly marked.

## JOHN B. MCGINTY.

Prof. John B. McGinty of Chicago, late principal of the Parkman School, was born at Albany, New York, on July 14, 1848. His parents were Patrick and Hannah (Meighan) McGinty, both natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in 1834.

The family came to Illinois to make their home, in 1852. They bought and settled on a farm at Palos, a few miles outside of Chicago. Here the son remained until he was twenty-one years old.

He had attended the country school near his home. Later he entered the Cook County Normal School; and was graduated therefrom in 1871.

He taught school in Chicago for a short time, after which he taught for a year in South Chicago. Subsequently he was made principal of the school at Brighton Park, and was head of this school, and a teacher there for some years.

In 1884 he returned to Chicago as principal of the Springer school. Six months later he accepted the office as principal of the Parkman School; and he served in this capacity, with note-worthy success, for nearly forty years. His record is remarkable.

On April 5, 1877, he was married, at Lemont,

Illinois, to Miss Julia Finnegan. Their children were: Mrs. James V. Murray of California, James Edgar McGinty of Champaign, Illinois, and Miss Alice L. McGinty of Chicago. Mrs. John B. McGinty died on January 19, 1902.

Professor McGinty and his family established their home in Englewood, on Normal Boulevard, in the fall of 1886. In 1912 he erected the present apartment building on these premises. He was one of the earlier residents of Englewood; and he lived there, on the self-same location, for thirty-seven consecutive years. He was ex-president of the association of Englewood's old settlers. He belonged to the Chicago Principals' Club, and was also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Professor John B. McGinty was claimed by death, in his seventy-sixth year, on January 11, 1924. His was a life of long continued activity and of truly-great usefulness. He had been a Chicagoan for seventy years. Throughout all the long period of his work as an educator here, he gave the full strength of his fine mind, well-rounded character and deep devotion, to his calling. His counsel and influence form a present part of the success and usefulness enjoyed now by many of the people who had their early training under his guidance.



## MOSES JONES WENTWORTH.

Moses Jones Wentworth was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, May 9, 1848, a son of Joseph and Sarah P. (Jones) Wentworth. After attending Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, he entered Harvard University, graduating in 1868 with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Soon thereafter he came to Chicago, and took his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1871, from the Union College of Law. He was admitted to the bar that same year, but he never engaged in active practice. Instead, he went into the office of his uncle, the late Hon. John Wentworth, and devoted himself to the management of various properties which he handled with judicious conservatism. For a number of years Moses J. Wentworth served as a director of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and of the State Bank of Chicago, his connections with these institutions giving them added solidity.

On December 7, 1891, Mr. Wentworth was married, at Chicago, to Miss Lizzie Shaw Hunt. Their two sons are John and Hunt Wentworth.

In politics Mr. Wentworth was a Democrat. He represented his district in the Twenty-ninth,

Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies of the State. At subsequent times positions of much larger political consequence were offered to him, but he always refused acceptance.

Among other connections, Mr. Wentworth was three times president of the Harvard Club; was governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; was a trustee of the Newberry Library and was a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago held his membership. He belonged to the University, Harvard-Colonial Wars and the Saddle and Cycle clubs of this city.

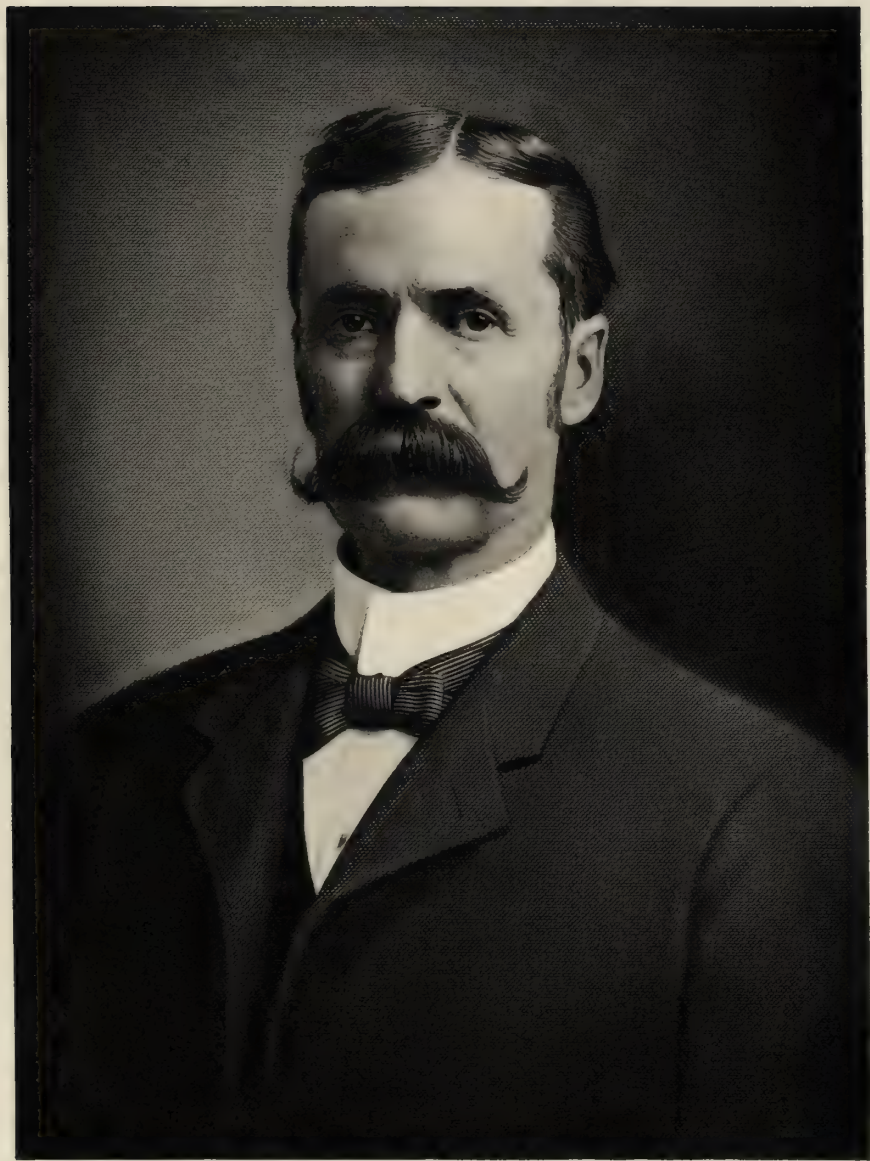
Although he had been very substantially identified with commercial enterprises for over half a century, Mr. Wentworth was equally well known and was greatly appreciated in private life. His judgment, ability and personal character made his career one of distinguished usefulness; the courtesy, kindness and warmth of his nature brought to him a degree of respect and affection which is unusual. Moses Jones Wentworth died on March 12, 1922.

## JAMES O. MASON.

The record of the accomplishments of some men in the brief span of their life's period, reads like a romance. Without knowledge of all the conditions, it seems almost impossible that one man could climb so high, or find the time to superintend the details of as many concerns, and yet there are a large number of energetic business men who are of inestimable value to their communities because of the interest they excite in financial and industrial circles, which is a healthy stimulus to trade. One of the men who was connected with many of the leading financial and business enterprises of Aurora, and who became one of its most influential citizens, was the late James O. Mason. Mr. Mason was born in Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., February 6, 1846, a son of Orvin T. and Sarah A. (Otis) Mason. The former was born at the same place as his son and there learned wagonmaking. He came of an old and honored English family, founded here in the seventeenth century, at Swansea, Mass. The mother was also a native of Fort Ann. Her death occurred December 31, 1900,

when she was eighty-nine years old, as she survived her husband seven years, he passing away in 1893, aged eighty-five years. Both were consistent members of the Baptist church. They had five sons and three daughters: the Rev. Warren, deceased; Julius, deceased; Ellen, widow of R. D. Baker of Aurora, Illinois, deceased; Frances, widow of Warner E. Wright of Aurora; James O., deceased; Sarah A., deceased wife of L. F. Liscom of Hinsdale, N. H.; Orvin T. and John T., deceased.

After a youth spent at Fort Ann, where he attended the common schools of his locality, James O. Mason began earning his own living. At first he secured employment at farm work, and assisted his father in his wagon shop, but he was not satisfied with conditions, seeking wider fields, and so in 1868 he came to Aurora, and thereafter was devoted to his adopted city. His first employment after coming to Aurora was as a clerk in the grocery of Robert Pierpont, but his ability and ambition were too great to permit his being tied down to any such work, and within three years he was on



Johnson









*Albert Wisner*

the road as a traveling salesman for Fogg and Son, Chicago seed dealers. During the three years he spent in this line of endeavor he gained a valuable knowledge of men and conditions, and used it to advantage during the remainder of his life.

Leaving the road, Mr. Mason established himself in the bakery business, selling at wholesale and retail for twenty-seven years, or until this concern was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company, following which, Mr. Mason continued in charge for four years more. In 1895, the Aurora Corset Company was organized by Mr. Mason and some associates and he became its treasurer, and carried its affairs on successfully, until it is now one of the leading industries of Aurora. He was largely interested in what was at first the Aurora Watch Company, but is now the Hamilton Watch Company, of Lancaster, Pa. Ever since its organization, Mr. Mason was a director of the Western United Gas and Electric Company. For years he was vice-president of the German-American National Bank of Aurora. For a period he was treasurer for the State Home for Girls at Geneva, Ill. He was a director and interested supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On September 30th, 1875, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Roma L. Adams, daughter of Charles H. and Harriet (Coleman) Adams of Fort Ann, N. Y. One son, Marquis Edgar Mason, was born of this marriage. This son was educated in the public schools of Aurora, the University of Wisconsin, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1904. He married Laura A. Rice, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Rice of Aurora. Mrs. Mason, with her son and his wife, survive Mr. Mason. Throughout his life, Mr. Mason was identified with the Baptist denomination, and not only gave liberally toward its support in money, but lent his influence and contributed

his time to advance its interests. His fraternal connections were with the Waubonsie Lodge, I. O. O. F. Politically, he was a strong Republican, although he never would accept public office, aside from that of city treasurer of Aurora, in which capacity he rendered services so valuable that the city benefited very materially from his administration. He always took a warm interest in the Y. M. C. A., and it was largely due to his efforts and influence that the present beautiful Association building in Aurora was erected. Successful himself, Mr. Mason was always willing to lend a hand to help any young man whom he deemed worthy of assistance, and there are many successful business men today, who owe their prosperity to Mr. Mason and his sage advice.

Mr. Mason's death, which occurred June 24, 1912, did not come as a surprise to his friends and business associates, as he had not been in good health for some time. The funeral was held at his late residence, on June 27, 1912, the Rev. Dr. John L. Jackson of Bloomington, Ill., a former pastor, was in charge of the ceremonies, and spoke touchingly with reference to Mr. Mason and his life work. The remains were laid at rest in Spring Lake Cemetery. In the death of Mr. Mason, Aurora suffered a very distinct loss, not only in matters of social, commercial and industrial interest, but in everything that relates to the well-being of the city at large. He was domestic in his habits and a lover of his home and family. As a business man he was very thorough in his undertakings, was frank and open, and kind to his employees. A man of strict integrity, he was broad-minded and liberal in his views, and yet when convinced of the right of a question, steadfast in holding his opinion. It will be a long while before his place is filled in business circles, and it can never be taken in his family, where he was a striking personality, one to be honored as well as loved.

## ALBERT WISNER.

A contemporary journalist said of Albert Wisner following his death: -

"He early developed a cool head, was a good listener, learned much, was well balanced and endowed with good judgment and unlimited courage. Thus he was enabled to make steady progress, and it was not long before the founda-

tions of great wealth were at his hand. As a leader in the development and ownership of real estate he continued to his death. He was a lineal descendant of the Swiss notable, Johannes Wisner and of Henry Wisner of Revolutionary fame, both of whom have so many descendants in this part of the country, and



he has shown the same sterling qualities and independence of character shown by so many of them."

Albert Wisner was born on the home farm near Wisner, N. Y., November 26, 1835, a son of William Roe and Eliza (Miller) Wisner. In 1854 Mr. Wisner went as far west as Champaign, Ill., where he was engaged in business with his brother Henry, and he remained there for about twelve years and then went to Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Still later, he came to Chicago, and soon became associated with the development of subdivisions and the erection of homes for the people in the rapidly growing suburbs of this metropolis of the West.

On January 20, 1876, Mr. Wisner was married to Miss Annie E. Furniss of Brooklyn, N. Y. This was forty-two years ago, and during that period they were never separated from each other for twenty-four hours. This ideal married life was interrupted by the death of Mr. Wisner, March 28, 1918. He and Mrs. Wisner had no children of their own, but took into their lives a niece, Miss Annie Wisner, a daughter of Mr. Wisner's nephew, William W. Buckbee. The beautiful residence of the Wisners, on Drexel Boulevard, is one of the most charming homes in Chicago. It is furnished with countless art treasures gathered by them while on their travels. Mr. Wisner was a valued member of the South Shore Country, Kenwood and Hawk-eye clubs. He also was a charter member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Very successful in the broadest sense of the term, he was prouder

of the fact that in attaining this prosperity no man had ever been wronged, and that his name was everywhere recognized as being synonymous with strict integrity and uprightness. It is truthfully said that when he died he did not owe anyone a single dollar.

Many of the beautiful suburbs now housing thousands of happy and contented people, first were conceived in the broad vision of Albert Wisner, who, looking ahead, was able to predict the probable expansion of districts, and the extension to them of the necessary transportation facilities. Having once grasped the idea, he lost no time in promoting the project; and, owing to his reputation for good judgment and fairness of dealing, he never had any difficulty in securing associates in his work. Thus, one after another, he brought these additions to the city's area into being, and by building for people in ordinary circumstances, comfortable houses, at reasonable prices and terms, he provided for these suburbs, homemakers, who once settling, did not care to move, but remained, and in their turn, did their part in establishing a stable government and developed true civic pride. While Mr. Wisner would, perhaps, been the last to think of such a title himself, he can be justly called the founder of real homes, and the promoter of actual happiness. In his death Chicago most certainly lost a citizen it could not afford to see pass, and his associates a friend who always put their interests before his own.

## FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY.

Chicago has always been distinguished for high rank in her medical profession, which has numbered among its members men whose work has gained for them more than national prominence. Of this body Dr. Montgomery was a worthy member and was looked upon as an able physician and dermatologist, both in America and abroad.

Frank Hugh Montgomery was born near St. Cloud, Minn., January 6, 1862, and was a son of Albertus and Mary Louise (Mason-Lillie) Montgomery. After completing a course in the St. Cloud High School he attended the University of Minnesota and then entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. Subsequently he took post graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University

of Baltimore, with further study and clinical research in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. From the outset of his professional career he made continuous advancement, and at the time of his death was associate professor of dermatology in Rush Medical College, and dermatologist to the Presbyterian, the St. Elizabeth, the St. Anthony de Padua and the Oak Park hospitals. He was also an active member of the local, state and national medical societies, and was regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of the country in the department of medicine in which he specialized. The American Dermatological Association, of which he was three times elected secretary and vice-president, claimed him as a prominent member. He was honored with the presidency of



*Frank Hugh Montgomery, U.S.*



the Chicago Dermatological Society and took a helpful interest in all its meetings from the date of its organization. Aside from treatises on diseases of the skin which bear his name, he was known to the profession by his numerous scientific articles, each of which is of scholarly thoroughness. He had a wide knowledge of the literature of dermatology gleaned from all languages. He died July 14, 1908.

On January 11, 1897, Dr. Montgomery was married to Miss Caroline L. Williamson, daughter of Mrs. Irenus Kittredge Hamilton, by a former marriage. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery: Hamilton, born May 21, 1898; Charlotte, born January 24, 1901; and Mary Louise, September 2, 1903.

Dr. Montgomery's contributions to literature were: In 1898, in association with Dr. Hyde, A Contribution to the so-called Premycosis stage of Mycosis Fungoides; in 1900, in association with Dr. Ricketts, Blastomycetic Infection of the Skin; in 1901, A Brief Report of Two Hitherto Unrecorded Cases of Cutaneous Blastomycosis; and, in association with Dr. Walker, A Further Report on a Previously Recorded Case of Blastomycosis of the Skin; Systematic Infection with Blastomyces; Death Autopsy; in 1902, A Case of Cutaneous Blastomycosis followed by Laryngeal and Systematic Tuberculosis; in 1903, The Present State of Phototherapy; in 1905, associated with Dr. Bassoe, A Case of Pityriasis Rubra of Hebra's Type; in 1906, White Spot Disease (*Morphœa Guttata*) and Lichen Planus Schlerosus et Atrophicus. A Clinical and Historical Study of Three Cases, with a Review of

the Literature, by Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby; Systematic Blastomycosis, its Etiological, Pathological and Clinical Features, as established by a careful Survey and Summary of Twenty-two Cases; the Relation of Blastomycosis and Coccidioid Granuloma, Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby. Transactions of the 6th International Dermatological Congress, 1907. Report of a case of Systematic Blastomycosis, including Autopsy and Successful Animal Inoculations, Dr. Montgomery. Reprinted from the Journal of Cutaneous Diseases, September, 1907. Systematic Blastomycosis, its Etiologic, Pathologic and Clinical Features as established by a Critical Survey and Summary of Twenty-two Cases, Seven previously unpublished; the Relation of Blastomycosis to Coccidioid Granuloma, Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby; Reprinted from the Archives of Internal Medicine, August, 1908. Some Common Errors in the Treatment of Infantile Eczema, Dr. Montgomery, reprint from the Chicago Clinic, October, 1898. A Contribution to the Subject of Radiotherapy and Phototherapy in Carcinoma, Tuberculosis, and Other Diseases of the Skin, Drs. Hyde, Montgomery and Ormsby. Read at the fifty-third annual meeting of the American Medical Association. Cutaneous Blastomycosis, a Summary of the Observations of James Nevins Hyde, A. M., M. D., and Frank Hugh Montgomery, M. D., Rush Medical College, Chicago. Dr. Montgomery was also joint author with Dr. Hyde of the following books: Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, and Treatise on Syphilis and the Venereal Diseases.

## AARON NELSON YOUNG.

In the death of Aaron Nelson Young, Evanston lost one of its most highly respected and most beloved citizens. Mr. Young had long been a resident of Evanston and had long been connected with Chicago's grain trade. As a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, he attained gratifying personal success, and he also exerted a marked influence on the sound growth and substantial development of the grain markets of the middle west. He was by no means limited to his business connections, in the expression of his deep interest in public matters. He rendered signal service as president of the Evanston Board of Education. His philanthropy, embracing his magnificent gift to

Northwestern University, was an index to the love of mankind which filled his heart.

Aaron Nelson Young was born on a farm near Morrison, Illinois, April 3, 1838. He was a son of Daniel Beers and Betsy (Jackson) Young, who are numbered among the early pioneer settlers of Whiteside County, Illinois, where they established their home in 1837. They came to Illinois, overland, traveling by wagon. Aaron N. Young, as he grew up, worked at home helping his parents on the farm and attending the district schools during the winter terms until he was twenty-one. Although his educational chances were limited to the extreme, he did acquire a sound training, for he devoted



himself assiduously to study during the long evenings.

When he left the home farm he entered the grain and lumber business in the employ of S. H. McCrea and Company at Morrison, Illinois. He was soon made a partner, and, later, took charge of the firm's business in Sterling, Illinois. Immediately following the Chicago Fire, Mr. Young sold the grain business and lumber yard in Sterling, and came to Chicago to help in handling the firm's growing business here. Much of his success attained by this concern came as a result of Mrs. Young's intimate touch with its affairs. In the year 1883 Mr. Young took George R. Nichols into partnership with him and founded the commission firm of Young & Nichols. He was actively interested in this connection until 1903 when he retired from business. He had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1871. He retained the combined friendship and sincere respect of all who have been associated with him.

Mr. Young was always deeply interested in the welfare of the Evanston public schools; and he served in the capacity of president of the board of education for many years, covering a period when the school system required very able and careful financial management. Mr. Young had, in a marked degree, the rare faculty of upbuilding, directing and putting public enterprises in the way of assured success. He was also for a short time a trustee of Northwestern University.

Aaron Nelson Young was married March 26, 1867, at Sterling, Illinois, to Miss Anna M.

Corell. Their association together, throughout the years of their married life, was unusually beautiful in mutual help and understanding. Their children are as follows: Albert Joseph, Ruth (Mrs. John A. Orb of Chicago), William Sanborn, Paul Corell, Helen (Mrs. Edward K. Hardy), Ralph Blaisdell Young.

Mr. Young passed from this life on January 6, 1918. In his will he left a bequest to Northwestern University of \$200,000, to establish "The Bert and Paul Young School Fund." This is in memory of his two sons, one of whom died while a student at the Northwestern University, the other while a student at Yale University. This is evidence of Mr. Young's profound interest in education and of his deep and abiding love of humanity. The income from this endowment is to be used as a loan fund for the benefit of students of the Northwestern University who need financial assistance. It will be of rich practical service throughout the ensuing years.

The foregoing gives but a terse review of the long and useful life of Aaron N. Young. Those who knew him best loved him most. Mr. Young was very much enjoyed in the Evanston Club, of which he and Mrs. Young were among the early members. The Evanston Club presented a beautiful memorial following Mr. Young's death.

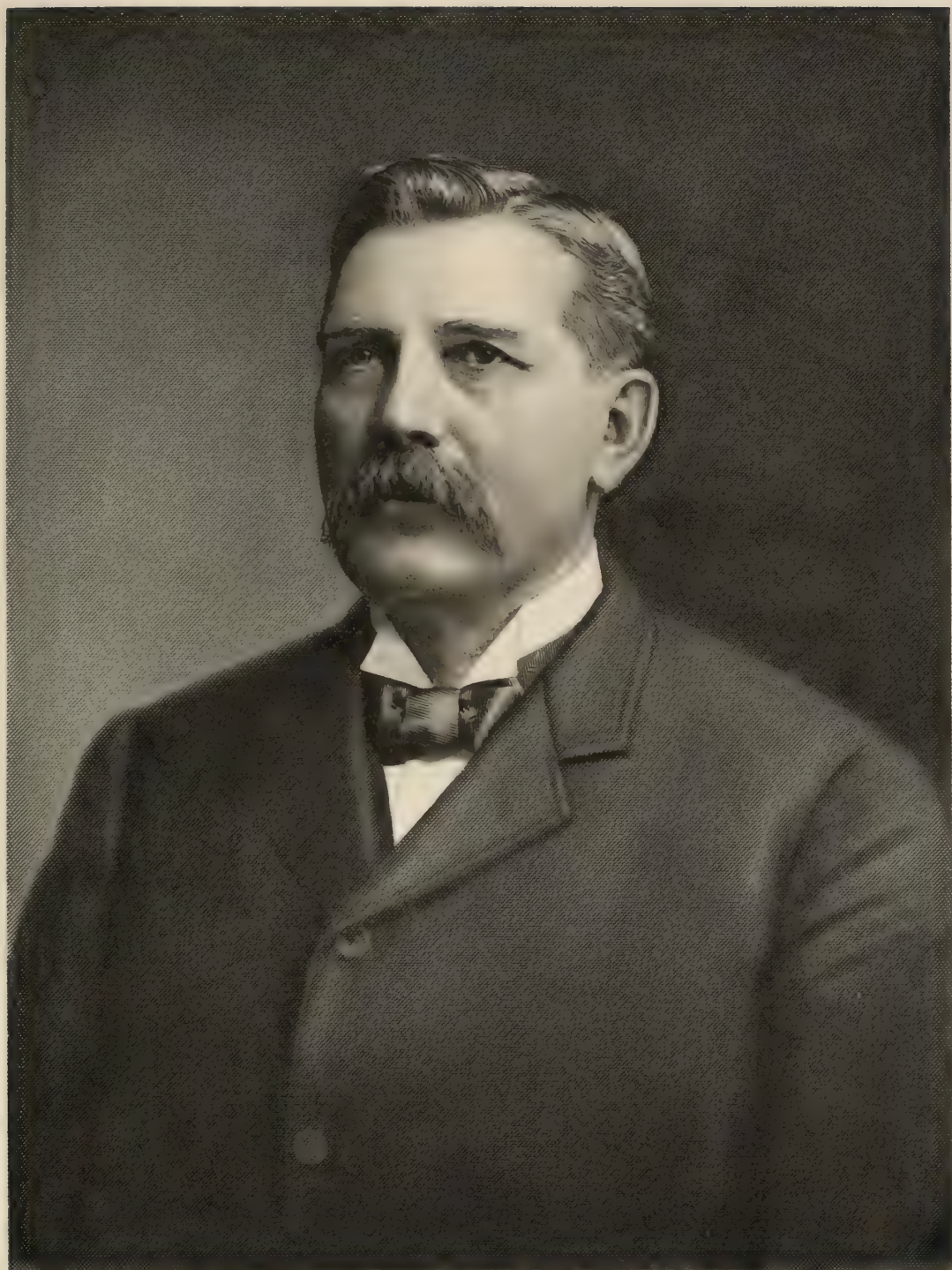
"It is to such lives as that of Aaron Nelson Young that we, who follow, owe a sincere debt of gratitude. It has been through Mr. Young and through men like him that the character-building forces of the past generations are perpetuated for us."

## OLIVER ROCKNEY NELSON.

For nearly seventy years, the late Oliver R. Nelson, has been a resident of Illinois. He was born at Voss, Norway, on January 15, 1849, a son of Nels Olson Rockney and Anna Sonve, both natives of Norway. The family came to America to establish a new home, when the son was three years old, and located in Chicago. Here the father died the following year. The family then moved to Queen Anne Prairie, near Woodstock, Illinois traveling by ox-team; and the mother married again.

Oliver R. Nelson went to school near this home until his mother died when he was twelve years old. He was living on his step-father's farm at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Although he was only sixteen years old at this time he and a friend of his walked into the nearest recruiting station and enlisted for service. When his step-father heard this news he was highly displeased, because of young Nelson's extreme youth; so he took the necessary measures to cancel his enlistment. The step-father then allowed him to attend school for two winters. In his seventeenth year he ran away, his whole capital at the time being sixty-five cents. He worked on a farm at McHenry and went to school as opportunity offered. Later he came to Chicago where he worked at various jobs until he went to Southern Mississippi. After working on the levees there for a while,



Oliver R. Nelson









*Chas. M. Perlin*

he journeyed up to the great pine forests in the north, where he spent two winters working in logging camps.

He returned to Chicago just before the Great Fire in 1871, and went to work for Wright & Lawther, linseed oil manufacturers. This firm became the Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Company of which concern Mr. Nelson was made superintendent. After a short time he was elected vice president and so continued. A large share of the gratifying success attained by this business came through Mr. Nelson's hard work, judgment and experience. In 1900 the business was sold to the American Linseed Oil Company. Mr. Nelson remained with this concern as an executive, for a few months. Then he retired from active commercial life.

On May 6, 1880, Oliver R. Nelson was married, at Woodstock, Illinois, to Miss Julia Marie Solveson. Their married life together was long and most happy. After Mr. Nelson's retirement from business in 1901, he and Mrs. Nelson travelled extensively throughout Europe and America. Their residence was maintained in Chicago after their marriage; and they also greatly enjoyed their summer home at Squirrel Lake, Wisconsin.

Oliver R. Nelson was called from this life on September 14, 1922. He began life as a poor boy with comparatively very meagre opportunities, to reach success. His career, just closed, is a fine inspiration and example and his memory is entitled to sincere respect.

## WILLIAM MANSON.

William Manson was born in Thurso, Scotland, on June 27, 1846, a son of George and Christina (Stevens) Manson, both of whom were natives of Scotland. His boyhood was spent largely on his father's farm and, later, in England.

In 1871, when he was twenty-five years old, he came to the United States. He soon located in Chicago and there he became engaged in the great building industry that developed in that city following the Chicago Fire of 1871. As time passed he became one of the foremost building stone contractors in this country.

To give a definite understanding of the effect of his influence on the growth and beautification of Chicago, in the generation just passed, we mention here some of the buildings for which he did the exterior stone work: the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Public Library, the La Salle Street Station, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Monument to General Grant, the Monument to General Logan, and many of the earlier palatial residences in the city. Also should be mentioned the Post Office Building at Washington, D. C., and the Indiana State Capitol Building at Indianapolis.

The marriage of Mr. Manson to Miss Eleanor Raffan took place at Highland Park, Illinois, on September 23, 1886. Mrs. Manson is a daughter

of John T. and Elizabeth (McDonald) Raffan. John T. Raffan was a pioneer in the manufacture of iron at Chicago in the firm of Clark & Raffan, the Aetna Iron Works. This firm made the structural iron that went into many of the largest Chicago buildings of their time.

Mr. and Mrs. Manson have two children. William R. Manson married Miss Virginia Noel. They have one son, William Noel Manson. Eleanor R. Manson married Norman B. Nestlerode. They have two sons, Norman B. and William A. Nestlerode.

William Manson was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He was also a prominent Mason, belonging to Garfield Lodge No. 686, A. F. & A. M.; York Chapter No. 148, R. A. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52, K. T.; Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple Shrine. He was also a member of the Illinois Saint Andrews Society, the British Empire Association, the Art Institute of Chicago, of which he was a life member, the Field Museum and the Chicago Historical Society.

Mr. Manson's death occurred, on October 29, 1927, in his eighty-first year. He was a Chicagoan for nearly sixty years and his work here is a lasting tribute to him.

## CHARLES MOORE PORTER.

The late Charles M. Porter was, for many years, one of the most representative men of River Forest, Illinois. He was born on a farm

near Proviso, on August 11, 1864, a son of Irving A. and Sarah H. (Steele) Porter. The father was a New Yorker by birth. The mother

was a Chicagoan. The Steele family's residence in Chicago dates back before the time of the Massacre. They were among the first families to make their home at River Forest.

Charles M. Porter went to school at Proviso and then attended a business college. For a while he helped his father on the home farm, leaving it to go to work for a contractor in River Forest. After a few years he established his own contracting business, which he continued with well-deserved success until the time of his death. This company, bearing his name, has put in a large share of the street paving and other public improvements in many of Chicago's suburbs. Mr. Porter's knowledge of his

work, coupled with his honesty and fair dealing, have placed him high among the men engaged in his line of work in the state.

Mr. Porter was married on March 25, 1886, to Miss Harriett E. Foster, of Maywood, Illinois, a daughter of Nehemiah D. and Elizabeth (Kidd) Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Porter's children are: Irving, who has succeeded to his father's business; Sarah H., Ella M., Chas. A., Mable C., Dorothy E. and Ruth A. Porter.

Mr. Porter was a Knight-Templar and Shriner Mason.

Charles M. Porter died on the 10th of November, 1917. He was a man of fine qualities and he left behind him a most creditable record.

## JOHN JOSEPH O'HERON.

John Joseph O'Heron, born March 1, 1859, at 602 Jefferson street, Chicago, Illinois, lived in this city all his life. He was the son of James and Elinore O'Heron, who came to this country from Wexford County, Ireland, in the year 1849. Mr. O'Heron attended Jesuit Brothers School, on Morgan street, but at the tender age of twelve, circumstances in those pioneer days selected him for a father's aid. A horse and a single wagon were his tools. In the year 1880, at the age of twenty-one, he embarked in the drayage business for himself, possessing still one horse and a wagon. From this humble beginning Mr. O'Heron's genius and constructive ability developed a cartage business that was the largest owned and directed by a single individual, in Chicago, if not in the world. This fact is evidenced by the following extract from the Cartage Bulletin of July, 1921:

"\* \* \* On property belonging to Mr. O'Heron on Polk and Jefferson streets, he erected what was, and still is, one of the largest and most modern stables in Chicago for exclusive use in housing his horses. It was a strictly fireproof structure, 108 x 138 feet in dimensions and four stories high. This building was so designed that if it was ever desired to do so, it could be used as a modern storage warehouse."

In 1919, Mr. O'Heron retired from the cartage business and his vast equipment was, in its entirety, taken over by the American Railway Express Company.

In addition to the cartage business, Mr. O'Heron was numbered among the large constructors and contractors in the United States.

In 1903, the firm of John J. O'Heron was formed and consisted of: John J. O'Heron, Frederick McIsaac and T. Frank Quilty.

The business consisted of engineer construction and design, the earlier work beginning in the field of public construction, but during the later years the firm confined itself to heavy railroad construction. A partial list of the principal works constructed by the John J. O'Heron Company follows:

The Lake View in-take crib, foot of Montrose Boulevard and Lake Michigan. This was a multi-sided structure with walls sixty feet thick in forty feet of water, including in-take well, lighthouse and living quarters.

Louisville Approach, New Albany and Jeffersonville Railway, also passenger station. This was a steel elevated structure, approximately one mile in length, including what was up to that date the heaviest girder manufactured and erected in this country;

Louisville and Nashville Railway Company's office building at Louisville, Kentucky;

Two rock tunnels for the City of Chicago, totaling 3,000 feet, also two clay tunnels under the Chicago river;

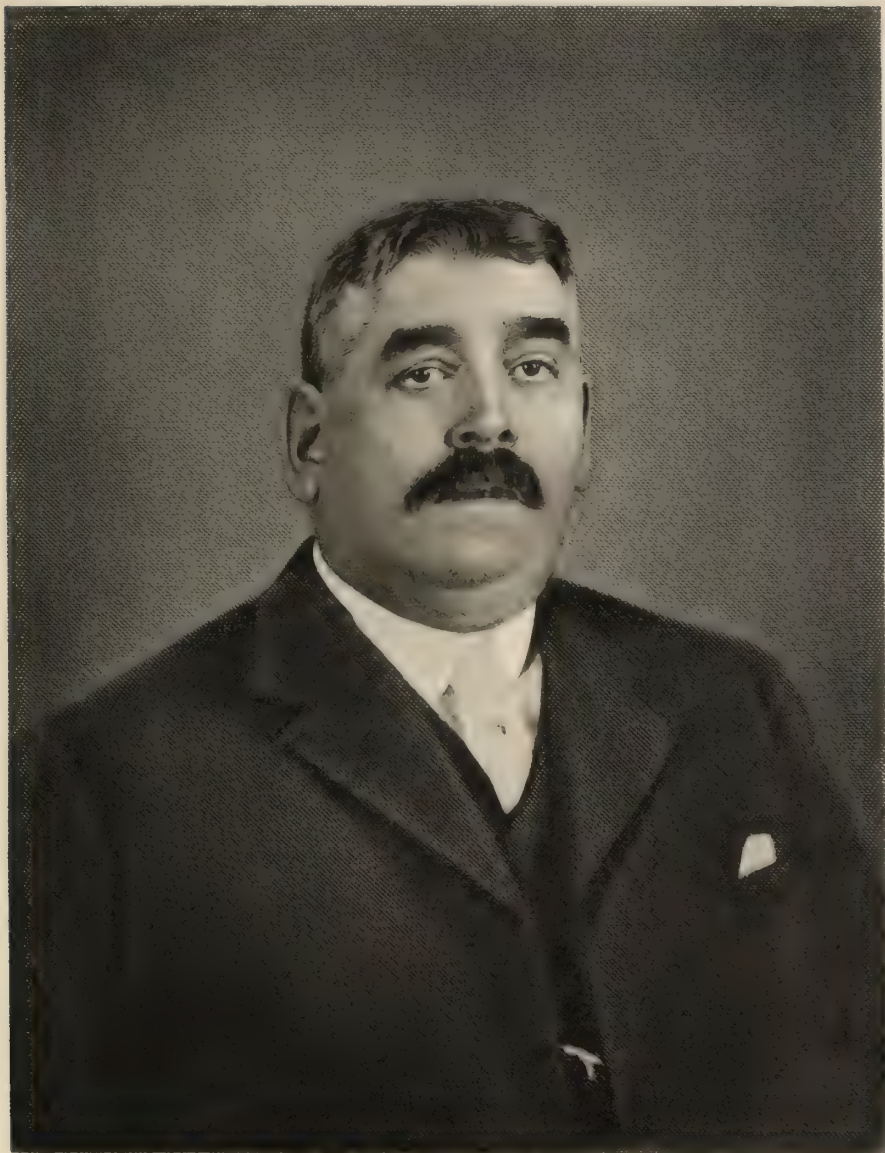
Chicago & North Western Railroad track elevation, along Austin avenue between Halsted and Ashland avenue, Chicago;

Kansas City Terminal: All work outside of station proper, including sixteen viaducts;

Track elevation, Illinois Central Railway Company, Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, through Pullman and Kensington, Chicago, Illinois;

Okaw Viaduct: Four track railway bridge,





*J. J. Heren*





with 100 foot arches and long approaches, totaling over 2,100 feet. This bridge was the largest structure of its kind erected in the entire world during the year 1917;

Track elevation, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Panhandle branch, Chicago, Illinois;

Burton's Bridge: Near Crystal Lake, Illinois, five spans through arch structure, eighty-foot arches;

Various sewers and purification systems, notably those for the Government at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Sheridan, Illinois;

Franklin Street Bridge, Michigan City, Indiana, 100 foot span, longest single-leaf bascule bridge built up to this date;

Oklahoma Subways, Milwaukee, Wisconsin;

Seawall and Yacht Harbor, at Green Lake, Wisconsin;

Track elevation, Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company, Chicago, Illinois;

Railway Bridge in Black Hills, near Leadville, South Dakota;

Morgan Street Bridge, Rockford, Illinois, 1,000 feet long.

In addition to the above, the firm constructed sewerage systems and over 300 railway and highway bridges less notable than those mentioned above.

In 1898, Mr. O'Heron married Miss Mary Frances White and to them were born two children: John and Miriam, Miriam still surviving. He was left a widower about four years later.

In 1905 Mr. O'Heron married Miss Mae Cavanagh, of Chicago, and to them were born four children: Elinore, Ruth, Dorothea and John.

In 1919 Mr. O'Heron retired from his vast business enterprises, and up to his death on April 1, 1921, his time and attention were devoted to his family and his large Chicago real estate holdings.

## FRANK FREDERICK.

Frank Frederick was born at Heppenheim, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, January 14, 1840, a son of Jacob and Phillipa (Hamm) Frederick. His early boyhood was lived in Germany, and he was sixteen years old when he came to the United States. He landed here with practically no resources, and he faced struggles and handicaps that would usually meet a boy of his age who had come to a totally strange country. The success he made of his life in the latter years is a distinct credit to him.

For a short time after coming to America he stayed in New York City. From there he came to Chicago. Entered C. B. & Q. employ June 1, 1868. He eventually became identified with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in their colonization department. It was his work to take foreigners out to the land that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad opened up and get them satisfactorily settled and established there.

Oct. 18, 1883 Mr. Frederick moved to Riverside, Illinois, and made his home. In 1890 he retired from his railroad connections. Since that time he has borne an increasingly important part in the life of the community in which he lived. He served as Commissioner of Public Works for twenty-three years. He was chosen Supervisor

of his township, and re-elected to that office time after time for a period covering nearly four decades. He was scrupulously faithful, devoted and conservative in all of his public work. Throughout his mature life he was a staunch Republican and he was District Committeeman for a number of terms.

He also served as a Trustee of the Village of Riverside for ten years.

In 1903 the Riverside State Bank was organized. At that time Mr. Frederick was made a Director and its Vice President. He retired from the Vice Presidency in 1924, and he was a Director of the organization right up to the time of his death. His strength and his guidance did much to bring about the soundness and success that this bank has enjoyed.

On September 19, 1868, Mr. Frederick was married at Chicago to Miss Mathilda Nitz, a daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Nitz. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick became the parents of five children: Charles, Edward, Mathilda C., Frank E. and C. Lydia Frederick. The three sons have since died. Mrs. Frederick died December 10, 1892.

Frank Frederick was made a Mason in 1876 and was active in that organization until the time of his death, being a charter member of

Riverside Lodge A. F. & A. M. and one of its organizers.

The death of Mr. Frederick occurred February 14, 1926, in his eighty-seventh year. His was a long and useful life. Throughout the many years of his residence at Riverside he

gave to his community a very fine devotion, serving its welfare with deepest interest and most particular care. He was also highly regarded as a suburban banker. His passing has taken from Riverside one of the strongest and truest characters that it has known.

## WILLIAM PATCH.

William Patch was born at London, Ontario, Canada, September 23, 1857. He was a son of John and Charlotte (Sanders) Patch, both of whom were natives of Devonshire, England. His boyhood was largely lived at Exeter, Ontario, and he attended both public and private schools.

He left his home when he was still a boy and went to work as an apprentice to learn the trade of furniture maker. He mastered the profession well, and worked at this trade for some years, first in Canada and later in the United States at Detroit, Michigan, and at Chicago.

He was an expert craftsman and he began to feel that he was justified by his training and experience in going into business for himself. He began the manufacture of furniture at Chicago, in June, 1882, as the Patch & Balkwill Furniture Company, of which he became President. The business began in a small way and grew under wise guidance, and by close adherence to the fine ideals with which it was

founded, into one of the most important concerns of its kind in Chicago.

The marriage of William Patch to Miss Frances L. Clement was solemnized August 17, 1896. Mrs. Patch is a daughter of William and Mary (Fletcher) Clement of Paris, Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Patch have one son, Preston Clement Patch.

Mr. Patch was a valued member of the Illinois Furniture Manufacturers Association, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and was President of the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers Association. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias and to the Chicago Athletic Association.

The death of Mr. Patch occurred November 23, 1926. He was a prominent and able figure among manufacturers at Chicago, for a long time. It was characteristic of him to have a deep enthusiasm for his work and devotion to it, and he thoroughly deserved the substantial success that he attained.

## ISAAC NEWTON ALBRIGHT.

The late Dr. Isaac Newton Albright of Chicago, Illinois, was born in the town of New Salem, Albany County, New York, on December 28, 1854. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Reid) Albright, both natives of New York state.

After graduating from the public schools near his home, he determined to take up the study of medicine. Accordingly he entered Albany Medical College at Albany. He took the full course of study there, and graduated March 25, 1885. Soon after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he came west to Chicago. He then underwent further training as a post-graduate student at the Illinois Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago, graduating June 15, 1909.

Being thus equipped for his life work, he entered upon the private practice of his profession at Chicago, opening offices on the West

Side of the city. He continued in practice for over thirty-three consecutive years, right up to the time of his death. Few men of any profession have given so great a measure of skill and service and devotion as Doctor Albright gave to the community in which he lived and labored so long.

Doctor Albright died on March 22, 1925. He is survived by his wife, Eleanore Baynes Albright. Both Doctor Albright and his wife attended Grace Reformed Church. The expressions of sorrow following Doctor Albright's death were heartfelt and many. He brought great good into the lives of the large number of families he attended. He was much loved because of his own fine character, and because of the help he was constantly bestowing in time of trouble, over a period comprising nearly three and a half decades.





Wm. Patch.









*N. C. Robinson*

## WILLIAM COLIN ROBINSON.

William Colin Robinson, of Chicago, has recently been called by death. He has justly earned the respect and personal regard of the people who knew him and who were familiar with his life work. We take this occasion for comment in a brief biography of Mr. Robinson.

William Colin Robinson was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on April 27, 1868, a son of Colin and Ann (Eggleston) Robinson, who were natives of Scotland and of New York State respectively. He first went to school in Bloomington and then went through the Chicago Manual Training School, after which he entered Cornell University but, after two years there, he was offered the position to which he had been looking forward in the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Soon thereafter came his association with Mr. William H. Merrill in the conception and founding of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., a corporation chartered November, 1901, by the state of Illinois, is authorized to establish and maintain laboratories for the examination and testing of appliances and devices, and to enter into contracts with the owners and manufacturers of such appliances and devices, respecting the recommendation thereof to insurance organizations. The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., was established and is maintained by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, for service, not profit. The object of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., is to bring to the user the best obtainable opinion on the merits of appliances, devices, machines and materials in respect to life, fire and collision hazards, and theft and accident prevention. The work is undertaken as one means of re-

ducing the enormous and disproportionate loss of life and property by fire and accident. Its comprehensive testing equipment and corps of experienced engineers afford unequalled facilities for work of this character. The long experience of the Laboratories in this work, and the methods employed for keeping in close touch with manufacturers, users, inspection bureaus and all other sources of practical information have resulted in the general recognition of its standards and recommendations. Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada was formed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., of Illinois, U. S. A., for the purpose of carrying forward the work in Canada, the charter being granted by the Dominion Government.

During the period of nearly twenty years which Mr. Robinson gave to this work as vice president and as chief engineer of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., his influence was very marked in the developments through which his organization has passed. His whole ability was devoted, with absolute earnestness, to this work; and the product of his active years is indicated in the tremendous reduction of fire and other hazards which has been and will yet be, brought through the work of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Mr. Robinson also served as vice president of the National Fire Prevention Association.

Mr. Robinson was married, October 25, 1894, to Maude Heron, the daughter of Hugh and Laura (Gile) Heron. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two sons, Hugh and Paul Robinson. There were three daughters who are deceased.

William Colin Robinson died on July 31, 1921. His life was productive of a very sound benefit to a great number of people.

## JOHN J. SLOAN.

John J. Sloan, late president of the Board of Local Improvements of Chicago, was born in that city, in the old Holy Family parish, September 28, 1868. His parents were Frank and Bridget (Grogan) Sloan. As a boy he attended parochial school and then entered St. Patrick's School at Desplaines and Adams streets. Soon thereafter he chose to begin to work for his living; and for the ensuing few years he also attended night school at Armour's Institute of Technology.

In the early nineties he decided to go west and he spent about two years mining and prospecting there, after which period he returned to Chicago.

It was about this time that he first entered politics, becoming a clerk in the city's Water and Street departments. From then on, until his death, he took an active and beneficial part in political affairs. He has always lived on the West Side, and there his advice soon came to be sought in the councils of the party.



In 1899 he was appointed, by the late Mayor Carter H. Harrison, as Superintendent of the Bridewell House of Correction. Mr. Sloan remained at the head of this large Chicago institution for about seven years. Here he accomplished a great deal of good in the sound, effective and economical manner of his direction of the organization under him, and in the personal effect that his own work had in rebuilding and redirecting the lives of the youths of Chicago who came under his influence and control. Mr. Sloan resigned from the superintendency of the Bridewell in 1905.

Subsequently, he became General Manager of the Wisconsin Granite Company, and was later elected President, filling this office with gratifying success, until the end of his life.

In 1923 Mayor William E. Dever selected Mr. Sloan for the very important post of President of the Board of Local Improvements for the City of Chicago. He accepted the office to which he brought a full sense of its responsibilities coupled with a wealth of experience. He was an acknowledged authority on road building and

kindred subjects. The physical improvements of our great city which have been completed under his direction in the past few years are monumental. Of these improvements, one very valuable achievement was the completion of Wacker Drive.

John J. Sloan was married May 25, 1893, to Miss Margaret Frederick of Chicago, a daughter of Henry F. and Margaret (McLaughlin) Frederick. They had two children: Lillian, who died at the age of ten; and Loretta, who is Mrs. William A. Armstrong.

The death of Mr. Sloan occurred January 5, 1927. As Superintendent of the Bridewell for nearly a decade, he came to be known throughout the world wherever such institutions as our great school of correction are in operation. As President of the Board of Local Improvements, in more recent years, his work and its results are unsurpassed. The expressions of sympathy and regret which poured in following his death were very impressive. He rendered a remarkable service to the City of Chicago.

## HARRY BAIRD.

The late Harry Baird of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born July 13, 1869, in Carroll County, Kentucky, a son of Joseph and Louise (Lawrence) Baird, both natives of Virginia. When the son was a small boy, the family moved to the town of Bristol, which lies partly in Virginia and partly in Tennessee. Here it was that Harry Baird's boyhood was spent and here he had his early training, in the public schools.

As he grew older he began work in a printing office in Bristol. It was when he was about twenty-one that he came to Chicago. At that time his main capital consisted of his experience at the printer's trade. He worked here for a time as a compositor, and was then made foreman of Lord & Thomas' Chicago printing plant. Subsequently he became foreman of the printing establishment operated by Mahin Advertising Company.

Mr. Baird remained connected with Mahin Advertising Company until 1910. On May 1, of that year he founded his own printing business under the name of the Baird Printing Company.

During the next fifteen years Mr. Baird be-

came a prominent figure in the printing business at Chicago. The name of his firm was later changed to the Baird Company; and he was President of this concern until his death.

The marriage of Harry Baird to Miss Grace Fickes took place in Chicago on July 17, 1900. He and his wife had four children born to them: Grace Virginia, Mrytle Winifred, Laura May and Richard Harry Baird.

In 1907 Mr. Baird and his family established their home at Oak Park, Illinois.

Mr. Baird was a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Oak Park. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a prominent Mason, being a member of Edward Cook Lodge No. 1973, A. F. & A. M.; Siloam Commandery, K. T.; Circle Chapter, R. A. M., and Medinah Temple; Victory Chapter No. 810, O. E. S.

The death of Harry Baird occurred on November 25, 1924. It is profitable for anyone to review the record of such a life as Mr. Baird's. He came to Chicago as a young man with very few advantages. Through hard, capable work, serious thought and careful saving he was able, after twenty years, to found the business which has since borne his name. His business career



*John Sloan*









*W. Armstrong*

was a highly successful one, and well earned. There are comparatively few men connected

with Chicago's great printing industry to whom such a large measure of credit is due.

## FRANK HOUGH ARMSTRONG.

Of the men prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Chicago, few have gained so high a reputation for ability and fidelity as has Frank H. Armstrong, the late president of the wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch & Company. He was active in commercial and public life of this city for forty-three years, and his career was an exemplary one. Although he never aspired to figure before the public in other than a business capacity, he possessed comprehensive knowledge along many lines, and his services were frequently sought in matters of deep importance. He had lived in Chicago since he was twenty years of age, and his entire business career was spent in the wholesale grocery trade, and few men of the country have had such a thorough schooling in this field of activity.

Mr. Armstrong was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 27, 1853, a son of William Blackburn and Phebe Ann (Hough) Armstrong. He comes of a long line of early American ancestry of Scotch-Irish lineage, which dates back to the colonial period in the country's history, and many of the names were prominent in the military and municipal affairs of the country. His father was a descendant of the Armstrong family so conspicuous in Revolutionary times. His earliest American ancestor was Samson Armstrong, who emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, settling in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Samson Armstrong was the father of two daughters and nineteen sons. The line of descent is then traced through John and Elizabeth (McElroy) Armstrong, Andrew and Rachel (King) Armstrong, and William Blackburn and Phebe Ann (Hough) Armstrong who were the parents of Frank H. Armstrong. Another of his ancestors, Capt. Daniel Armstrong, fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War.

Descended from such ancestors, trained by such parents, Frank H. Armstrong displayed in early life the strong impulses and acquired the complete self-control which have so distinguished his manhood. The family removed to Mount Vernon, Iowa, when he was a child, and his education was obtained in the schools of that place. After completing his course in

the public schools, he became a student at Cornell College, which institution later conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In December, 1873, he came to Chicago and entered the employe of the retail department, Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company, but remained with that house only a few months.

In August, 1874, Mr. Armstrong accepted a position in the sales department with the firm of Reid, Murdoch and Fischer, and in 1881 he was given a profit interest in the firm. In 1891 when its successor, Reid, Murdoch & Company wholesale grocers, was incorporated, he became secretary. In 1909, upon the death of Mr. Murdoch, Mr. J. J. Dau, the senior partner, was made president. Mr. Armstrong was made vice-president, and filled that position until January, 1914, when he was elected president, upon the resignation of Mr. Dau. He filled this position with the same spirit of thoroughness which characterized all his enterprises. Besides his connection with the firm of Reid, Murdoch & Company, he was also identified with other enterprises, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He was a director of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, the City National Bank of Evanston, the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, and also an executive committeeman of the Evanston Hospital Association, trustee of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a member of the senior council of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The great wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch and Company, of which Mr. Armstrong was the executive head, is one of the largest and most reliable concerns of its kind in the country, and a just portion of its present prosperity and popularity is due to his faithfulness and untiring efforts.

By his marriage with Miss Blanche Swingley of Chicago, Mr. Armstrong became the father of one son, John. He also had a son, Horace White Armstrong by a former wife, who succeeds his father as president of the corporation. The family home is at Evanston. Mr. Armstrong had many warm friends. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian and very active.

He was identified with the Commercial Club, Chicago Club, City Club, Glen View Club and the Evanston Country Club. He was one of the organizers and also vice president of the Sunday Evening Club, and a member of the Committee of One Hundred on the Future Plans of Chicago.

In the light of later years the record of Mr. Armstrong's early ability is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to

outward circumstances. He reaped only where he sowed, and the harvest with its valued aftermath came to him alone through energy, industry and perseverance. He reached his high standing through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder, by marked ability. His achievements are the merited reward of earnest, honest efforts. Mr. Armstrong died, February 27, 1920.

### LEONARD CLIFFORD BORLAND.

Dr. Leonard C. Borland was born in Cook County, Illinois, on May 25, 1862, a son of Dr. Matthew W. and Emily Ladd (Robinson) Borland. He began his education in the public schools of Chicago, and he later graduated from Rush Medical College. He then took two years of post graduate work at the University of Heidelberg and one year at the University of Berlin, Germany, returning to America in 1890.

He entered that same year into general practice of medicine and surgery at Chicago. He continued to practice here throughout all the rest of his life. For forty consecutive years he served the people who needed him, as friend, counsellor and doctor. His life was closely woven into the hearts of a large circle to whom his help was well-nigh indispensable for two generations.

He was Professor of Physiology, Professor of Nervous Diseases and Professor of Nervous Anatomy at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. He was Professor and was Head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Illinois Medical School and Dental School. At the Chicago College of Dental Sur-

gery he was Professor of Practical Anatomy, Professor of Physiology and Professor of Physical Diagnosis. He was Professor of the Practice of Medicine at Jenner Medical College. He was Associate Professor in Gynecology at Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. He was Medical Director of the School and Dispensary of Physical Therapy.

In 1897 Doctor Borland was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Louisa Marie Ulscht. There is one daughter from this marriage, Viola Louise. Doctor Borland was later married to Mrs. Petrine Wold, on September 21, 1906, and they have one son, Leonard C. Borland, Junior.

Doctor Borland's work as a physician, surgeon and educator covers the years from 1890 to 1927. His life was characterized by its kindness, its understanding and charity. He was devoted to his patients and beloved by his pupils.

The death of Doctor Borland occurred on March 27, 1928. He will be greatly missed for he was much beloved for the wealth of service that filled his days and that blessed the people to whom he ministered for forty years.

### ADDISON BALLARD.

Addison Ballard was born in Salem Township, Warren County, Ohio, in November, 1822. His early life was one of privation, and his boyhood was passed in hard labor upon the farms along the Little Miami Valley. For sixteen hours of toilsome drudgery he received from \$4 to \$10 per month, as wages, and was glad to get employment on those terms. His parents were Quakers, and with his inheritance of a strong physical constitution, he imbibed from example and precept the religious faith and moral uprightness characteristic of the sect.

His scholastic education was confined to a term of sixty days in a log schoolhouse, for which opportunity of eight hours per day in school, he worked eight hours per day from long before light in the morning until late in the night, and the whole of Saturdays, for his board. This school attendance, brief as it was, was of great advantage, for it taught him reading, writing, a little geography, and some knowledge of figures, which the requirements of business in later years perfected into education.





*Ed. Sorlando.*





In August, 1841, when he was nineteen years old, the young man had an opportunity to go West, to Laporte, Indiana, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He hired himself to a carpenter at \$6 a month and board, and spent a little more than a year in work at the bench. Late the next fall he had saved enough to take him back to his home, for which he yearned, through the isolation of his life, and a feeling of homesickness not uncommon to those who are separated for the first time from friends. It was needful, however, to practice the strictest economy, and the journey was made on foot. Arriving there he attended a short session at the log schoolhouse, and then went to work on a farm until he had saved \$10. Joining then, a schoolmate who had about the same amount of capital, and whose father had migrated to the West and settled on the Desplaines River, some sixteen miles northwest of Chicago, the young men set out from Cincinnati, paying \$5 for fare on a steamboat to St. Louis and \$4 more to get to Peru, Illinois. There their money was so far spent that they were obliged to travel on foot to the Desplaines River. The preceding winter had been a stormy one, with deep snows, which, under the warm April sun, melted and covered the prairie with an almost continuous sheet of water. The boys were four days on the road, wading most of the way through water and slush. There were very few settlements; at long distances some farm buildings appeared on the higher ridges, surrounded by a sea of water. The father of young Ballard's companion proposed to take the travelers to Chicago in his farm wagon. At Whisky Point the horses plunged into a slough, and wagon, driver and passengers were thrown into the water. Arriving in Chicago, they found the streets impassable. Wagons were stalled on Lake street and abandoned. Sidewalks, where there were any, were like pontoons spanning the sea of mud. Chicago, as seen on that April day in 1843, had no attractions for the young man who remembered the dry sand hills about the south shore of the lake. So, bidding good bye to his companion, and swinging his worldly goods, done up in a bandana handkerchief, over his shoulder, he struck out on foot for Michigan City. From Myrick's tavern, which stood about Thirtieth street, to his destination, no house was in sight, except at the mouth of the Calumet River. The next day he reached Michigan City, and

finding some farmers who had brought in grain from their farms, he secured permission to ride the rest of the way to Laporte, Indiana, which he had left the preceding year. There he was content to settle down and work at his trade. Gradually he worked into the business of contractor and builder, and in 1847 and 1848 built a courthouse at Laporte. During the seven years that he carried on contracting at Laporte he often visited Chicago to buy lumber and hardware and, at each visit, found the city more attractive than it had been before. He applied himself to his business with untiring industry, enjoyed good health, and with self-sacrificing economy managed to lay by about \$600.

When the discovery of gold in California had set the adventurous young men of the East wild to dig treasures out of the sands, the fever seized Mr. Ballard, and as soon as he could free himself from his contracts, in November, 1849, he set out for the Pacific Coast. He took his carpenter's tools with him, and worked at his trade, at first at Hangtown, now Placerville, and afterwards at Sacramento and in its vicinity. Sometimes his wages were an ounce of gold a day, at other times \$10. Finally he took contracts and put up a number of buildings. Mr. Ballard returned from California to Laporte in 1851 and resumed his contracting business. He put up the Garden House and several brick blocks.

In the spring of 1853 he gave up his business at Laporte, and coming to Chicago entered the employment of Messrs. Wilcox, Lyon & Co., who had a lumber yard just south of the Van Buren street bridge. In 1856, he bought an interest in a sash, door and blind factory and planing mill on Market and Taylor streets, and in connection with it took building contracts. In 1861, he went into the lumber business on his own account, having a yard on the corner of Market and Monroe streets.

On March 7, 1861, Mr. Ballard married Miss Catherine Miller. There were two daughters, Bertha, who married Carl D. Bradley October 27, 1886, and who died October 6, 1887, and Mary, who married William M. Derby, Jr., March 7, 1892.

Mr. Ballard had become greatly interested in the lumber business, and accumulated considerable property, when the Great Fire of 1871 arrested his operations, and consumed in one night the structures that he had erected, and

the stock that he had gathered by years of industry. Not only so, but the insurance companies that he was insured in went up with the smoke of the conflagration. After the smoke had lifted and the ground been cleared off, the sufferers began to look around them and take an inventory of the situation. The calamity was on so stupendous a scale that few seemed to realize its magnitude. With courage inspired by their experience in the past, while building up the city, the sufferers, with a simultaneous resolution undertook to put Chicago back again. They were proceeding with the work with unexpected success, when, before enterprises undertaken with courage were completed, and while structures erected were unoccupied, the panic of 1873 overwhelmed them in a new and to many a worse disaster. Mr. Ballard considered this a worse calamity than the fire, for its ravages were long in working out their results. Many under the burden of debts and mortgages were unable to carry out their enterprises and were compelled to surrender to others the fruit of their long years of sacrifice and labor. The inexorable demands of usurers devoured the substance of many.

After recovering somewhat from the losses of the fire and the panic, Mr. Ballard re-engaged in the lumber business, having a yard

on Fifth Avenue between Polk and Harrison Streets. For more than a generation he lived on Michigan Avenue in the neighborhood of Harrison Street, and it was as an alderman from the old Second Ward that he was elected to the Reform Council of 1876. At that time the City was on the verge of bankruptcy. Mr. Ballard, D. K. Pearsons, Gen. J. L. Thompson, A. S. Throop and James H. Gilbert led the reform movement which rescued the municipality from its financial distress. He continued his business until 1887, when having retrieved his losses, he closed out his stock and retired from the trade. In 1894 he moved to Hyde Park and served a term in the council from 1894 to 1896, and later served two terms as County Commissioner.

He retained his birthright in the Quaker Church but united with the First Presbyterian Church and served as deacon and elder for many years.

He was a Trustee of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, and President of the California Pioneers' Association of Chicago.

He died June 28, 1905. His wife survived him, also his daughter, Mrs. William M. Derby, Jr., and three grandchildren, Dorothy Derby, William Ballard Derby and Addison Ballard Bradley.

## HUGH ANDERSON.

Hugh Anderson was born in New York City on February 4, 1839, a son of William and Sarah (MacNeil) Anderson, natives of Aberdeen, Fifeshire, Scotland, and of Belfast, Ireland, respectively.

The parents came to America soon after their marriage, and located in New York City. Soon thereafter they removed to East Albany, New York, which place was then known as Greenbush.

Here the first sixteen years of Hugh Anderson's life were passed. He attended Albany High school, then his parents wished him to enter college; but he was anxious to get into business. Accordingly he went to work in the general store owned by Mr. William H. Herrick in Greenbush. There he was clerk for a time. In a few years Mr. Herrick moved to Oswego, New York, where he owned a grain elevator. Hugh Anderson went with him as his private, confidential secretary; and made

his home there with the Herrick family until the outbreak of the Civil War.

On August 12, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B of "The Oswego Boys," New York Volunteer Infantry. He soon earned a commission as Second Lieutenant and was made First Lieutenant on November 15, 1861. On July 27, 1862, he was promoted to become Captain of Company G; and he served, with notable bravery and distinction, in this organization until the close of the war.

At the time he was mustered out of service, in April, 1865, only forty-four of the original members of his regiment answered to the call of their names. The regiment had suffered great casualties; as an example, twenty-four officers and 275 men went down under the rain of the enemies' bullets at the battle of Cold Harbor.

Captain Anderson received serious wounds in several battles. In the Battle of Cold Harbor





*Elmer Anderson*







*Ruggero Anderson*

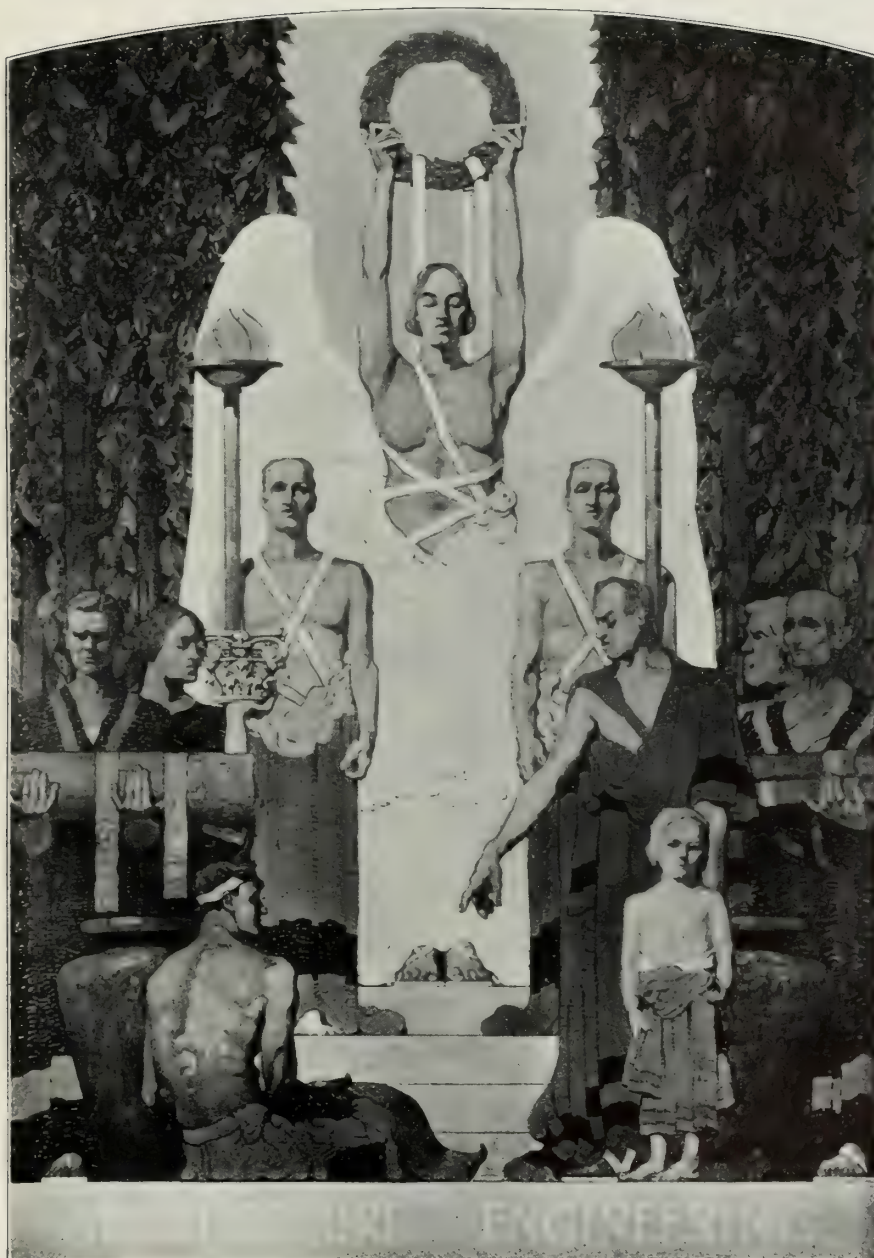




*H. Louisa Peirce Anderson*







MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF PEIRCE ANDERSON IN THE UNION  
TRUST COMPANY'S BANK, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO





MEDAL, GIVEN IN 1900, TO PEIRCE  
ANDERSON BY THE ECOLE NATIONAL  
DES BEAUX ARTS—PARIS, FRANCE





he was first wounded in the neck, then in the ankle, and then was shot through his thigh and disabled. He managed to crawl to the partial shelter of a nearby bush where he lay, right in the midst of the enemy fire, until he was rescued. He was brevetted Major, in June, 1864, by Governor Fenton of New York, for his gallant service at Cold Harbor. Major Anderson's war service embraces the period between August 12, 1861, and December 22, 1864. He and his command fought through many of the most terrific battles of the war. He took part in the following most important engagements; the Peninsular Campaign, Siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Fort Harrison, Drury Bluffs and Cold Harbor and in the attacks upon Charleston, Petersburg and Richmond. His record is a most honorable one.

After the close of the war he returned to his home in New York State. He was married on January 18, 1865, at Jordon, Onondaga County, New York, to his fiancée, Miss Hannah Louisa Peirce, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Oliver Beale Peirce.

It was Colonel Peirce who raised the troops in Oneida County, New York, at the beginning of the War, who formed the seven companies that formed "The Mohawk Boys." These troops were consolidated with the nine companies of "The Oswego Boys" to form the famous "Mohawk Rangers," the Eighty-first New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Captain Hugh Anderson commanded Company G of this regiment all through the great struggle. It should be recorded here that Captain Anderson and his company were the first to place the Union flag on Fort Harrison, in the important engagement there. The flag was soon torn to shreds by bullets. In memory of this company's heroic action

the United States government later had a new flag made at Tiffany's, on which was embossed in gold letters the names of all the battles in which Company G took part. After the War Mr. Anderson had this flag in his possession until the government collected all flags that had been in the War and enshrined them in the capitol at Washington, D. C. A large picture of this famous flag, with Captain Hugh Anderson standing beside it, is placed in the Entrance Hall of the Capitol Building at Albany, New York.

Mr. Anderson and his wife lived at Oswego, New York, for some time after their marriage. Here their two children, Mary Louise and Peirce Anderson were born. In 1871 he and his family moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. There he opened the first insurance office in that section. For thirty-seven years he represented practically all of the large insurance companies of the United States.

In 1908 Mr. Anderson retired from business and he and his wife and daughter came to Chicago to be with his only son, Peirce Anderson, the noted architect.

Mr. Anderson was a charter member of the Mt. Moriah Masonic Lodge and of the Alta Club, both of Salt Lake City. He also belonged to the Loyal Legion; to the California Commandery and to George H. Thomas Post No. 5 (Chicago), Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic.

The death of Mr. Hugh Anderson occurred on December 31, 1911, in his seventy-third year. His long and successful business career, his devoted service to his country and his fine and unblemished character unite to make the history of his life a very distinguished record. In an eulogy it was said "Here lies a man and a soldier, who always did his duty."

## PEIRCE ANDERSON.

The late Peirce Anderson, of Chicago, was one of the truly great architects of his generation.

He was born in Oswego, New York, on February 20, 1870, a son of Hugh and Hannah Louisa (Peirce) Anderson. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1892. Then he entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated with the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1894. He went abroad for his post-graduate work and studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, in Paris. Here he re-

ceived the first government medal, of the First Class (architecte diplome par le gouvernement), ever to be conferred upon an American student in architecture. This was in 1900.

In 1901 Mr. Anderson came to Chicago and joined D. H. Burnham & Company, Architects. He remained with this firm, and its successors, until his death. From 1917 to his death he was a member of the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White.

A review of Mr. Anderson's very remarkable

work in his profession, includes the fact that he designed or supervised the design of the Field Museum, Marshall Field Annex, the Continental and Commercial Bank Building, the Peoples Gas Building, the Kimball Building, the Wrigley Building, the Illinois Merchants Bank Building, the Straus Building, the new Union Station, and others, all in Chicago. The list also includes, among others, the Federal Reserve Banks at Chicago, Kansas City, Missouri, and Dallas, Texas, and a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the United States Post Office at Washington, District of Columbia, the Union Station at Washington and the Columbus Memorial fountain which stands in front of it, the Union Trust Building at Cleveland, Ohio, the First National Bank at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, David Whitney Building and Ford Building at Detroit, Michigan, the Continental Trust Building in Baltimore, Maryland, the Frick Building and Annex in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Wm. Filene's Sons Co. store in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Anderson stands as one of the most noted designers that the profession of architecture in America has produced. Recognitions, in many forms, came to him. The one which perhaps he cherished most was his appointment by

President Taft as a member of the Fine Arts Commission, succeeding Mr. Daniel Hudson Burnham at the time of his death in 1912.

Mr. Anderson loved Chicago and he always visioned it as it will be years hence, one of the greatest and most beautiful cities of the world. Many of the hopes he wished to see realized that this end might be reached, he, with his own hands, brought into actual being.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the Architectural League, the National Sculptors Society, the American Painters; and he also belonged to the Chicago Club, the Casino Club, the Chicago Commonwealth Club, Cliff Dwellers, the Engineers' Club, Glen View Golf Club, the Harvard Club and the University Club of Chicago.

Mr. Anderson died on February 10, 1924. His going has taken from Illinois one of her most able men. He was as thoroughly enjoyed as a friend as he was respected for his distinguished ability. His high ideals will have an enduring effect on the life of his associates, and his kindly and winning spirit will ever continue to animate his friends.

His home has been in Chicago for more than twenty years. He never married. He left surviving him, his mother and his sister, Miss Mary Louise Anderson.

## GEORGE EVERETT ADAMS.

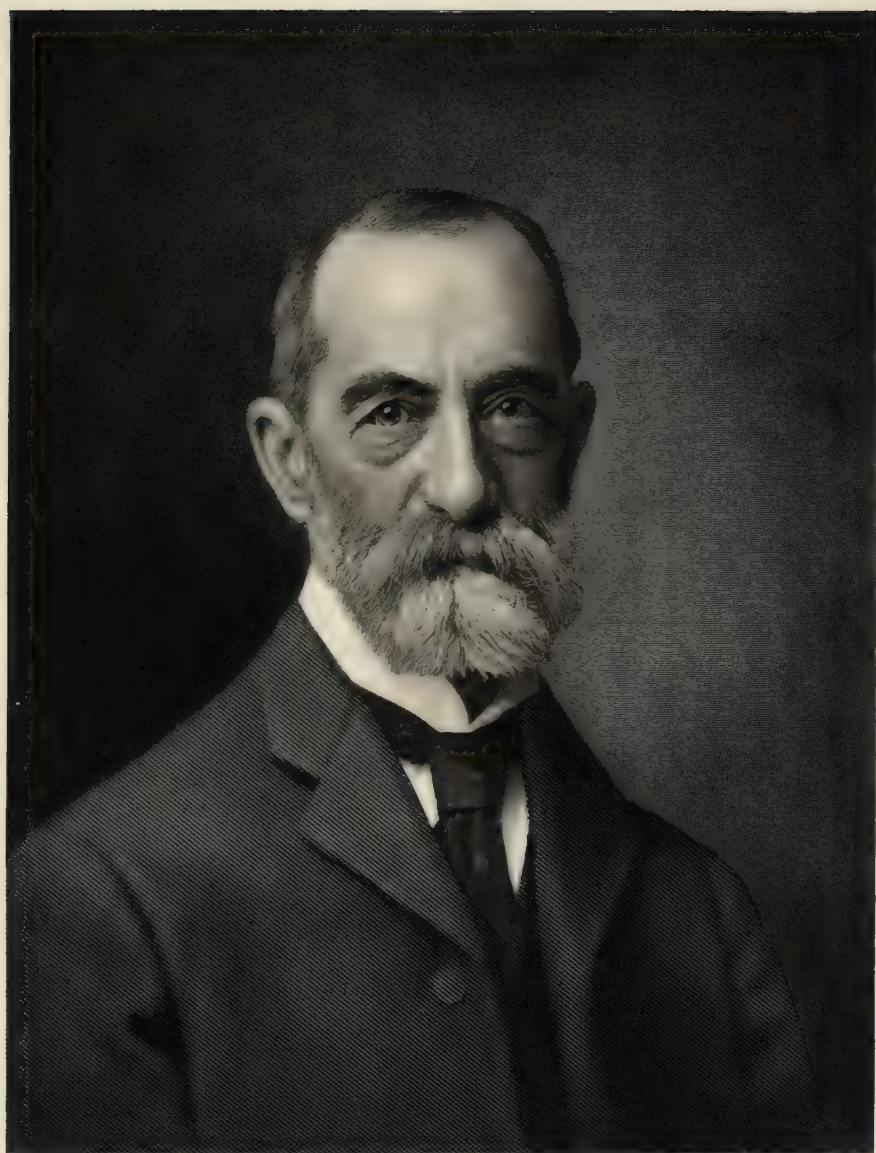
The late George Everett Adams was a man to whom his fellow citizens always pointed with pride as one of the most representative men of Chicago and his times. He never failed to live up to the highest expectations of his associates, and when he died, his community and state lost one of the wisest and most genuinely patriotic of men.

Mr. Adams was born in Keene, Cheshire County, N. H., June 18, 1840, a son of Benjamin F. and Louise R. (Redington) Adams, and he fully exemplified the loyal enterprising character for which the people of the Granite State have always been noted. He came of good old New England families which date back to the Colonial epoch in American history. The Adams family is distinctively American in both lineal and collateral lines, and many of the name have been prominent in military, municipal and educational affairs of the Nation. In direct line Mr. Adams was descended from William Adams, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1628, and

removed to Ipswich, in the same state, in 1642. His father, Benjamin F. Adams, had visited Chicago as early as the year 1835. He purchased land in and near the site of the now great metropolis, and in 1853, removed with his family to this city. George Everett Adams was favored by all the advantages of a liberal education, and proved himself a thorough student. After attending school in Keene, his native town, he passed on to Phillips Academy, at Exeter, then, as now, recognized as one of the best preparatory schools in the country. Here he prepared for college, and then entered Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in 1860, with the degree of A. B.

He entered the military service of his country in the Civil War. He became a member of Battery A, Illinois Artillery, and for a time served as a brave and fearless soldier in defense of the Union. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he later matriculated at the famous Dane Law School (Har





*Geo E Adams*





vard University), and received his LL. B. degree from that institution in 1865. Soon after his admission to the bar he established himself in the practice of law at Chicago and continued in active practice until elected to the State Senate in 1881. He was a member of the upper house, of the General Assembly of Illinois in the session of 1881-82, but resigned on his nomination for Congress in the latter year. He was triumphantly elected to that office, and took his seat in March, 1883. He represented his congressional district for four consecutive terms, retiring in 1891, holding places on such important committees as those on banking, currency and judiciary. He gained a wide reputation as an authority on questions of finance, and in every way proved himself a man of political wisdom, who stood the acid test for efficiency and loyalty.

Few men have served in the Illinois legislature who so quickly established a reputation so broad and striking, and as the supporter of all movements having their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country and people, the late Hon. George Everett Adams has left an indelible impression upon the history of his state. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and belonged to that class who wield a power both at home and abroad. Of strong convictions regarding right and wrong, he was unfaltering in his opposition to a course which he deemed inimical to the best interests of the country, and was entirely fearless of criticism and public opinion when he believed he was right. A man of unusual public spirit, interested in local affairs and proud of the city in which much of his activities and mature manhood were passed, he was a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which had for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions. In both political and philanthropic activities, his efforts contributed materially to the betterment of the country, and in the promotion of charitable movements, and all matters tending to the public good, he was an active and unostentatious worker.

During his long service in Congress Mr. Adams was ever recognized as a man of high ideals, and his opinions had great weight with his fellow legislators. He made many speeches against free silver in the great debates of 1896, and gained wide notoriety for the decided stand

he took on that issue. He also took an active interest in the navy; in the Nicaragua Canal project, and in rivers and harbors, especially in matters pertaining to the harbors of the Great Lakes. Always a stalwart Republican, he was one of the first to enter actively into William McKinley's presidential campaign. He was one of the speakers at the first big McKinley meetings in Illinois and one of the organizers of the McKinley Club. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University from 1892 to 1904, for many years was a trustee of the Newberry Library, and also of the Field Columbian Museum. He was also a member of the Chicago board of education and for several years was president of the Chicago Orchestral Association. He was a director in several commercial enterprises, and his progressive spirit was evident in many ways. There was perhaps no movement of vital importance to the city with which he was not concerned as an active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be, for he was as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he believed inimical to the best interests of the city as he was firm in his allegiance when he believed that the interests of the city would be promoted thereby. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten.

Coming here when a boy of thirteen, he grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and became one of the city's substantial and most valued citizens. Although quiet and unassuming in manner, he had hosts of warm friends, and his home was always a hospitable one where good cheer abounded. His freedom from ostentation or display was the very essence of simplicity, but the honor and prominence which he did not demand for himself came to him as the free will offering of those among whom he labored. He was quick to note the needs of his fellow-men and, while he did not believe in an indiscriminate giving which promotes vagrancy and idleness, there are few men who realized more fully or met with greater readiness the responsibilities of wealth. On November 30, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Adele Foster, of Chicago, and they became the parents of four children: Franklin E., who died at the age of fourteen; Isabel F., who is the

widow of the late Mason Bross, of Chicago; Marion, who died in infancy; and Margaret, who is the wife of George E. Clement, of Peterboro, N. H. For more than forty-five years this worthy couple traveled life's journey happily together and were not long separated by death, Mrs. Adams having passed to the great unknown only five months before her husband. She was a woman of much beauty of character, and was greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities. Her life was actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith; her teachings and her example were ever an inspiring force in the world, and her kind heart and sympathetic nature brought people to her in the ties of strong friendship. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and was closely associated with him in their labors for furthering useful, helpful and elevating institutions. Mr. Adams was a member of many of the most notable clubs and societies of the city, among which were the Chicago, Union League, University, Onwentsia and Harvard Clubs. Although prominent in

social circles, he was devoted to the pleasures of home life, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. He found pleasure in promoting the welfare of his family, and was a kind and indulgent husband and father. In professional and political life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred October 5, 1917, removed from Chicago, one of its most worthy citizens.

In his life were the elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and opportunities, and because his thoughts were not self-centered but were given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relation to his country. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect command respect, and yet these were not all of the man. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others.

## WILLIAM C. COMSTOCK

William C. Comstock was born at Oswego, New York, October 22, 1847, a son of Charles and Julia Sprague Comstock.

His father was for more than thirty years a distinguished resident of Evanston, Illinois. He was born at Camden, New York, in 1814. He came to Chicago in 1861, as western agent for the Onandaga Salt Company, of Syracuse, New York, in which company he was a stockholder. He was one of the early members of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was one of the founders of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, in 1864, and was Senior Warden there for thirty-one years. He was President, also, of the Traders' Insurance Company; and was a Director in several Chicago Banks. He was a brother of the late Judge George F. Comstock of the New York Court of Appeals. In every way Mr. Charles Comstock was a fine type of Christian gentleman. He established his home at Evanston, Ill., in 1861; and died there in 1895.

William C. Comstock, after completing his studies in a preparatory school, entered Northwestern University. He graduated, in 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received his Master's degree.

He then joined his father in business, and, after some years of this association he founded his own business. He was prominent in Board of Trade operations from 1868.

For forty years, Mr. Comstock spent much of his time in Florida. He was deeply interested in the development of that state; and he did much to further its advancement. He maintained his home at Winter Park. He was one of the founders of Rollins College there and was a great benefactor to this institution. He was one of the principal organizers of the Winter Park Chamber of Commerce.

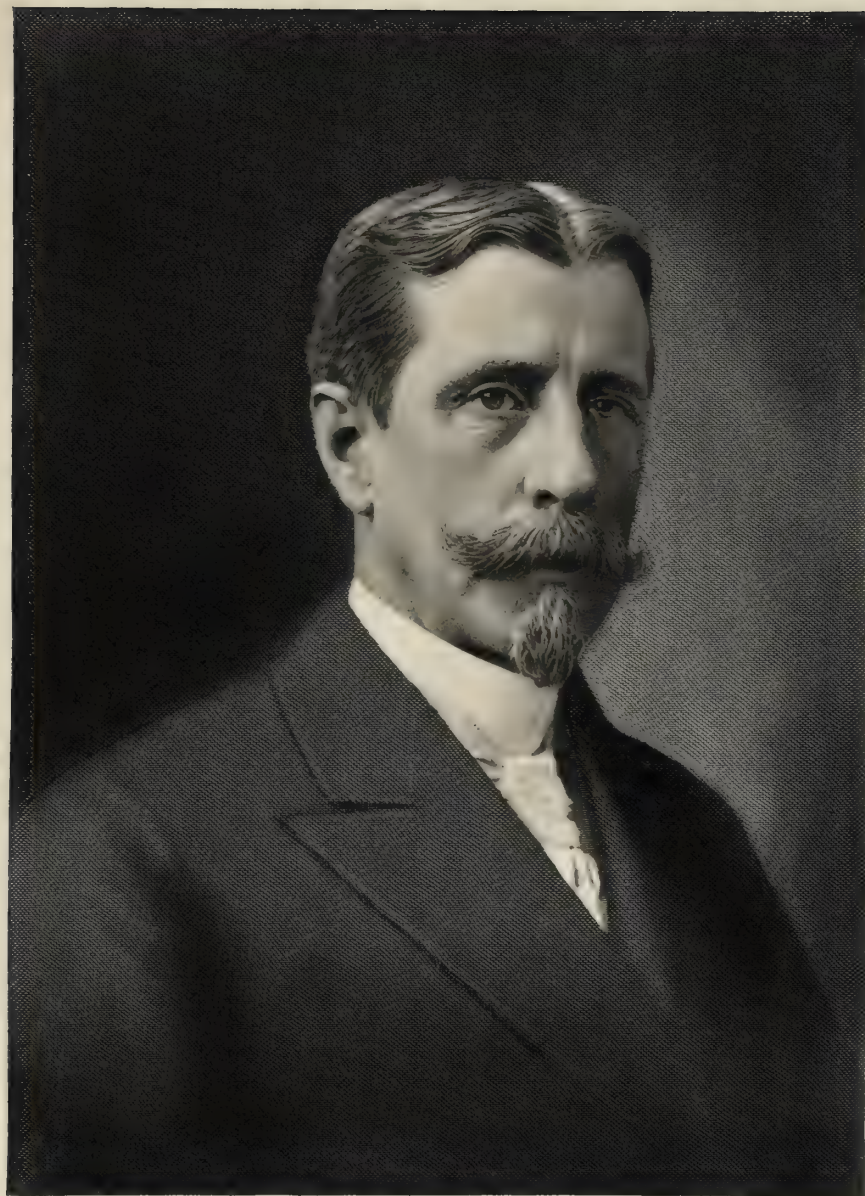
In September, of 1868, Mr. Comstock was married, at Evanston, Illinois, to Miss Eleanora K. Douglas. Mrs. Comstock died in June, 1902.

For years he was a member of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, being most active and helpful and singing in the choir. In Florida, he was deeply interested in All Saints' Parish, Winter Park.

He was a member of the Chicago Club, and the Chicago and Edgewater Golf clubs, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Art Institute of Chicago.

William C. Comstock died on September 29,

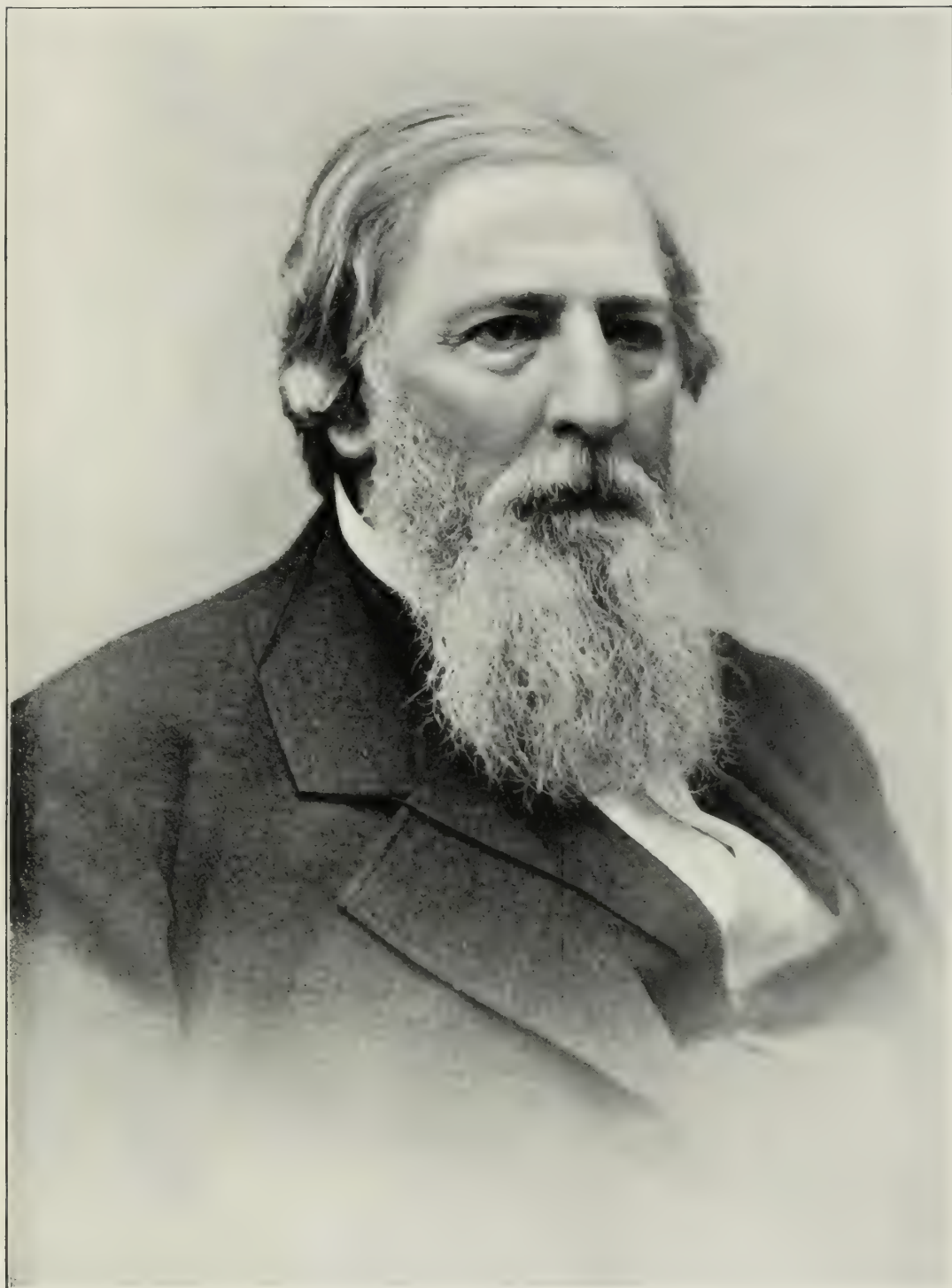




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CHARLES COMSTOCK



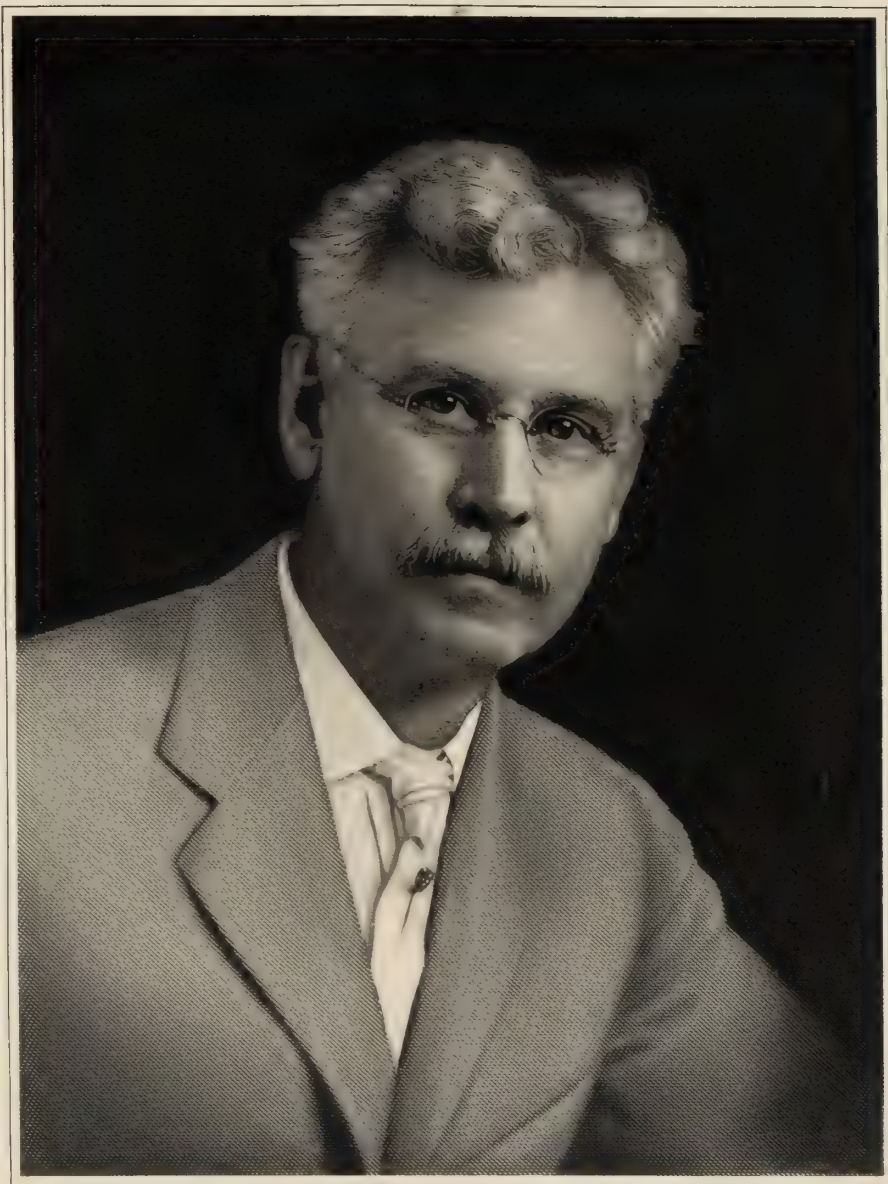


*Julia L. Constantine*









*Genl. Whitefield*

1924, in his seventy-seventh year. He was beloved as a friend and was respected for his

character and his works wherever he was known.

## GEORGE W. WHITEFIELD.

George W. Whitefield was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, September 30, 1855, son of John and Martha (Kemp) Whitefield. He is a descendant of the Rev. George Whitefield, the noted English Methodist evangelist. The Whitefield family have lived in County Dorset, England, since the sixteenth century.

George W. Whitefield came with his family to Aurora, Illinois, in his boyhood, and there received his grammar and high school training. He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Chicago Dental College in 1885, and that of Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College in 1886.

Dr. Whitefield devoted most of the years of his long life to the practice of his profession at Evanston, Ill.

He held the chair of dental pathology in the American Dental College, that of electrical therapeutics in the dental department of Northwestern University, and for some time was aural surgeon at the Protestant Orphan Asylum. He was assistant surgeon under the celebrated late Dr. Gunn.

Dr. Whitefield invented a number of important instruments now in general use in electrotherapy. He was a delegate to the ninth International Medical Congress. His more important published articles were: A paper known as "Sensation," read some thirty-five years ago before the Washington Dental Congress and one on "Soft Teeth and Galvanic Action Between Gold and Baser Metals" and "Conservative Methods of treatment of Fractures of the Anterior Teeth," which was read before the World's Columbian Dental Congress at Chicago, Illinois, August 17-18, 1893. Dr. Whitefield was a member of the North Shore Dental Society and the Chicago Dental Society.

Dr. Whitefield lived for some years in the South. He was vice-president of the American Fruit and Transportation Company, and a director of the Rio Bonito Company. One of his interesting and successful experiments came as a result of his residence in Daytona, Florida, in 1907, where he became interested in the growing of thin-shelled pecans. Because he liked them so well he believed there would be a large market for them. He determined to try out a plan of growing an orchard on a Southern plantation and selected forty acres in Yazoo County, twenty miles from Yazoo City, Mississippi. Because hickory nuts grew well there, he assumed pecans would also thrive. He then entered the employ of a nursery man in south Mississippi and learned in detail the care of trees, working right along with the Swedish day laborers. He then purchased fifty additional acres and started his orchard. The results that he eventually attained were very gratifying. Dr. Whitefield, in this way, not only gave himself profit and great pleasure, for he much enjoyed working out-of-doors; but he suggested to a whole region a profitable industry. He also invented a very serviceable nut grader.

He was formerly a member of Company D, 3d Illinois National Guard; of the University Club of Evanston; and a charter member of the Evanston Boat Club. He belonged to St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Evanston.

George W. Whitefield was married on January 31, 1895, at Evanston, to Miss Fannie Comstock, daughter of Charles and Julia (Sprague) Comstock, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this history. Dr. and Mrs. Whitefield have one daughter, Julia Sprague Whitefield.

The death of Dr. George W. Whitefield occurred on October 15, 1925.

## COLONEL JOHN THOMAS FYNN.

There is a story in the Bible of a Lad who came to Jerusalem with His parents one day and became lost. After much searching they found Him in the temple talking with learned men and astounding them with His argument. The Book says that when the parents sought to chide, the Lad answered them thus, "Did

you not know that I must be about my Father's business?"

In a large measure that answer was the key-stone in the life arch of the late Colonel John T. Fynn, recently Promoted to Glory from the position of Field Secretary for the Salvation Army in the Central Territory. Viewing his



career from beginning to end the observer is forced to a conclusion that in all matters whatsoever John T. Fynn had always put his Master's business first.

It was first away back yonder in the English county of Southampton when the local authorities attempted to prevent him from telling out the old, old story of Salvation beneath God's open-air cathedral dome and because His Father's business demanded it the man went to jail rather than abandon his great call.

His Father's business was first when, with his little family and good wife, John Fynn left the home shores of his native land and steered a westward course across the vast Atlantic to bring the message of Salvation to a newer country and another people.

It was first when he traversed desert waste emblazoning Bible truths on rock and cliff and tree that the weary wayfarer seeing might ponder the result of neglecting so great a Salvation.

It was first through the entire forty-two years of his Christian life; first in day and night and first when he fell in sight of the Army flag and surrounded by his bandsmen, the men of the Territorial Staff Band.

In all things great or small the business of Almighty God had come first ever since this splendid warrior knelt to cry for pardon in a Salvation Army hall at Hanley, England, in 1882.

It is hard to choose a point of beginning for the story of Colonel Fynn. In looking over the picture of his life for high ideals and noble action, one finds the background so full of them that it is as "though the hills do run so close together that their tops do make a plain."

Perhaps for that reason it will be best to use the old formula, to begin at the beginning.

John T. Fynn was born at Dresden, Longton, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, England, November 21, 1865, and inherited as a birthright the stalwart, sturdy qualities of his ancestors, plain, hard-working, honest and honorable folk, the sort that can make an empire or plowshare and make little fuss about either. The dominant and purposeful vigor that characterized his actions in life was the gift of that long ancestral line. God builded well in preparing a frame to house the soul of this forceful Salvation Army pioneer.

As this is written there is small access to the

child life and 'teen age of the promoted comrade. Perhaps those days were also like His Master's in that he abode with his parents and "was obedient unto them."

We know that he became a blacksmith, a village welder of metals, the Tubal Cain of his community, and those who knew him well can easily envision John Fynn in the smithy, singing his songs to the accompaniment of flying sparks and an anvil chorus.

One good day, it was the first of the year 1882, he attended a Salvation Army meeting conducted at Hanley by the then Captain Gypsy Smith. Evidently the preparation had gone on long enough for the Hand of God reached into his heart and in a miraculous manner regenerated it. A new John Fynn walked out of that little Salvation Army hall and left the old John Fynn and the old sins behind forever.

Followed six years of soldiering in the Hanley Corps. It was characteristic of the man that he showed no undue haste in shaping a life course. If thoughts concerning officership were entertained during the period, he weighed them carefully and gave ample time for reconsideration. He has always done that. Perhaps it is one reason why there have been so few mistakes in his career.

It is said that as a soldier he was a fire-brand. Musically inclined and the master of three instruments at the time of his conversion he gave splendid and continuous aid to the corps at Hanley. His was not an intermittent service. To go awhile and stay away awhile, did not fit in with the man's character. It is probable that the "Gypsy" got a considerable lift in his work when John Fynn became his soldier at Hanley.

Romance entered his life and culminated in marriage October 22, 1887, when he was united for continual service and perpetual comradeship with Mary E. Hughes, also a convert of Captain Smith and a Hanley soldier.

The following year the soldier entered the Training College and in due time came out a full-fledged captain, his business to meet and wrestle with problems having to do with the salvation of the souls of men—His Master's business.

He was still a captain when the first great problem of his career came, the problem that resulted in imprisonment for the cause of Jesus Christ.

"Appointment to Whitchurch. Proceed to-



*John D. Zinn*



morrow. Chief." were the seven words that gave warning of trouble to the young couple.

"Why, that is the place where the trouble is about open-air meetings," exclaimed Mrs. Fynn.

"Yes," he answered. "It means imprisonment."

"Well, praise God, it is all right. Let us pray about it. God will take care of us."

That dialogue in differing form has been a continual affair ever since, for that first great problem was followed by others and in every crisis the good wife he had chosen was as eager as her husband to attend to the Master's business.

So they went to Whitchurch and in due time he was arrested, tried and imprisoned for "wilfully and unlawfully obstructing the passage of a certain highway, to wit, 'The Square.'" Of ninety-four men and women convicted of blocking traffic on the square he was one of fifty to suffer imprisonment and the battle waged until it came before the supreme court of the land, when the right to peaceful assemblage forever abolished this form of persecution in the town of Whitchurch.

There were five strenuous years of fighting in the old land for the pair and the end of the five found them as strongly fortified in the Lord as they had been at the start. Then came the desire for new fields and a larger service. They were appointed to America.

The first appointment in the United States was Youngstown, Ohio, where Captain Fynn established an enviable record for himself. Then in quick succession followed Cleveland, Duluth, Minneapolis, Ansonia, Paterson, Long Branch and Philadelphia. It was while in the last appointment that his leaders, looking over the field for musical material, discovered the young officer and made him Divisional Bandmaster for the Atlantic Coast Province, just about the same time that he was promoted to the rank of Ensign.

His ability as an administrator soon became evident and in March, 1897, he was given the position of Divisional Social Secretary for the Province. Two years of sectional officership followed during which time he successfully managed Army affairs at Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, Oakland, San Jose, Phoenix and Globe, at the same time rising to the rank of Staff-Captain.

In 1901 he went to Los Angeles as A. D. C. for the Southern California Division then to

Sacramento and in 1902 became Institutional Manager and Social Superintendent for the Pacific Coast. His majority came in 1903 and two years later he was given the important position of divisional officer for the Oregon Division.

Colonel Fynn came to Chicago in August, 1905, and was installed at Territorial Headquarters as the Young People's Secretary. This was in a day when the territory began at Chicago and continued to the Islands, but notwithstanding his large field and many duties, there was an addition to his responsibility the next year when the Field Department came to him. For two years he labored hard and faithfully, then was officially given recognition as Secretary for Field Affairs, but still holding on to the work of the young people. His promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel came in 1914 and four years later both he and Mrs. Fynn were admitted to the Long Service Order. When the country was divided in 1920, he became Field Secretary for the Central Territory and reached his colonelcy in 1921.

This in brief is the chronological history of the late Field Secretary, and it might be supposed to give the important dates of his career. But there is no history, chronological or other, that can tell the story of those years in which John Fynn was climbing and bringing the Army along with him.

It cannot tell, for instance, of a time in 1906 when the need for an efficient Salvation Army musical organization at the territorial center became acute and he undertook the job of forming one. Out of that endeavor grew the Territorial Staff Band, composed of the officers stationed at headquarters and some of their sons. That band has been in continuous operation for eighteen years, has produced and developed some of the best Army musical talent in the country, has sent scores of players through the Training College and into the Field as officers, has heralded the musical message of Salvation to millions of men and women, and has given a boost to Army prestige that is unmeasurable.

Chicago radio stations welcomed it as the premier amateur musical organization in the city and through this means alone millions upon millions of people have been reached with the Army music and its precious message.

And John T. Fynn has been at every band engagement, every practice, every congress, al-



most every meeting of that band during its 18 years of life. Three, four, sometimes five nights each week has found him with the boys, their Bandmaster, but most of the time with his lips glued to a mouthpiece.

His songs, "The City Foursquare," "Sweetest Story Ever Told," scores of others, have been sung at village cross road and in packed theater, in rural church and grand cathedral, in Army halls and through the microphone "on the air."

He sang the "City Foursquare" last and before a crowd which filled the Jefferson Park Temple just two days before his death. There was a new song, "When They Ring the Golden Bells," in course of preparation, in fact it had been completed and was being rehearsed for early presentation. He won't sing it, but the bandmen know that he is listening to the ringing of those bells.

Folk so inclined might say that there was a weird coincidence about his closing days. Many things worked together that might be cited to prove the end was near.

There was an incident at the cemetery on the morning of his death, Decoration Day, 1924, several of them in fact. With the Commissioner and a large number of Salvationists Colonel Fynn had gone to decorate the graves of departed comrades. The Colonel was asked to read a Bible portion and he chose the Ninetieth Psalm, that prayer of Moses where is found the passage, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." How clearly in the morning air came that other passage as they listened, standing beside the grave of the late Colonel Gauntlett.

"The days of our years are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is there strength, labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away."

Just as they were about to put bouquets on the graves, Colonel Chandler asked him, "Shall the Cadets play 'Abide With Me'?"

"No," the answer came. "Have them play 'Shall We Gather at the River'."

The last two band pieces that he heard were "Courage" and "The Spirit of Freedom." A few minutes before the end some one remarked that the parade would not pass quickly.

"We won't be here long," he answered.

Colonel Fynn was a builder and he builded well. The strength of character that came to

him as a priceless heritage he left to those who remain behind. He left it not only to his immediate family, but to those with whom he was in close contact. It was impossible to be near the man without getting some of his grand hallelujah spirit.

It was the spirit that carried his boys, J. Arthur and Alfred, past their mother and sisters, Lillian, Evangeline and Florence, playing with the band while the mental picture of their dying father almost blotted out the notes of the music score before them. Folk who watched that band parade never knew by any sign from the players that their bandmaster had fallen in the ranks not ten minutes before.

It is not easy to bring a band to a knowledge of music and harmony. It is inconceivably harder to establish a morale that will carry on in any circumstance and under any difficulty. Colonel Fynn did both.

The story of his death will bear repetition.

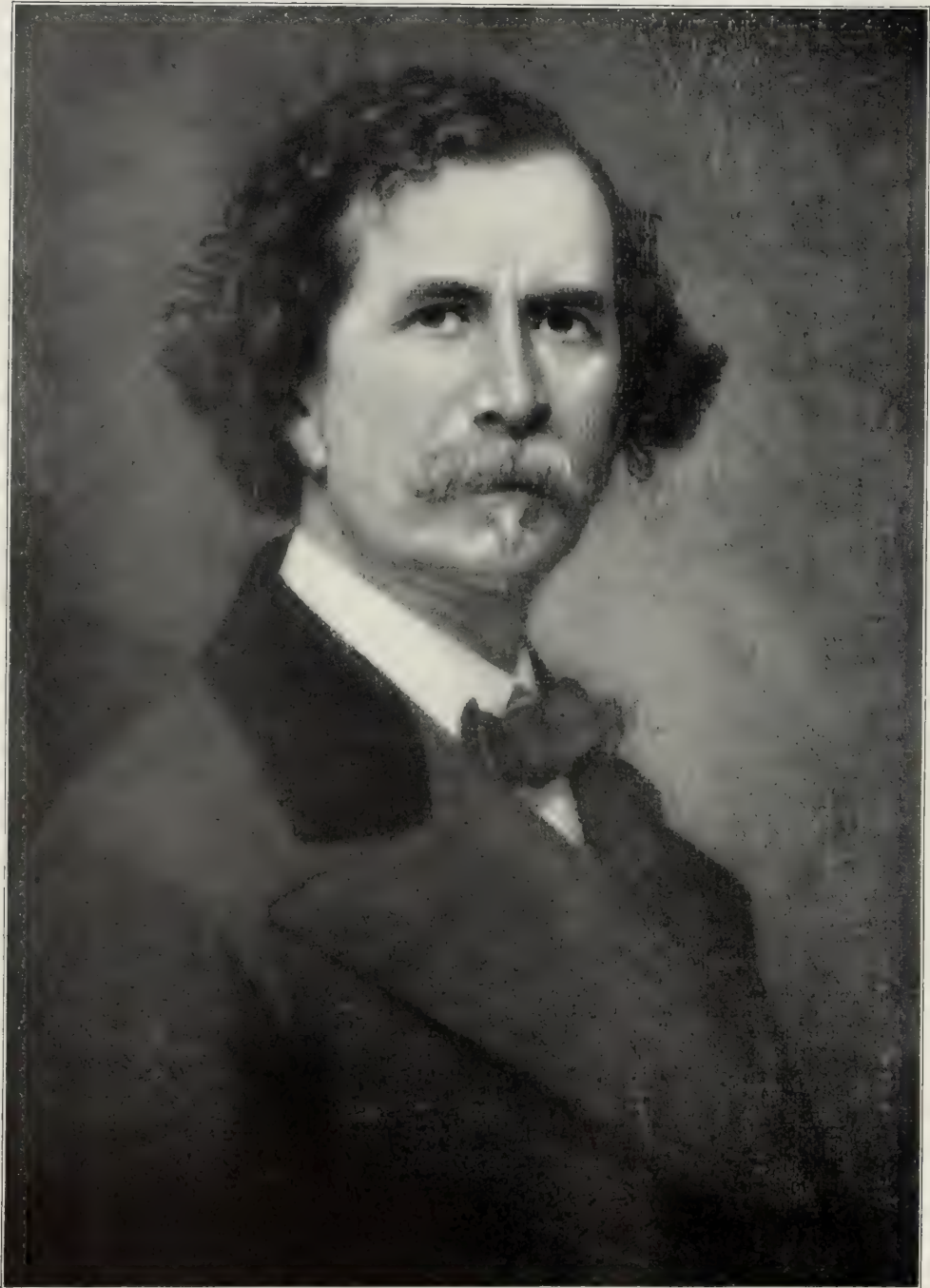
Decoration Day in Chicago has always been a big event. Millions of people participate in the parade and along its line of march. Always the Salvation Army has a part in this token of esteem for the nation's warrior dead.

This year the Staff Band was given a post of especial honor when it was chosen from among some twenty other bands to lead the War Division of the parade. There was also an army field kitchen and in the preparation for the parade, and other affairs Colonel Fynn worked like a trojan.

Came the hour of the parade. Standing in line with the Commissioner and his brother officers, the Field Secretary posed for a picture just about the time that the first ranks of the parade were passing the spot. Immediately the picture had been taken he called to his chief, saying, "Come on, Commissioner. There's a good place up here where we can see them go by until it comes our time to fall in."

He pushed the territorial leader ahead that he might the better see. He also made room up front for Colonel Chandler. Then those who watched thought that he had discovered something on the street for he was seen to look groundward slowly. He stooped, extended one arm in front of him and toward the earth. Then, with a groan, he fell, and it was not until they heard the cry of anguish that his loved ones knew he suffered.





*Geo. P. Healy*

Even at the last minute there was proof of his wisdom in looking heavenward instead of to earth.

Medical help there was in abundance and of a high grade. Dozens of military physicians were lined up around him ready for the parade and they all rushed to his side. An ambulance came quickly and all that skill and science could do, was done.

But when it was all done the soul of a Central

Warrior was beyond the reach of human help, just as in life it had always been beyond the reach of human hurt. It had gone to meet its Savior. Colonel John T. Fynn to the Salvation Army, "Pa" to his children and "Johnny" to his wife, was listening to His Master say "Well Done."

Note—We have thought best to reprint this memorial review of Col. Fynn's life, verbatim, from the June 21, '24 issue of "The War Cry."

## GEORGE P. A. HEALY.

The late George P. A. Healy, one of the most distinguished portrait painters of America, belonged to the world-at-large, but spent the last two years of his life in Chicago. While his best portraits are admirable for intensity of life, for fresh and natural coloring, and for strong drawing, his genius was not confined to them, for among others of his noted paintings are the large historical picture of Webster replying to Hayne, in Faneuil Hall; the group of Armenian bishops, which he gave to the Chicago Art Institute, and an adorable series of children's heads, which, alone, would be enough to consecrate him as a great artist.

George P. A. Healy was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 15, 1813, of Irish descent on the paternal side, and of American stock on the maternal. His father was a captain in the merchant service. The vessel he commanded was in Moroccan waters in 1812, and capture seemed imminent. He caused his sailors to disembark, blew up his ship and barely escaped with his life. Young George's early training was secured in the public schools of his native city, and he gratified his longing to express himself with his pencil and brush by perpetual practice. His mother was in very moderate circumstances and he was forced to work at whatever came to hand in order to assist her, so there was no money for an artistic training, even had there been in those days the art schools now so common. Fortunately for the ambitious lad he received encouragement from the daughter of the famous painter, Stuart, and it was a copy made of a print lent him by Miss Stuart, of Guido Reni's *Ecce Homo*, which brought him his first pecuniary reward. A Catholic priest seeing the copy where it was displayed in a bookseller's window, asked if it was for sale, and finding that it was, offered

and paid ten dollars for it, a price that seemed a fortune to the young artist.

The friendly Miss Stuart recommended the lad to the great Sully, who, upon examining the sketches taken to him, advised the timid youth to make painting his profession. Encouraged by this, Mr. Healy took a studio, hung out a sign, as was then the custom, and waited for patrons, but in vain. In order to pay his rent, the future great artist made portraits of his landlord, and his landlord's son-in-law. It was his ambition to paint a beautiful woman, and through the introduction of a friend, he was enabled to realize this in the portrait he made of a queen of society, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. Through all of his early struggles Mr. Healy never lost sight of his determination to go to Paris to study, and in 1834, before he was twenty-one years of age, he was able to take passage on a sailing vessel for Havre.

In spite of the fact that he had very little money, and practically no knowledge of French, he not only was able to make his way, but secured admittance into the studio of Baron Gros. It was in Gros' atelier that he made the acquaintance of Thomas Couture, who became the great artist of his day, and who continued to the end of his life Healy's great friend. Another friendship formed during his earlier years was that with Sir Arthur and Lady Faulkner, whom he met at the inn of the Mount-Cenis Pass, while on a trip to Italy. In 1836 these kind English friends summoned him to London, and through their patronage and that of Joseph Hume, the radical member of Parliament, whose portrait he painted, he was fairly launched in London society, sittings being obtained for him by Sir Arthur from the Duke of Sussex, uncle of Queen Victoria. Lady Agnes Buller, sister of the Duke of Northum-



berland, Lord and Lady Waldegrave and the Master of Grant were among Mr. Healy's early sitters.

In 1839 Mr. Healy returned to France, and through General Cass, the American minister, obtained sittings from Louis Philippe. The French king commissioned him to copy several of the masterpieces that hang in Windsor castle, obtaining from Queen Victoria permission for the young artist to do so. Among these was Van Dyck's group of the children of Charles I, now the property of a daughter of the artist, Mrs. Hill. The Queen and Prince Albert were absent from Windsor Castle at the time Mr. Healy did this work, and the young artist and his bride had the run of the castle for three months. Never was honeymoon so delightful. When the royal couple returned, the Queen stopped before the copy and said to her husband: "Please tell Mr. Healy that this is the best copy of Van Dyck I ever saw." The Prince turned to the artist and repeated the Queen's words. In the spring of 1845 Louis Philippe requested Mr. Healy to paint the portrait of General Jackson for the King's new gallery of political celebrities, in the Palace of Versailles. Among these he wished to include the most famous of the American statesmen. Thus it happened that Mr. Healy was at "The Hermitage" when Andrew Jackson died. He also painted Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and other celebrities. In 1884 when he went to paint President Arthur he was given the same painting room he had forty-two years earlier in order to paint the portrait of President Tyler, and in it he found portraits painted by him of John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren. He painted Daniel Webster several times. The lady who became Mrs. Henry W. Longfellow, Miss Appleton, sat to him for a charming portrait, and he also painted Mr. Longfellow several times. It was during this period of hard and successful work that he lost his royal patron in the fall of Louis Philippe, but he returned to Paris, and in 1855 completed a historical painting: Franklin before Louis XVI, which obtained for him, at the Universal Exhibition of that year, a gold medal, the highest honor which has been awarded an American artist, and which gave him the right to send pictures to the salon without the sanction of the jury.

In 1857 William B. Ogden induced Mr. Healy to return to the United States and pay Chicago a visit. He painted Mr. Ogden, his brother-in-law, Mr. Edwin Sheldon, and his two children,

also Miss Nellie Kinzie, one of the first white children born within the shadow of Fort Dearborn. During the Civil War, Mr. Healy painted a number of the famous generals: Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Sheridan and Admiral Porter being among the best-known, and his admirable portrait of Lincoln, now one of the treasures of the Newberry Library of Chicago.

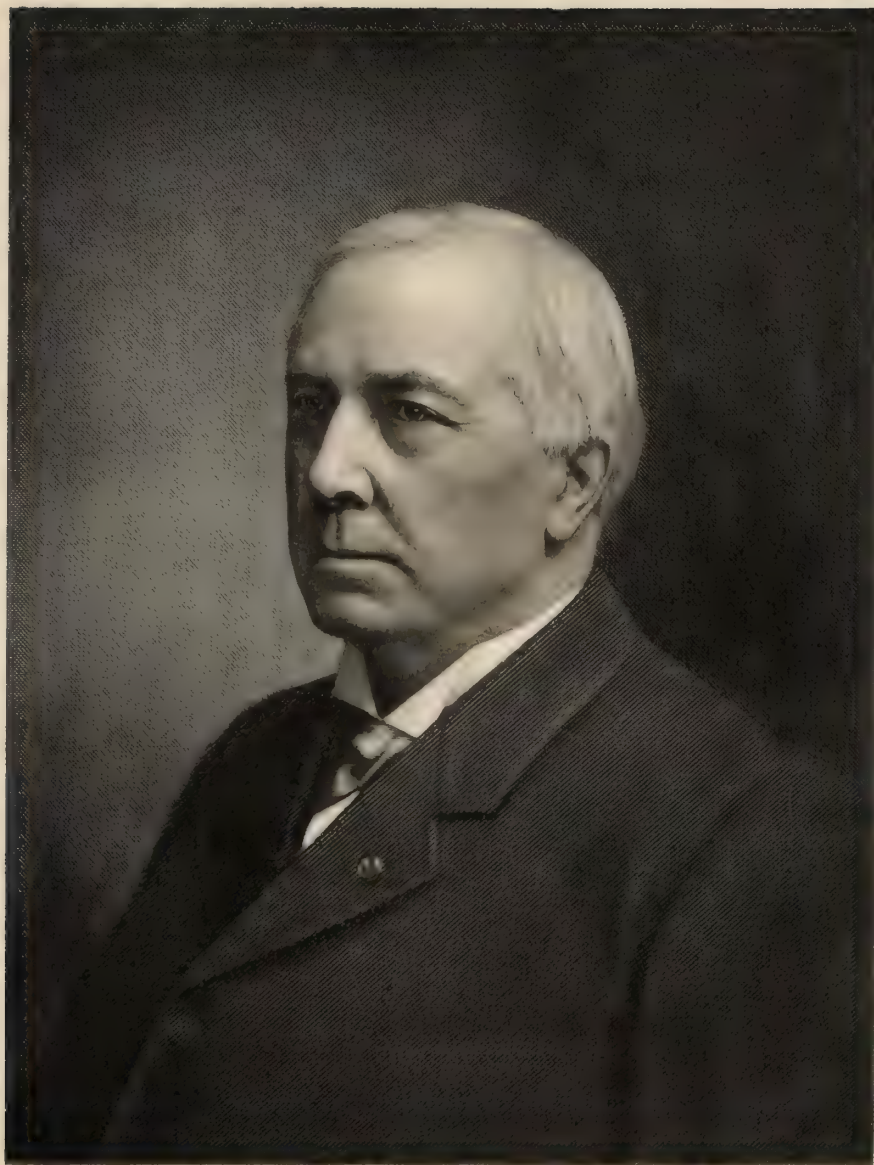
In 1867 Mr. Healy went back to Paris, and thence to Rome, and while there he painted a portrait of Liszt, of the young princess of Roumania, later Carmen Sylva, Pope Pius IX, and others of note. In 1873 Mr. Healy once more returned to Paris, and was engaged in painting a number of portraits, among them being those of Thiers, Gambetta and Jules Simon. He later went to Germany and painted Bismarck. It was about 1878 that Mr. Healy painted a spirited portrait of Stanley, then in the zenith of his fame. Some idea of his marvelous capacity for work may be gained from an entry in his diary which says that from November, 1880, to May, 1881, he produced forty-six portraits. While he had paid several visits to his native land, it was not until in February, 1892, that he located permanently at Chicago, and there he died, June 24, 1894.

In 1839 Mr. Healy was married to Miss Louisa Phipps, and their second daughter, Mary, now Madame Charles Bigot, has written a very interesting life of her distinguished father, following it with a collection of his letters. He was a most devoted and loving husband, and after his death, his wife, who survived him ten years, wandered about like a lost soul, longing for the end. Born of a Catholic father and Protestant mother, Mr. Healy was reared in no particular religious faith, but, through the influence of Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, he became an ardent Catholic. With all his religious fervor, however, he was the most tolerant of men. As to his personal charm, all those who approached G. P. A. Healy, either as sitter or friend, are unanimous in speaking of his courtesy, his old-time politeness, his absolute kindness.

In 1913 a Centenary Exposition of the works of G. P. A. Healy was held at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Bibliography: *Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter* by G. P. A. Healy, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1894 (out of print). *Life of George P. A. Healy* by His Daughter Mary (Mme.





*Lyander Hill,*



Charles Bigot) followed by a selection of his letters. Private edition, 1913. Fine Arts Journal, Chicago, March 1913. Tuckerman—Contem-

porary American painters. Healy, George Peter Alexander; His Work, His Time by Marie de Mare (in preparation).

## CHARLES STEPHEN BARTHOLF.

The late Charles S. Bartholf of Glencoe and Chicago, was born at Plainfield, Illinois, on September 25, 1857, a son of Gilliam and Mary Jane (McCreery) Bartholf, natives of Rochester, New York, and Canada, respectively. The father was a farmer. The son was raised on the farm and went to the neighboring school. A large part of his early training came from his mother who was a woman of culture and character. He later had two years of school at Naperville and then entered Valparaiso College. From there he went to the University of Michigan.

Between his own course of study, Mr. Bartholf taught school. He followed this profession with a marked degree of usefulness and success for the greater part of the balance of his life. He taught in schools in the central part of the state, and was then made principal of the high school at Springfield, Illinois. It was in 1880, that he came to Chicago, and his work here as principal of the Burr School and of the Goethe School has been of great value.

On January 1, 1921, Professor Bartholf resigned his school office, in order that he might give full attention to his responsibilities as executor of his cousin's will. This cousin, John H. McCreery, was owner of a large amount of property, including the St. Nicholas Hotel of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Bartholf also was manager and secre-

tary of the Bullock Manufacturing Company, which concern was founded and developed by Mr. M. C. Bullock, the father of Mrs. Bartholf. Following the death of Mr. Bullock, Mr. Bartholf was made executor of his estate and was also elected to follow as president of the Bullock Manufacturing Company. Subsequently, this business was sold; and, since 1905, Mr. Bartholf has been president of the Standard Diamond Drill Company, which he founded. In 1923, Mr. Bartholf bought the St. Nicholas Hotel from the McCreery heirs.

On June 27, 1893, Mr. Bartholf was married in Chicago, to Miss Grace Corinne Bullock, daughter of Milan C. and Mary Ann (Batchelor) Bullock. Mr. and Mrs. Bartholf had six children, Dorothy (Mrs. R. D. Cushman), Herbert B., Winifred, Marjorie, Katherine (Mrs. Elbert K. Jones) and Beatrice. The family have lived in Glencoe for over twenty years. Here Mrs. Bartholf died on October 16, 1921.

Mr. Bartholf died on October 29, 1923. For many years, he held a place of great responsibility and of high regard among educators of the state; and the results of his business efforts, also, mark his life an unusual success in that direction. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, and the Skokie Country Club, and he was a Shriner-Mason.

## LYSANDER HILL.

Among the distinguished characters who have left the impress of their individuality upon the legal history of Illinois, few attained so high a reputation for ability and faithfulness as did the late Judge Lysander Hill of Chicago. Although some years have passed since he was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and an honorable, conscientious man. His life was actuated by high ideals, and spent in close conformity therewith; his teachings and example were an inspiring force in the world, and his love of principle and strength

of character gained for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. In his home, in social and professional circles, he was ever kind and courteous, and no citizen of the community was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Judge Hill was born in Union, Lincoln County, Maine, July 4, 1834, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth M. (Hall) Hill. He came of a prominent old eastern family, of Puritan ancestry, of whom more extended mention is made in the biography of John W. Hill of Chicago. His



parents were anxious and able to give him a good education, and he made the best of the opportunities presented to him. After passing through the common schools he entered the academy at Warren, and there prepared himself for matriculation in Bowden College, entering himself as an undergraduate in 1854. Four years later he took his degree with honors. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Maine, after a long and thorough course of study and rudimentary practice in the office of the late A. P. Gould of Thomaston, Maine. Immediately upon receiving his license to practice he formed a partnership with J. P. Cilley. The young firm of Cilley & Hill gained and held a fair share of practice, but in 1862 he entered the military service of his country as captain of the Twentieth Maine Infantry, which he organized. A year later he unwillingly accepted a discharge on account of typhoid fever contracted after the battle of Antietam, and settled as a practitioner of law at Alexandria, Virginia, his business necessitating the opening of an office at Washington, and Mr. Hill became the mouthpiece at the capital of the law firm of Hill & Tucker. Mr. Tucker attended to most of the routine business at Alexandria. In 1867 Mr. Hill was appointed registrar in bankruptcy for the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia. He resigned this function upon his appointment in 1869, at the early age of thirty-five, to the bench of the same district.

In 1874 he withdrew from all connection with practice at Alexandria, and, as the head of the firm of Hill & Ellsworth, devoted himself entirely to practice in the courts at Washington. By this time the remarkable bent of Mr. Hill's mind in the direction of patent law had become apparent, and it was but a short time until the firm of Hill & Ellsworth had gained much more than a local reputation for clear understanding of patent law and for ability in the conduct of cases. But Washington soon proved to be too narrow a field for the exercise of

Mr. Hill's legal skill. Inventions are more numerous in commercial than in political centers, and, therefore, with a clear discernment of its nascent greatness, Mr. Hill selected Chicago as his final base of operation. He came to the city in 1881 and founded the patent law firm of Hill & Dixon, which endured for nine years. He then practiced alone for a time, and later was joined by his brother, John W. Hill, remaining in this connection until August, 1904. Judge Hill stood in the first rank of patent lawyers, and his retainers came from all parts of the country. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and in him were united mental and moral sagacity, joined to integrity and honor. He was a stalwart Republican, and in his younger days was very active in politics. For two years he served as chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, and in 1868 was delegate to the convention that nominated General Grant. In this distinguished body he was honored by election as a member of the committee on resolutions, and the resolutions embodied in that convention may justly be considered as epoch-making.

Judge Hill was twice married, the first union being solemnized February 2, 1864, with Miss Adelaide R. Cole of Roxbury, Mass., who died February 3, 1897. On November 26, 1904, he was married to Miss Edith Healy, a daughter of George P. A. Healy, of Chicago.

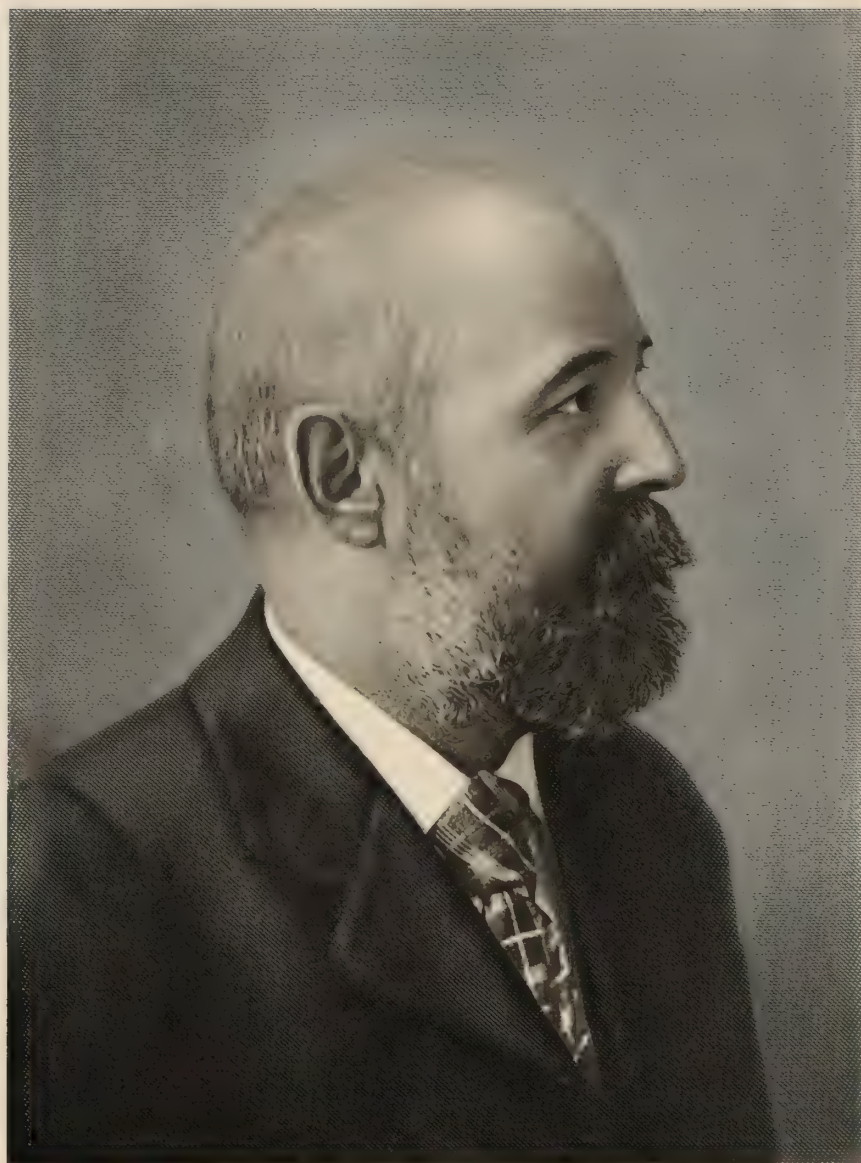
Judge Hill was a member of the Union League and Exmoor clubs. He was a writer of considerable note; and besides his contributions to various papers and journals, he was the author of "The Existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul," known as "Hill's Cosmic Law." It is not in any sense a theological treatise, but is rather a lawyer's brief. Lysander Hill died October 30, 1914. Peacefully, honorably, he met and discharged all of life's duties; honored and beloved, he passed away sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

## WILLIAM BEST.

The record of no Chicago business man shows more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of the late William Best of the Best and Russell Company. Entirely unostentatious and free from pretense, he devoted his

life to his business, to his home and to his church, pursuing at all times the even tenor of his way. His easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of a conscious





*Chas. H. Jesly.*



personal ability, right conception of things and a habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

William Best was born in Canterbury, England, August 29, 1841, a son of William and Mary Ann (Whitehead) Best, natives of England. The family came to the United States in 1850, and the son's education, commenced in Canterbury, was continued in the public schools of Chicago, Ill., where the family located in 1852. After his schooldays were over, William Best's first venture in the business world was as office boy in the wholesale tobacco house of John C. Partridge and Company. Before many years passed he became a partner in this concern; and, on the death of Mr. Partridge in 1876, he became head of the house. He then organized the firm of Best, Russell and Company, wholesale tobacconists and cigar manufacturers. In 1891 this business was incorporated as Best and Russell Company, and Mr. Best continued as the head of this widely known sales corporation until the company was eventually merged with the General Cigar Company of New York, of which Mr. Best's son, William Best, Jr., is now acting vice president and general manager.

Although the scope of his work in his business was always broad Mr. Best devoted much time and energy to public service. In 1883 he was collector of South Town, and was one of the South Park commissioners of Chicago, from 1885 until 1911, thus making an uninterrupted

service of twenty-five years. This is the longest continuous term of office as commissioner in the city of Chicago. He was president of the board from 1887 to 1891 and auditor from 1905 to 1911. This phase of Mr. Best's life record is very typical of his real feeling toward Chicago. He had been a Chicagoan for sixty-six years; and, certain it is that the city benefited by virtue of his effective interest in the establishment of public playgrounds and parks.

William Best was married August 1, 1865, to Louise C. Sterling, a daughter of Isaac Sterling of Chicago. There are two children, namely: William Best, Jr., who is of New York City, N. Y.; and Florence G., who is Mrs. Walter G. Warren of Chicago. A second daughter, Grace L., died some years ago. Mr. Best was called from this life April 20, 1919, following the death of Mrs. Best, which occurred September 13, 1918. He was a Knight Templar and Thirty-second Degree Mason. He was a trustee of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. His clubs were the Mid-Day, South Shore Country, Iroquois and Illinois Athletic. In his business he was rewarded with a gratifying success; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and sensitive thoughtfulness of others. What a wealth of remembrance such a man leaves to the generations that shall come after him.

## CHARLES HOWARD BESLY.

The late Charles H. Besly of Chicago, Illinois, who was for years a most substantial figure in the hardware industry of this state, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 15, 1854. His parents were Oliver and Isabella (St. John) Besly.

He began his school training in Milwaukee and continued it in Chicago. Some time later he went abroad and studied in London. He received degrees as an engineer and as a metallurgist.

His first business experience was had in the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Company. Then he decided to go into business for himself. At this time he had saved a thousand dollars from his earnings. As this amount was insufficient for his needs he borrowed the

sum of two thousand dollars from the late Mr. Leiter. He then bought the stock he required and opened a small hardware store in Chicago, on Lake street. Within a year he had paid back the full amount of the loan he had received from Mr. Leiter.

Year after year his business was made to grow. He later founded and developed the firm of Charles H. Besly & Company which is today known all over the country as one of the principal manufacturers and distributors of brass goods and Besly grinders.

Mr. Besly was married in 1884 to Miss Mary Welles of Fort Dodge, Iowa, one daughter, Violet (Mrs. Leonard G. Phillips) of New York, was born to them. The mother died in 1891.



On February 8, 1895, Mr. Besly was married, at Chicago, to Miss Kathleen M. Healy, a daughter of the late George P. A. Healy, the world-famous portrait painter. Extended mention of Mr. Healy is found elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Besly had three daughters: Louisa (Mrs. Joseph Charles Stewart) of California, and Edith (Mrs. Lawrence Capes) and Miss Helen Besly (Mrs. Frank B. Tours).

Lieutenant Tours belongs to the British Royal Navy.

Mr. Besly was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Engineers Club of New York.

Charles H. Besly died on December 31, 1908. His life records one of the notable successes in Chicago's business history.

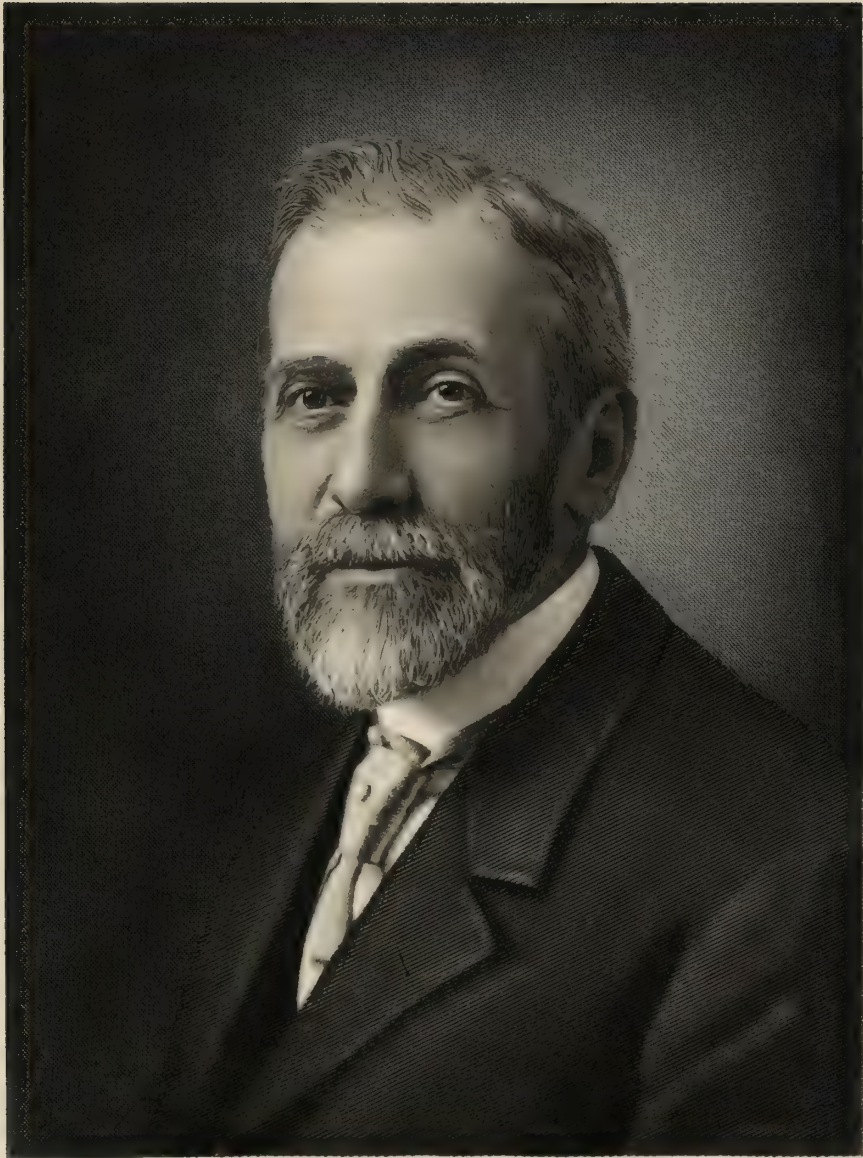
## MOSES FRANKLIN RITTENHOUSE.

Success is not measured entirely by the heights to which one attains, but by the distance between the altitude which he has reached and the starting point of his career. The name of Moses F. Rittenhouse is prominent in connection with the development of the lumber industry in Chicago and in the various sections of the country. His operations have extended widely over the Mississippi valley and he is foremost among those who have been most active in expanding the lumber trade of his city. Thorough training and practical experience in connection with the different phases of the business in his earlier manhood have given Mr. Rittenhouse a knowledge and a capability that have enabled him to control interests that are now of far-reaching extent and importance.

The Rittenhouse family originated in Germany, but members of it fled to Holland about three centuries ago because of religious persecution, and about 1682 Nicholas Rittenhouse came to America at the solicitation of William Penn. About the year 1690 Nicholas Rittenhouse built a paper mill at Philadelphia in which was manufactured the first paper ever made in this country. David Rittenhouse, of this family, was prominent in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war, and a public park, a public school and other memorials in Philadelphia, perpetuate his name. John Rittenhouse, the father of Moses F. Rittenhouse, was born in that city in 1800, and in his infancy was taken by his parents to Upper Canada. He married Elizabeth Funk, who belonged to a family that had settled in Pennsylvania two centuries ago.

Moses F. Rittenhouse is a Canadian by birth, having been born near St. Catharines, Lincoln County, Ontario, August 12, 1846. While attending the public schools, he assisted his father in work upon the home farm, and when not yet eighteen years of age migrated to the United

States and located in Chicago, in April, 1864. For one month he was employed as printer's devil in the office of the *Chicago Morning Post*, and then entered the employ of the Peshtigo Company, a large lumber manufacturing concern of Wisconsin which had distributing yards in Chicago. He soon realized the need of a broader education and, returning to his native country, spent the ensuing winter in school. In May, 1865, he again came to Chicago, here entering the employ of McMullen, Funk & Company, retail lumber merchants, and when a year later the firm name changed to McMullen & Officer, Mr. Rittenhouse was promoted to the management of the branch yard at Lake and Jefferson streets. In December, 1866, he resigned his position, and for three months was engaged in taking a business course at a commercial college, and in March, 1867, became bookkeeper for the wholesale firm of B. L. Anderson & Company. From April 1, 1868, until April 30, 1883, he was associated with the firm of J. Beidler & Brother and its successor, the J. Beidler & Brother Lumber Company. From salesman, he advanced to the position of general manager, and in 1871, upon the incorporation of the company, was made its treasurer. In 1883, he embarked upon a career of his own as senior member of the firm of Rittenhouse & Embree, his associate being Jesse R. Embree, who is now deceased. The business was subsequently incorporated under the style of Rittenhouse & Embree Company, and this concern has advanced so rapidly that the sales through its Chicago yard have for a number of years averaged 70,000,000 feet of lumber annually, while various branch yards have been established, including that operated under the name of the South Side Lumber Company. In 1895, however, Mr. Rittenhouse disposed of his interest in this latter concern to Mr. Embree,



*Mr. F. Rittenhouse*





from whom he purchased the latter's holdings in the Rittenhouse & Embree Company.

John W. Embree entered the employ of Mr. Rittenhouse in 1884, and in April, 1892, became secretary of the newly incorporated firm, Mr. Rittenhouse being president. The corporation was capitalized at \$100,000. The company purchased 100,000,000 feet of standing timber in Bayfield County, Wis., in 1898, manufacturing lumber at Washburn during the five succeeding years. In 1888 a planing mill had been erected at the Chicago plant, and a few years later the company began the manufacture of maple and oak flooring, now an important branch in the business. Other important connections with which Mr. Rittenhouse has been identified include the retail lumber yard of H. Juneau & Company, Pueblo, Colo., 1880-1884, and the Omaha Lumber Company, Omaha, Neb., 1884-1890. He became active in the manufacture of yellow pine as president of the Arkansas Lumber Company of Warren, Bradley County, Ark. The corporation, which was organized in February, 1901, now owns 70,000 acres of standing timber in Bradley County, Ark., and operates a saw-mill with a capacity of 165,000 feet of lumber per day of ten hours. Mr. Rittenhouse was vice-president of the Chandler Lumber Company and of the Sixty-third Street Lumber Company, both of Chicago, which were afterward absorbed by the Rittenhouse & Embree Company. He is president and stockholder in the wholesale hardware house of George P. Derrickson Company of Minneapolis, Minn.; vice-president of the Arkansas Trading Company, of Warren, Ark., a stockholder and director in the Richton Lumber Company of Richton, Miss.; also a stockholder and director in the Edisto River Lumber Company of Branchville, S. C. For some years he was a director of the Drovers Deposit National Bank of Chicago, but resigned in 1911 because of other pressing business interests which occupy all of his time and attention. From 1901 to 1904 he was treasurer of the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company of Chicago and Frederic, Wis. In 1903 he was honored by election to the presidency of the Lumberman's Association of Chicago, and of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association of the United States, of which he had previously served several years as treasurer.

The marriage of Mr. Rittenhouse occurred in December, 1871, when he was united with Miss Emma Stover, whose family resided in the

vicinity of Philadelphia. Of their three sons, Edward owns and operates a farm of 280 acres at Griswold, Livingston County, Ill. Charles J. is associated with the Rittenhouse & Embree Company having charge of their branch yard at Sixty-third and LaSalle streets; and Walter is a successful physician of Chicago. The latter, following his graduation from the Northwestern University Medical College in May, 1904, engaged in hospital practice at Detroit, Mich., spent two years in medical missionary work in Burmah, India, where he had charge of a hospital of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and, returning to this country, practiced for three years at Lake Geneva, Wis. He then spent one year at Vienna, Austria, taking a post-graduate course, and is now engaged in successful practice in Chicago.

In religion Mr. Rittenhouse is a Presbyterian, although not a rigid sectarian. He is a regular contributor to a number of churches of different denominations. In former years when his business required less of his time and thoughts than now, he devoted much attention to church and Sunday school work. In March, 1876, when not yet thirty years of age, he was elected by the Chicago Presbytery a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church which met in Brooklyn, N. Y., in May of that year. While Mr. Rittenhouse is most loyal in his attachment to Chicago and its institutions, and to the United States, he has always sustained a love for the land of his birth. Although located in the hotbed of industrial activity in Chicago for nearly fifty years, he has not become so absorbed in business as to forget the associations of his youth. In the community in which he was reared, Lincoln County, Ontario, he has been a liberal patron of schools, churches, libraries, road improvements and advancements in agricultural industry. He is a thorough believer in the good roads movement, better country schools and school surroundings, and their effect upon the progress of the community, holding that example is the best way of educating the people. He built and equipped a model country school house, at Vineland, Lincoln County, Ont., and furnished it with a fine library and equipment. This building is surrounded by four acres of ground which has been improved and beautified in the highest art of the landscape gardener. There is also a natural history museum, a manual training department and a school garden, in addition to the library.



He built a beautiful music hall, which he named "Victoria Hall," where musical and literary entertainments are given during the winter season. The hall is located in a beautiful park comprising five acres of ground, where a brass band from an adjacent town entertains the people on summer evenings with open-air concerts. Mr. Rittenhouse gave to the Ontario government a model farm of ninety acres, which is being operated by the department of agriculture as an experimental fruit farm for the benefit of the fruit growers of Ontario. He built in Lincoln County, Ontario, three miles of a model country road, or boulevard, to encourage better road-making in the country. For these and other public improvements the community in which Mr. Rittenhouse resided when he was a boy, feel grateful and delight to honor him. Nor have his benefactions been entirely extended in a public way. Numerous friends and associates of his early life, both in the country of his birth and that of his adoption, have shared in the benefits of his prosperity which he loves to bestow in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. He has been recently engaged in building a piece of model country road in Bucks County, Pa., to encourage the good roads movement in that community. He has also recently assisted in building a better school house at Griswold, Ill., and furnished it with a fine library and equipment.

Mr. Rittenhouse has long been prominent in the club circles of Chicago, where he holds membership in the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, and the Chicago Athletic Association. Travel constitutes one of his chief sources of pleasure, and he has visited Egypt, Palestine and many points of modern and historic interest in Europe, and was a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association party that made an inspection of the Panama canal in January, 1912. He stands prominent among those whose interests are varied and whose activities have always been of a nature that has fostered progress, improvement and civic pride. A contemporary biographer has written that "an estimate of Mr. Rittenhouse's life and accomplishments and of his character may be summed

up in a few words. He is possessed of an analytical and studious mind and is conservative in his attitude toward anything tending to a deviation from accepted customs, though progressive, and almost an enthusiast when he has arrived at a decision after a thorough investigation of the subject in hand, such as he invariably makes. If apparently retired and reserved in his manner, it is because of a commendable modesty which restrains him from making himself conspicuous. He is most considerate of the welfare and comfort of those who are about him; is courteous and generous in his treatment of his employes in all his enterprises; and enjoys their esteem to an unusual degree. His habits are simple almost to austerity, though not because of any overweening desire to save in expense but rather from a disposition to conserve his health. His charitable instincts are largely developed and every act of his life, whether in a business or social relation, is prompted and controlled by the principle laid down in the Golden Rule."

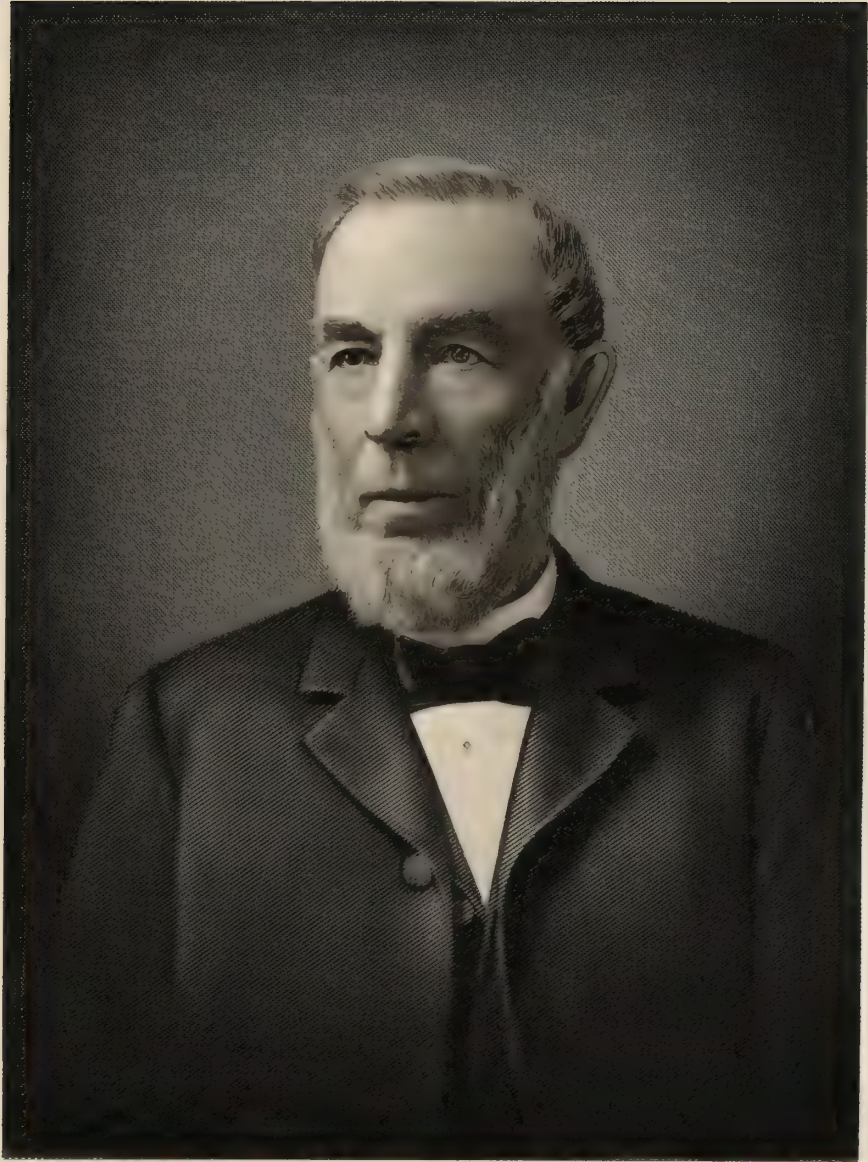
Public-spirited and charitable, Mr. Rittenhouse always finds time for studying and fostering movements which aim to improve the public weal. He studies deeply the great public questions of the day and finds entertainment in books, music and travel, and also in congenial companionship. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendships, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just to say of him that he is worthy of all praise. Mr. Rittenhouse's career has been one of unusual activity. When a boy working in the country, he aspired to excel, and going to Chicago, he found a field for his ability and activity. Careful, conservative and possessed of good judgment, he rose from the ranks and won enviable distinction among the progressive men of his time. Quite and unostentatious in his manner, he has a legion of friends. A philanthropist, always ready to help the worthy who make an honest effort, kind and generous to his employes, honorable and upright in his business dealings, he has lived the right life and is a worthy example of those whose admirable efforts build up the business of the nation.

## WILLIAM ROY BETHAM.

William R. Betham was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, on August 21, 1860, a son of Frederick Betham. His early training was in a

Lutheran school at Fort Madison. When he was about fourteen years old he left home and came to Chicago. He became self-supporting at





Henry Dabbs



that time; and the career he subsequently built, solely through his own efforts, is one that stands decidedly to his credit.

He has been a Chicagoan continuously since about 1878. His first work here was with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. After a few years he was made chief clerk of the freight department of his road. He was ambitious, earnest and equipped with an able mind. It was his hope to become a lawyer, and he studied law in the evenings and during spare hours. At the end of these preparatory studies he took the Illinois State Bar Examination, passed it, and was admitted to practice about 1893.

For a period slightly less than a decade he was solely engaged in the practice of the law at Chicago. About 1898 the opportunity came to him to take over the business of the Benedetto Allegretti Company, candy manufacturers. This he did and he was President of this concern to the time of his death. After assuming

the management of this business, he limited his law practice to the work his old friends and clients brought to him.

On June 27, 1904, Mr. Betham was married to Miss Edna M. Harris, a daughter of George P. and Abigail (Dillon) Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Betham maintained their home on the South Side in Chicago. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club, and of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Betham died on October 20, 1924, in his sixty-fifth year. His life and work have been of real consequence throughout the forty-five years of his residence here. His personality was strong and most pleasant. He was a student and a thinker. He took active interest in civic matters and was the writer of a number of articles. And he was among the principal figures in creating the development that recent years have brought in the great candy industry that centers in Chicago.

## DR. HENRY TUBBS.

Dr. Henry Tubbs, of Kirkwood, Illinois, was for many years closely allied with the financial, political and educational interests of Warren County.

He was of slender build and below the average in physical strength, but he possessed a strong and rugged mentality and a dominating will. In manner he was quiet and self-possessed, but vigorous and forceful. The spectacular or artificial was absolutely unknown in him. He was widely-read, a close observer, a deep thinker, and a man of rare and far-seeing judgment. He was a thorough "gentleman of the old school," and throughout a long and useful life maintained the highest personal character.

Henry Tubbs was born at Watervleit, Albany County, New York, December 12, 1822, the eighth child in a family of fourteen. His father, Lemuel Tubbs, a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Lewis) Tubbs, was born at Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1786. He traced his ancestry back to 1635 when William Tubbs came to the colony at Plymouth, where he later became a member of Miles Standish's valiant little army. His mother, Lydia Tubbs, born at Schodack, New York, in 1790, was the daughter of George and Gertrude Millious, the former of English, and the latter of Dutch descent.

He was a frail child, high strung and sensitive. During his early boyhood he worked on his father's farm and attended the district school whenever possible. At the age of seventeen, through the illness of his father, the management of the farm devolved entirely upon him and a younger brother, George. School work was interrupted, but his evenings were spent in reading and study at home. He spent one year in the Ames (New York) Academy working for board and tuition. At nineteen he secured a school of sixty pupils, "boarded around" and received a salary of \$12.00 per month. These meager earnings enabled him to spend the following year at Fairfield Academy in Herkimer County, New York. Then feeling the need of out-of-door life he began book canvassing in Troy and New York City, and later, in order that he might find time for study in the alternating shifts, he drove the horses for the Erie Canal boats.

Soon, however, he returned to the schoolroom. For some time the study of medicine had appealed strongly to him. Being financially unable at that time to enter a medical college, he began after school hours to read medicine with a local physician. This, after a long day of teaching, with an average of sixty pupils, proved too much for his health, and twice during the year he was obliged to close the school. In



June, 1847, school teaching was permanently abandoned and he turned his attention wholly to the study of medicine. The coveted medical course being impossible, he entered the office of a physician, who showed him the greatest kindness and consideration in directing his studies, in demonstrating cases and offering opportunities for advancement. In this humble way he applied himself, as nearly as possible, to the studies being given in the medical colleges of that period. Those stern, early years had developed a capacity for hard work, for responsibility and independent thinking, and his progress was rapid. The doctor turned an increasingly large amount of work over to him. At this time large doses of calomel, bleeding and other heroic measures were much in vogue. He believed this to be a fallacy. He was convinced of the wisdom of more conservative measures. He had the courage of his conviction, and facing no small amount of criticism and ill-will, he departed from the popular teachings of the day and advocated milder medicine and upbuilding, rather than depletive agencies. Along these lines he later began practicing with an office at Hartford, Connecticut, and frequently lectured in New England towns and villages against the extreme and severe methods of treating illness.

When he had saved funds sufficient to warrant such procedure, he entered a small medical college at Macon, Georgia, from which he later received his medical degree. This college was chosen both because its teachings were opposed to the extreme methods mentioned above, and because while carrying on his work, he might see and learn something of the South. The latter reason was most characteristic. Throughout his life he was exceedingly fond of travel, and it was always one of his principal forms of recreation.

He finally located in Cleveland, Ohio. Later in life he often referred to these first gloomy and discouraging weeks when, from his office window he watched the passersby and hoped one of the many might call as a patient; weeks when expenses went steadily on and income remained as steadily absent. Once established, his practice grew rapidly. His conservatism, his painstaking study of the individual case, and his sympathy and understanding, born of his own personal struggle for health, won for him the confidence and deep friendship of his patients. He worked incessantly, taking compara-

tively few vacations, and most conscientiously carried the burden of a large practice, until his health again failed, and with deep regret he closed his career as a practicing physician. His interest in medicine, however, was maintained as long as he lived. In the midst of an absorbing and exacting business life, he found time for medical reading, and eagerly followed the later discoveries and developments. He was a frequent visitor in the sickroom, where, in a way peculiar to himself, he brought cheer and encouragement.

His family had moved to a farm near Kirkwood, Illinois. After leaving Cleveland in 1859, he spent some time working on this farm, and regained his lost strength. At the outbreak of the Civil War, being physically unable to enter active service, he assumed the responsibility of the family and the farm, thus relieving a younger member of the family and enabling him to enter the service. At the same time, while unable to be at the front his patriotic spirit expressed itself at home in many ways helpful to his country.

From early boyhood Henry Tubbs had shown a marked tendency for business methods. The simplest accounts were accurately kept, the strictest economy practiced, and his earnings were carefully and profitably invested. In 1863 he began his business career. At this time Kirkwood was a thriving little village in the midst of an extensive agricultural district, and there was large demand for farm implements and general hardware. Recognizing this need, he established and became a member of the Tubbs and Sofield hardware firm, which for eleven years did a very active business. In 1874 he dissolved this partnership and opened a private bank. In the following years this was superseded by the First National Bank of Kirkwood, Illinois, of which he was elected president. In 1884 he was elected president of the Monmouth National Bank, at Monmouth, Illinois, and in 1894 he organized and was made president of the First National Bank at Alexis, Illinois. All three of these positions he held until his death. He also helped organize the State Bank of Stronghurst. From 1884 until his death at the age of seventy-five, he devoted practically all of his time to the National Bank of Monmouth and the First National Bank of Kirkwood. The Warren County Democrat (Monmouth) of June 9, 1892, says:

"The 'Financier' recently published an honor roll of banks whose business entitled them to special credit. Out of about 4,000 national banks in operation in the United States from government reports, 269, only, are entitled by their strength to this roll of honor. Of the 269 mentioned, 20 belong in this state (including the banks of Chicago), and three out of the twenty belong to Warren County: the National Bank of Monmouth, the Second National Bank of this city, and the First National Bank of Kirkwood. A very fine showing, indeed, and it is especially creditable to Dr. Henry Tubbs, who is president of the first and last named of the three. It is not only a credit to his skill as a financier but it is an honor to the city and county to be thus represented."

His conservatism, his cautious foresight and wisdom in investments brought to him many who sought personal business advice. A not infrequent tribute paid him by men of his community today is that they owe him a large debt of gratitude for the principles and assistance which enabled them to make their financial start in the world.

Throughout his business career he took a keen interest in agricultural conditions, and was a constant advocate of investment in Illinois farm land.

In politics Dr. Tubbs was a Republican. Political positions were unsought by him, but he had a wide acquaintance, he took a deep interest in the political movements of the day, and he gradually came to assume some political responsibility in the State. In 1864, and for some years thereafter, he served as a member and Chairman of the Warren County Board of Supervisors. In 1869-1870 he was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia in 1872, at which General Grant was nominated for the presidency, and was also a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency in 1880. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Illinois Senate. He was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, of the joint committee supervising the educational institutions of the State and of the Appropriation Committee. He was always deeply interested in anything per-

taining to child welfare, and he introduced a bill providing for the study in the public schools of elementary physiology and the study of the known effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics on the human system.

Henry Tubbs never became a member of a religious organization, but was in close sympathy with religious movements and particularly with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kirkwood, of which he was a trustee from the time of its organization in 1865 until his death.

He was one of the charter members of the Warren County Library and was a trustee from its organization until his death. For many years he supervised the finances of this association and did all in his power to stimulate and encourage reading on the part of the public.

On December 1, 1868, Henry Tubbs married Miss Emily Underhill, who was born near Rome, Oneida County, New York, on June 29, 1834. She was one of six children born to Samuel and Jemimah (Pease) Underhill, and was a granddaughter of James and Deborah (Sutherland) Underhill. Her immediate ancestors were natives of New York, but they were all of direct Scotch and English descent. Miss Underhill had been engaged in teaching school in Remsen, Buffalo and other New York towns, and following her family to Illinois in 1863, was teaching in the public schools of Kirkwood when Doctor Tubbs became acquainted with her. Mrs. Tubbs, a devoted wife, mother and friend, died at her home in Kirkwood, November 20, 1923. To this union, which was a most happy one, three children were born. Henry Rolla, who died on July 4, 1890, at the age of twenty, Myra Emily, who became the wife of Dr. Howard Ricketts, and George Shirley, who died in Bombay, India, on January 23, 1907.

During the closing years of Doctor Tubbs' life, until within a short time of his death, he retained his capacity for hard work and a full enjoyment of life. There was no waning of interest in business and current events, and there was no lack of interest in, and solicitude for, those about him. His love of nature, his pleasure in books, travel and home, remained, apparently, untouched. After a brief illness, he died at his home in Kirkwood, on July 17, 1899, and a life of integrity, of honor and of usefulness, came to a close.



## HOWARD T. RICKETTS.

Howard T. Ricketts was born near Findley, Ohio, February 9, 1871. He possessed a personality of singular charm and his attitude towards all with whom he came in contact was marked by an unusual consideration, generosity and sincerity. "He had besides remarkable qualities of intellect, a peculiarly winning simplicity of manner that formed a striking contrast to the alert determination and high ability that led to his achievements." "All loved the man as enthusiastically as they admired the physician."

His father, Andrew Duncan Ricketts, born at Arlington, Ohio, was of Scotch and English descent. He was a farmer and grain dealer. He served in the Civil War in the Hundred Day Service of 1861 and again in 1864 as one of the Ohio Volunteers. His mother, Nancy Jane (Haverfield) Ricketts, born at Cadiz, Ohio, was of Scotch descent and received her education in the schools of Findley and at Oberlin College.

In 1874 the family moved to Fisher, Illinois. He attended the public schools of this village, and later the Preparatory School of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. He spent two years in the University, then went with his family to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he graduated in 1894 from the State University. In 1897 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Northwestern Medical School in Chicago. After serving as interne in the Cook County Hospital he was appointed Fellow of Cutaneous Pathology in Rush Medical College, and it was under this Fellowship that he did his first important piece of research on Blastomycosis, then a new and somewhat obscure disease of the skin.

The year 1901-1902 was spent in the laboratories and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, and in the Pasteur Institute at Paris. In the fall of 1902 he became an Associate in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Chicago, advancing later to the grade of Assistant Professor, which position he held until March, 1910, when he accepted the chair of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1906 he began the study of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in the Bitter Root Valley in Montana, and after a long series of experiments, covering a period of three years and conducted in Montana and in Chicago, where he had succeeded in bringing the disease in guinea

pigs, he discovered in the blood of the patient and in ticks and their eggs, the microbe which caused this frequently fatal disease. Of this work Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, to whose guidance and assistance he owed much of his success, says, "His earlier researches are all marked by rare insight, directness and accuracy, by clear and forceful reasoning; it is in his brilliant work on Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, however, that Doctor Ricketts reveals himself as an investigator of the first rank."

"Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in many ways resembles Typhus Fever. Having determined its mode of transmission, its cause and a rational method for its prevention, Doctor Ricketts became more and more strongly possessed with the thought that the special knowledge and training thus acquired, would prove of great value in the study of Typhus Fever." It was for this reason, and because of his hope to contribute something of permanent value to humanity in its struggle against disease, that, aided by the University of Chicago and The John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, he left on December 5th, 1909, for the City of Mexico. His task here was a difficult one. Conditions were discouraging and disheartening. It was necessary in a very short time to acquire a speaking knowledge of the language and much formality was required before adequate working facilities could be obtained. His supply of animals for experimental purposes was much too small, and the immediate amount of work to be done was greater by far than could be handled by one alone. Finally, however, convenient working quarters were placed at his disposal and Russell Wilder of Chicago, a volunteer assistant, arrived with the much needed supply of animals. He and his assistant then spent long days in the laboratory and at the bedsides of typhus patients, working often to the point of exhaustion, but before many weeks had passed, results of great importance were secured. "It was found that Typhus was different from Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, though they had many points in common; that Typhus Fever is communicable to the monkey and that it may be transmitted by an insect." Some of these results simply confirmed the findings of others, but early in April, Doctor Ricketts discovered a micro-organism which he believed to be the true cause of Typhus



H. T. Rickerts









*Chas. H. Harrison*

Fever—a belief which subsequent investigations seem to have corroborated. The microbes found by him in his last work on Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Typhus Fever have recently been placed in a group by themselves under the name of "Rickettsia," thus perpetuating his name in the records of science.

As he was completing his work in Mexico, on the eve of his departure for home, he was stricken with the disease he had been studying. Fully realizing the seriousness of his illness and the uncertainty of the outcome, he at once wrote out detailed instructions for the carrying on of the work by his assistant who was to have remained several weeks longer in the country, then, with an unflinching interest, followed his symptoms until his mind became clouded by the delirium which usually accompanies this disease. After an illness of two weeks, he died in the American Hospital on May 3rd, 1910.

By the order of President Diaz a memorial volume was published by the government of

Mexico and placed in the leading libraries "of all countries friendly to Mexico," and the laboratory in which Doctor Ricketts had carried on his investigations at the Institute Bacteriological National, was dedicated and named in his honor.

Among the honors shown to his memory by the University of Chicago was the naming of the new building occupied by the Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology, "The Howard Taylor Ricketts Laboratory" and a beautiful and fitting tribute was paid him by his professional friends and colleagues in the publication by the Chicago Pathological Society of a volume containing his most important published works, entitled, "Contributions to Medical Science."

Doctor Ricketts was married April 18, 1900, to Miss Myra Tubbs of Kirkwood, Illinois. To them two children were born: Henry, now a student at Harvard Medical School, Boston, and Elisabeth, wife of Dr. Walter L. Palmer of Chicago.

## GEORGE BIRKHOFF, JR.

George Birkhoff, Jr., was born in the Netherlands, May 15, 1852, son of George and Agatha (Van Putten) Birkhoff, both natives of Holland. The father was a building contractor who came to the United States in 1869, settling at Chicago. It is noteworthy that it was he who built the first structure reared after the great fire of 1871. In 1894 he retired, and until his death occupied himself with his philanthropic work. A man of fine education, he believed in the value of training for men and started many on an upward road by placing within their reach the means for securing an education. His death occurred in December, 1911.

Until he was seventeen years old George Birkhoff, Jr., attended the Rotterdam Academy, when at that early age, he began teaching at Rotterdam. After his location at Chicago, Mr. Birkhoff entered the real-estate office of William D. Kerfoot, and so demonstrated his ability that he later became a member of the firm and this association continued until his death.

Mr. Birkhoff was appointed in 1886 consul to the Netherlands, and in 1908 was made consul general, in which office he remained. He was also made in 1893, commissioner general to

represent the Netherlands at the World's Fair, Mr. Birkhoff was further honored, in 1894, by the Netherlands government, by being appointed an officer of the Order of Orange Nassau, and in 1895, he was decorated by the Duke of Luxemburg, a chevalier of the Eiken Kron. The first-named honor is the highest that can be granted any man by the Netherlands. He also took a deep interest in Chicago affairs. Mr. Birkhoff was a charter member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and held every office including that of president connected with it.

On June 22, 1875, Mr. Birkhoff was married to Elizabeth Van Winden of Rotterdam, Holland, a daughter of William and Margaretta (Bijl) Van Winden, both natives of Holland. The children born of this marriage were as follows: George, who is deceased; Genevieve Margaret; William, who is deceased; Agatha Louise and George III. In politics, Mr. Birkhoff was a Republican, but held no offices. For years he was a member of the old Third Presbyterian Church, but later connected himself with the Kenwood Evangelical Church, of which he became an elder. Mr. Birkhoff was consistently useful throughout his life in the development of the great real-estate



interests of the city. More than that, as consul for the Netherlands he attracted to American enterprise the cautious and wholesome support of the Dutch investor. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Holland Building and Loan Association of Chicago in 1881. He was its first secretary, filling this important position until January, 1887, when he was unanimously elected president and so remained until his death. The growth of the

assets of the association from a few hundred dollars to \$250,000 resulted under his administration, and substantial benefits resulted to its many shareholders and patrons, who were largely of Holland birth, the net profits arising from the loans being divided among the shareholders.

George Birkhoff, Jr., died on June 26, 1914. His life was one of fine usefulness both to his adopted city and to the land of his birth.

## CHARLES FRANKLIN WIXON.

Charles F. Wixon was born at Danbury, Connecticut, on December 31, 1860, a son of Ferdinand and Caroline (Ingersoll) Wixon, of Danbury, Connecticut. When he was about three years old the family moved their home to Chicago, Illinois, and here his boyhood and the balance of his later life were spent. He was educated in Chicago Public Schools.

When he began work, as a young man, he became connected with the spice business. He was first a city salesman for a spice concern and later traveled extensively, in the same business, for several different large firms.

In 1902 he went into business for himself and founded the firm of Wixon & Company. This business was incorporated as the Wixon Spice Company in 1915, with Mr. Wixon as President. The company's factory is in Chicago at Dearborn and Austin Streets.

During the period of approximately a quarter of a century in which Mr. Wixon was at the head of his own concern, he developed the business to large proportions. He bought and imported great quantities of spices from all over the world, bringing them to Chicago where they were manufactured and packed by his organization. These finished products he sold throughout the world to the large jobbers and

wholesalers. The firm of Wixon & Company and its successor, the Wixon Spice Company, have enjoyed a very substantial reputation in business circles.

A short time prior to Mr. Wixon's death, he turned his entire business and good will over to several men in his employ who had stood by him, with faithful service and friendship, through many past years. This act of Mr. Wixon's was very typical of him, for he was notably considerate, just, kind and appreciative.

Mr. Wixon was a Thirty-second-degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He was also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club.

The death of Mr. Wixon occurred March 10, 1925. For over sixty years he lived in Chicago and he accomplished a great deal of good in the city. As has been outlined above he founded and developed the business house bearing his name which is one of the most important firms of its kind. He was also a founder of the Home for Men in Chicago which has done very much in the care and rehabilitation of needy and discouraged individuals. Beside this, his philanthropy has been of true service to people here in many quiet ways. His death removed a good and able man from our midst.

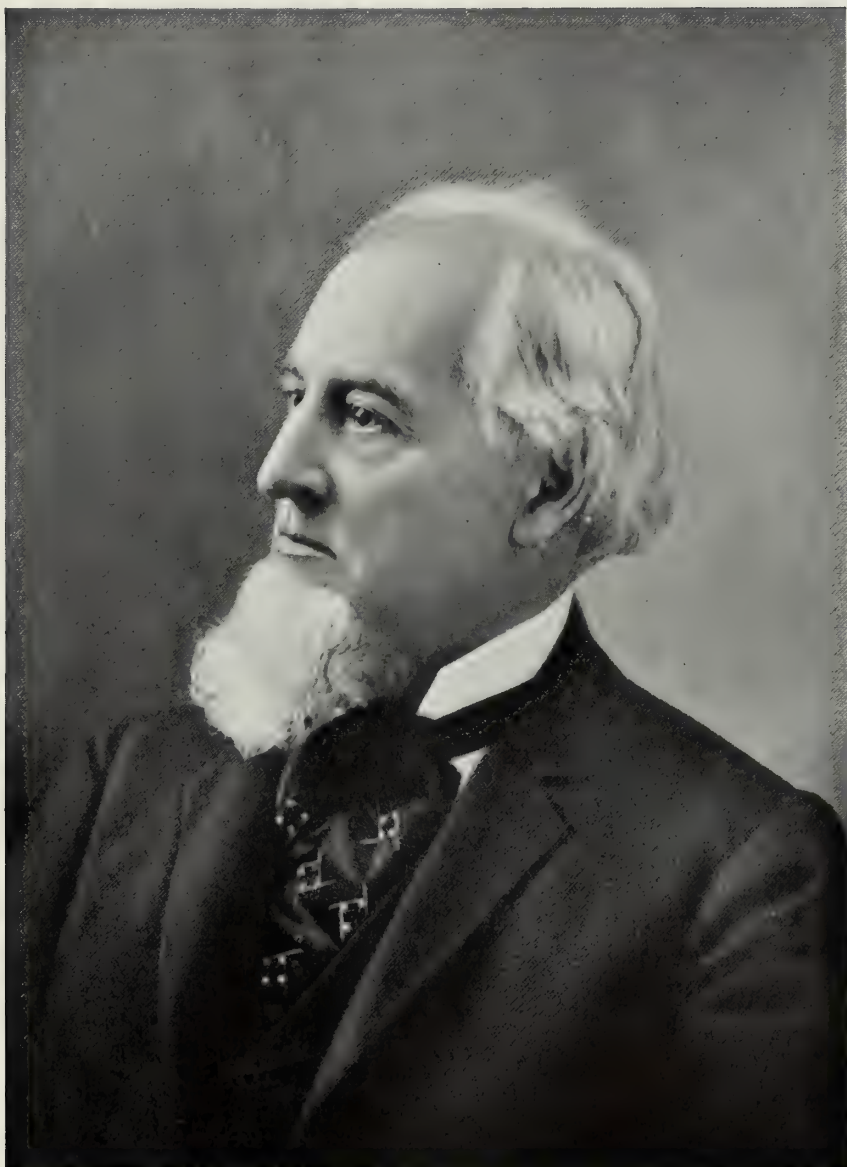
## ROBERT LAW.

Robert Law was born in Gisborne, Yorkshire, England, on February 15, 1822, fourth child and third son of Robert and Jennie (Henshaw) Law, both natives of England. When he was seventeen years old his father died, and when he was twenty-one he left his home in England and sailed for America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, after an uncomfortable voyage of three months' duration.

He bought a farm on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay and was engaged there for a number

of years in growing peaches. In 1854, not long after his mother came from England to join him, he sold his property in Maryland and moved, with his mother, to St. Louis, Missouri. After this a sister and brother came from England and located on a farm in Southern Illinois, not far from St. Louis.

Mr. Law purchased a steamboat and for the period of a year navigated the Mississippi River



R Low









*Lyman Ware*

between St. Louis and New Orleans. He also did some contract work for the government on the Mississippi levees.

He subsequently removed to Galena, Illinois, where, as a railroad contractor, he built a road between Galena and Rockford, Illinois. He also built a part of the Illinois Central Railroad between Dubuque and LaSalle, and between Freeport and Galena.

He later became interested in a coal mine at LaSalle, Illinois; and soon thereafter took up his residence in Chicago and founded the firm of Robert Law & Company, to distribute the coal from this mine. He embarked in the coal business on a very small scale. As the years passed, the business of the firm increased to very large proportions. Mr. Law was also agent for many of the important eastern coal companies. His first office was at the junction of Madison street and the river. Later he moved to the Tribune Building, then to the Honore Building and finally to the Temple Court Building. His company owned three coal yards, the principal one being near the Madison Street Bridge. He was also a large stockholder in the Lackawanna Coal Company. Aside from his coal interests he was extensively interested in the development of timber lands in Michigan.

His son, Robert H. Law, was associated with him in business and was made a member of the firm of Robert Law & Company. Robert H. Law died on May 13, 1913.

Mr. Law was married on March 5, 1852, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah C. Young. Their children are: Elizabeth (Mrs. Lyman Ware) of Chicago, Emma, who died unmarried, and the late Robert H. Law. The mother died on May 25, 1874.

Mr. Law was a consistent Christian all of his life. He attended Doctor Swing's Church, and, later, when J. Monroe Gibson was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, he attended there. He made practical application of his Christian principles; and his success in business life came largely from his conscientious following of the Golden Rule.

On January 5, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Law issued the call for the meeting that was held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, for the purpose of declaring loyalty to the Union cause. Later he aided very materially in raising funds, equipping troops and caring for the families of volunteers.

At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago, he was a member of the Exposition Board of Directors.

Mr. Law died, at Chicago, Illinois, on February 24, 1898, at the age of seventy-six and was buried in Graceland Cemetery. The firm of Robert Law & Company, of which he was the founder and head, was discontinued following the death of this distinguished pioneer citizen of Chicago.

## LYMAN WARE.

Chicago is justly notable for the skill, learning and high character of the men and women who are its medical practitioners for the profession here numbers among its members those whose scientific attainments are far beyond the ordinary. Among those well known here for the past half century is Dr. Lyman Ware, whose career was typical of modern advancement, his having been a broad field of medical service.

Lyman Ware was born at Granville, Putnam County, Ill., November 11, 1841. His parents were Ralph and Lucinda A. (Clarke) Ware, who were among the pioneers of Illinois, having settled in this state in the early '30s. In his native place he had academic advantages and later he attended the University of Michigan. During 1863-64 he served in the Civil war, in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois

Volunteer Infantry, as hospital steward. The experiences of the battle-ground and the field hospital, terrible as they were at that time, did not turn the young man from his determination to perfect his knowledge of medicine and to enter practice; on the other hand, it probably strengthened his resolve. Accordingly he matriculated at the Northwestern University and was graduated from that institution in 1866 with the degree of M. D. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 received the degree of M. D. from that institution.

At the time Dr. Ware was a medical student, it was not lawful for medical colleges in general to study anatomy by the dissecting of the human body; and yet, not to be well acquainted with the intricacies of the human organization was also a professional crime. After Dr. Ware

had entered into active practice, he, in association with the late Dr. John Woodward (then of the marine service, U. S. A.) and the late Dr. Henry P. Merriman, were largely instrumental in securing the passage of a law giving medical colleges facilities and privileges in this connection not before accorded them, which resulted in a highly advanced knowledge and efficiency in surgical practice.

In April, 1868, Dr. Ware established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and continued as a general practitioner, confining himself to internal medicine until 1874, when he went abroad, where he remained for about two years in special preparation for the treatment of diseases of the eye, to which special line of practice he confined his work. He displayed exceptional capability along educational lines and in the practice of medicine and ocular surgery evidenced his thorough familiarity not only with old methods but with new that are constantly being discovered and tested. His professional service was ever discharged with a conscientious sense of professional obligation, always remembering that he belongs to a body set apart, one that more than any other is helpful to humanity.

In June, 1877, in the city of Chicago, Dr. Ware was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Law, and they had three children: Hildegard, Mrs. William S. Warfield, III; Edith; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Samuel J. Walker, Jr. The family home was at No. 4424 Drexel Boulevard until Dr. Ware's death.

Mr. and Mrs. Warfield's children are William Warfield III, Lyman Ware Warfield, James Douglas Warfield, Richard Warfield and Hildegard Warfield. Mr. and Mrs. Walker's children are Malcolm Walker and Samuel J. Walker.

As a man of enlightened understanding and civic pride, Dr. Ware took an interest in all worthy public movements. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society. He has translated, by permission, Dr. Fred von Arlts "Clinical Disease of the Eye," which has proved most valuable in the study and treatment of diseases of that organ. The death of Doctor Ware June 1, 1916 brought to an end years of widely effectual efforts. Through it all, the largeness of his work and the largeness of his heart were commensurate.

## B. FRANK BROWN.

The late Professor B. Frank Brown of Chicago, Principal of Lake View High School, was born at West Jefferson, Ohio, February 4, 1866, a son of William H. and Nancy (Frank) Brown. He was the tenth child and seventh son in this family. The father was a farmer and after the war kept a store at West Jefferson.

B. Frank Brown attended the village schools, graduating from high school in 1884. He then taught district school for three years. Following that period he made up his mind to go to college to carry his education further; and the next fall he entered Dennison University at Granville, Ohio. Here he was for the ensuing two years, earning his own way entirely. While attending Dennison he became a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. After leaving Dennison he entered Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, where he taught in the academy and at the same time continued his own studies. He received his degree there in 1891. It should be recorded that he received his Master's degree from the Ohio State University in 1899. Later

he attended the University of Chicago, for three winters preparing for his Doctor's degree.

In 1892 he was chosen to become head of the department of mathematics in Central High School, Columbus, Ohio. It was in September, 1899, that he began teaching at Lake View High School, Chicago. After some years he was made Assistant Principal of this institution. For the last twelve years he was Principal. Mr. Brown was one of the founders and the first president of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Mr. Brown was married in London, Ohio, on August 15, 1893, to Miss Anna S. Lotspiech. They have one son, Bruce Keith Brown. The son married Miss Antoinette Turner; and they have one daughter, Janet Frances Brown. The family home was in Wilmette for many years. Professor Brown was a member of the Christian Science Church. He had been a Mason since 1892. He also belonged to the University Club.

Professor Brown died on August 24, 1924. The quality of his work has earned him a place







*Hugh A. Cole*

among the most able and devoted men that the field of education in Illinois has produced. For many years he was the head, and in large

measure the heart, of Lake View High School, an institution of tremendous importance in its relation to boys and girls of Chicago.

## JOHN E. BURNS.

John E. Burns was born at Natick, Massachusetts, March 20, 1867, a son of Lawrence and Ellen (Dalton) Burns. His boyhood was spent in the town of his birth, and he received his public-school education there.

He came to Chicago in 1884, and here worked, as a boy, for several firms. In 1893 he started a lumber business of his own, at Lowell, Indiana. Four years later he sold his property and business there to the Wilbur Lumber Company.

Following that transaction, he moved to Chicago, and that same year, 1898, founded the John E. Burns Lumber Company. Mr. Burns continued as president of this successful concern until his retirement from active business in 1917, a period embracing nearly twenty years. The firm he founded still continues in business under the name of The Burns Lumber Company. Mr. Burns was also president of the North Side Lumber and Timber Company of

Chicago; was a valued member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

On January 23, 1894, Mr. Burns was married, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Agnes Hines, a daughter of Peter and Rose Hines. Mr. and Mrs. Burns had four children born to them: Dalton F., Dorothy L., Ruth E. and John E. Burns, Junior. The family home was for years maintained on Kenmore Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Burns was a member of the Catholic Church, and he also belonged to the Knights of Columbus and the Chicago Athletic Association.

On July 29, 1924, occurred the death of John E. Burns. He was active in the lumber business in this section of the United States for nearly three decades. His life, in business and out, was a thoroughly successful one, and he deserves to be remembered as a most able and honest man.

## HUGH ADDISON COLE.

Hugh Addison Cole was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on October 6, 1862, a son of the Rev. William R. and Cordelia (Throop) Cole, natives of Maryland and New York state respectively. The father was a graduate of Harvard Divinity School. He and his wife were early settlers in Indiana, and later moved to Iowa, where all their children were born.

Hugh A. Cole attended public school in Mt. Pleasant, and then entered Iowa Wesleyan University. After his graduation he took up the study of law at Iowa State University, receiving his degree in 1884. That same year he was admitted to the Iowa Bar.

Soon after finishing his schooling he went into the hardware business, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in partnership with his brothers, Arthur T. and Ernest C. Cole, under the firm name of Cole & Cole.

While he was living there Mr. Cole helped organize the Iowa Retail Hardware Dealers Association, and was its first President. Later he became a founder and President of the National Hardware Dealers Association.

The firm of Cole & Cole remained in business at Council Bluffs for fifteen years. Here it was they developed a hot-blast stove, of their own manufacture, which has since been in quite general use throughout the land. Demand for the Cole's Hot-Blast Stove grew to such an extent that larger facilities for its manufacture were required; and, about 1900, the business was moved to Chicago and land was purchased where the factory now stands, at 3250 South Western Avenue. The Cole Manufacturing Company also makes ranges and furnaces and have at their factory a very complete manufacturing equipment including nickel-plating and enameling plants.

In 1916 Mr. H. A. Cole bought from his brothers their interests in this business.

Mr. Cole was married at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on October 6, 1887, to Miss Catherine Penn, a daughter of Edward L. and Amelia (Weaver) Penn. Her father was President of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, and was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Iowa Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. Cole had five chil-

dren born to them: Edward Penn Cole, Hugh Livingston Cole, Ralph Goldsmith Cole, who died in infancy, Amelia T. Cole (Mrs. Arthur F. Wedderspoon), and Clarence Oliver Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole and their family have long been members of St. James M. E. Church, Chicago. Mr. Cole served this body as trustee and in various capacities on committees. He was on the reception committee for some twenty years.

Throughout the long period of his residence in Chicago Mr. Cole was very actively interested in charitable and philanthropic work. He was a member of the Hyde Park Protective Association. He was deeply devoted to the work of the Chicago Junior School for Poor Boys, and was Chairman of their Board of Trustees. He was a Director of the Hyde Park Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was

a member of the City's Committee of Fifteen for the Suppression of Vice.

Mr. Cole owned four large farms at Saskatchewan, Canada. These he fully equipped and developed, and from them he had a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction.

He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and of the Beverly Country Club.

A chapel in St. James Methodist Episcopal Church at Chicago has been built in memory of Mr. Cole. It is a very beautiful chapel. It is open every day of the year to everyone, regardless of church affiliations, who wishes to use it.

The death of Hugh A. Cole occurred on December 19, 1924. He had lived a full life, notably active and successful, and devoted in a remarkable degree to the finest type of service to other people.

## JAMES LYMAN CONGDON.

For fifty years the late Dr. James Lyman Congdon, of Riverside, was one of the most representative men of the medical profession in northern Illinois.

He was born at Bristol, Indiana, April 6, 1841, a son of James L. and Clarissa (Mather) Congdon, natives of Vermont. Early deciding upon a professional career, he began preparation at the University of Michigan. Then he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago.

In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Indiana Infantry, for service in the Civil War. He fought in the battles at Shiloh, Iuka and at Corinth. Having studied medicine, he was detailed to assist in the medical department of his brigade. He was with the army of General Buell on its retreat to Louisville, Kentucky. He was honorably discharged because of impaired health, in February, 1863.

He later resumed his studies at Rush Medical College and was graduated, with the degree

of Doctor of Medicine, in 1865. Following that, he began practice at Bristol, Indiana. Later he practiced at Chesterton, that state.

It was over half a century ago that he moved his home to Riverside, Illinois. He was active in practice there, continuously, until his death on March 3, 1922. Doctor Congdon came to be greatly beloved for his tenderness and ever-ready sympathy and exceptional ability.

On September 23, 1889, Doctor Congdon was married to Miss Mary Meyers, a daughter of John N. and Ann (Bowman) Meyers. Both he and his wife have long been members of the Episcopal Church of Riverside. Doctor Congdon belonged to Riverside Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which he served as chaplain, from the time of its organization until his death; and to Riverside Chapter, R. A. M. Since his death the Boy-Builder Chapter has been named in his honor. In his passing, Riverside lost one of its finest men.

## EDWARD BURNHAM.

The late Edward Burnham of Chicago was the founder of E. Burnham, Inc., a large and unique organization of international reputation which is engaged in the manufacture of toilet preparations and human hair goods, in the jobbing of these products as well as all supplies and equipment for Beauty shops, in the operation of the world's largest Beauty Es-

tablishment, and in the operation of the E. Burnham Schools of Beauty Culture.

From the date of its founding in 1871, until the date of incorporation in 1921, Mr. Burnham was the sole proprietor, and thereafter until his death he was the president of the corporation. Under his continuous guidance the business grew from a modest start until at the





*James L. Congdon*









*H. A. Foss.*



time of Mr. Burnham's death, its reputation had become world famous.

To have attained success and leadership in such a diversified business, involving manufacturing, wholesale merchandising, retail merchandising, and the organization and management of a personal service business and schools, was a remarkable achievement and a lasting testimony of Mr. Burnham's business acumen and generalship.

Such an accomplishment probably never would have been possible had it not been for the equally remarkable ability of Mr. Burnham's wife and business partner. Mrs. Burnham (nee Mary McGee), from the time of her marriage in 1879, actively supervised and managed the retail and service and school departments of the business, and assumed the presidency of the corporation upon Mr. Burnham's death.

Not only did these partners create a monumental business estate, the name of which will long outlive them, but they reared a family of nine sons and two daughters to take their useful places in the world and to carry on the proud traditions of the family name.

Edward Burnham was of English extraction, a descendant of one of the Colonial New England families. He was born at Hookset, New Hampshire, on November 11, 1848, seventh of the nine children of James and Lucy Ann (Taylor) Burnham. When he was quite young his parents removed to Windham, New Hampshire, where he lived until coming to Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1867, at the age of eighteen years. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Windham, following which he entered and was graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1867 he came to Chicago and for four years was identified with the jewelry trade. In November, 1871, just after the Chicago Fire, he started in a small way

in the hair goods business at No. 134 West Madison street. Eight years later, in 1879, the retail establishment was moved to the Central Music Hall Building on State Street, and in 1901 to its present location at 138-140 North State Street. Mr. Burnham was prominently identified with the growth of State Street retail business as the Burnham establishment is one of its oldest and most widely-known institutions.

He was prominent and active in the life of Chicago in many ways. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, and he held membership in the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Chicago Athletic Club.

Edward Burnham was married in Chicago, Illinois, on January 23, 1879, to Miss Mary McGee, a daughter of Peter McGee and Alice (Murphy) McGee. To them were born the following children: (1) Edward, Jr.; (2) Frederic; (3) Raymond; (4) Mary Genevieve; (5) Clarence; (6) Norbert; (7) Gerald; (8) Harold; (9) Isabel; (10) Julian; (11) Donald.

Edward Burnham died at his home, No. 932 East Fiftieth Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, November 13, 1924, having been stricken on Tuesday, the eleventh, his seventy-sixth birthday. Funeral services were held on Saturday, November fifteenth, interment taking place in Oakwoods Cemetery.

Mr. Burnham has left a fitting monument to his life and labors in the extensive business organization which he built up through his energy, ability and probity, and in the family of eleven children who remain to carry on the enterprise established by their father and to continue the ancient Anglo-Saxon name of Burnham which has stood for nobility of thought and deed and integrity of purpose for more than 800 years.

## HENRY AUGUSTUS FOSS.

Henry Augustus Foss was born near Compton Village, New Hampshire, on March 17, 1859, a son of Martin H. and Elizabeth Elliott Foss. In 1863, the family moved to Chicago and the father became one of the earliest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and he organized what became for a time the largest commission house on the board. The father was identified with a great many movements

for the growth and betterment of the city, having among his warm friends Dwight L. Moody and Major Whittle, men who set the ideals for a whole generation of Chicago men. He was a founder of the First Presbyterian Church.

H. A. Foss went to public school here, attended Lake Forest College and later entered Hillsdale College in Michigan. On returning



to Chicago he began work in his father's office. The father died in 1881. Two years previously, H. A. Foss had been made grain receivers' agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, a position he occupied until 1898. Since July, 1898, he was chief weigh-master and custodian for the Chicago Board of Trade. We believe that Mr. Foss did as much as any other man in the country to maintain honor in the life and practice of the selling and buying grain world. "He despised nothing more earnestly than the schemes to deceive on the part of those who buy or sell. He wrote letters, made personal appeals, organized groups and committees, invoked courts and denounced in wrath everybody and everything that sought to prevent the just reading of his scales."

He strenuously opposed bucket shops. The effects of his influence are wide spread and lasting.

On July 1, 1883, Mr. Foss was married to Miss Mirlam Rumbaugh, of Cortland, Ohio, a

daughter of Noah and Esther (Neff) Rumbaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Foss had seven children: Vera A., Marion Henry, Elizabeth (Mrs. H. Clifford Brown), Charlotte (Mrs. Aldrich S. Harrison), Samuel B., Frank K. and Margaret Foss. The family have made their home in Chicago, on the South Side, for many years.

Henry Augustus Foss died on December 20, 1922. The Rev. William Chalmers Covert has written of him: "He was always doing things for no reason on earth except the unselfish, neighborly love in his heart. He was always anticipating the wishes of his friends. Do you men of business know anything you need more acutely than the two outstanding features of H. A. Foss' character: honor and the spirit of brotherhood. To have lifted up, and made conspicuous in the busiest and most preoccupied center of the world's work, these two qualities, through long years of service, is to have lived a great life."

## JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, M. D.

The late Joseph R. Hawley, of Chicago, was born at Park Ridge, Illinois, September 9, 1871, a son of Charles A. and Electa Edwards (Weaver) Hawley. His mother was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards.

His preliminary schooling was had at Orchard Lake Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and at the High school at Muskegon, Michigan. He then began his studies for his profession in the Medical College of Northwestern University. He graduated with his degree in 1893.

While in general practice Doctor Hawley was Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Chicago Clinical School (a post graduate school). He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the Chicago Medical Society.

In 1898 he perfected researches in organotherapy which resulted in the organization of the Animal Therapy Company of which he was Secretary and Medical Director. This Company continues to enjoy success and to render a valued service to medical science.

Doctor Hawley rendered further distinguished service as the founder and chief medi-

cal examiner of Chicago's first Civil Service Commission. He had studied the needs of the situation under the personal direction of Theodore Roosevelt, at the time Mr. Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York City. Doctor Hawley was appointed to this place by the elder Carter Harrison, and he laid the foundation of the present civil service medical examinations.

On February 11, 1904, he was married to Daisy Miller, at Muskegon, Michigan. They have one son, John Miller Hawley. The family home has been at 4422 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago, for many years.

Doctor Hawley was a member of Doctor Gunsaulus Church, of Ashlar Lodge Number 308, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of St. Bernard Commandery, and belonged to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and to the Hinsdale Golf Club.

Joseph R. Hawley died July 20, 1922. He left behind a fine record of usefulness, both to the community, where he ministered as a physician, and to the health of mankind through that branch of therapeutics to which he gave years of productive work and thought.



Joseph P. Hawkey









*E. J. Hildes*

## EDWARD FIELDING.

No person of even ordinary intelligence and information needs to be told of the wonderful work accomplished by the Volunteers of America, the outgrowth of the Salvation Army. But it is interesting and highly proper, to give some space to detailing the personal history of persons responsible for the present remarkable service rendered by this organization. One of the men whose name will always awaken a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of those benefited in connection with the great work of the Volunteers of America, is the late Edward Fielding, vice president of the organization, and for years major general in charge of the Chicago division and the Northwest territory.

General Fielding was born June 28, 1861, in Westchester County, New York, a son of Robert and Marie (Jones) Fielding. After he had completed his courses in the public schools of his native county, Edward Fielding felt a strong urge toward the ministry, and studied at Nelson, which is near Manchester, England, in a Methodist seminary. Being enthusiastic, however, he felt that the regular ministry did not afford the broadest field for his Master's work, and, becoming interested in the Salvation Army, he joined its forces. This was in 1881 while he was still in England. He later returned to the United States in the Salvation Army service. For thirteen years he was connected with some of the pioneer movements of the Army in America, and at the time of his resignation held the rank of brigadier, having charge of the Northwestern division, with headquarters at Chicago. Being an American, he affiliated with the Volunteers of America when that

organization was founded, 1896, by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and was placed in charge of the work in Chicago and the northwestern territory, with the rank of colonel. In 1903 he was elected vice president of the Volunteers of America, with the rank of major general, and continued actively engaged in the work until his death June 30, 1921.

In August, 1881, General Fielding was married, at Manchester, England, to Eliza Hoyle, known as "Gospel Hoyle" of the Salvation Army. They had four children, namely: May Fielding Harrington, Eva, Myrtle C., and Edward B., of whom Myrtle C. is deceased. General Fielding was a brother of Robert Fielding of New York. He belonged to Waubansia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, K. T. and Oriental Consistory. A man of commanding personality, he was also one of the most sympathetic characters, and no one ever appealed to him without receiving strength and help.

Having been brought into close contact with many phases of life, his knowledge of human nature was profound, and he understood his fellowmen and their motives as few do. His religion was not something apart, but the very essence of his nature, and he practiced constantly the faith he professed. General Fielding has passed to his last reward, but the influence of his earnest, high-minded, Christian life remains, and will continue active as long as the organization he assisted in establishing, continues, and as long as its converts hold their place among the reclaimed of earth.

## FERDINAND BUNTE.

While many changes have taken place in the commercial life of Chicago during the past half century, some of the old reliable firms still have the advantage of being governed by members of the same family who were the original founders. The advantages of such conditions are easy to determine, and are generally recognized, for interest is always sustained and old standards maintained when no radical changes have been effected in the management. In the manufacture and conduct of the confectionery business of Chicago, the firm of Bunte Brothers takes precedence over all other concerns of its

kind in the city, both in prolonged period of operation and in the scope and importance of business controlled.

This notable enterprise had its inception in Chicago nearly a half century ago when, in 1876, Ferdinand Bunte, with his brother, Gustav A. Bunte and C. A. Spoehr, founded the business under the name of Bunte Brothers & Spoehr, manufacturers of candy, at 416 North State street. In March, 1903, the business was incorporated as Bunte, Spoehr and Co., and in April, 1906, the name was changed to Bunte Brothers of which Ferdinand Bunte became

president, and served in this capacity until 1917, when he retired from active business, his son, Theodore W. Bunte, succeeding him as chief executive. From the time of its inception, this great concern has kept pace in its advancement with the marvelous development of Chicago, and its present modern plant at 3301 Franklin boulevard, which is one of the largest and most complete enterprises of its kind in the United States, stands today as a monument to its honored founders.

Although many years have passed since Ferdinand Bunte was called to his final reward, he is remembered as a man of high ideals, and his character and achievements remain as a force for good in the community. He was born in Lemgo, Lippe Detmold, Germany, July 16, 1846, a son of Charles and Florence (Schamhard) Bunte. His education was obtained in private schools of his native country, and when a young man, before attaining his majority, he immigrated to the United States and settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He soon became imbued with patriotism for his adopted country and enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and served with loyalty and efficiency for two years. He was one of fourteen volunteer guards stationed on the old Frigate Constellation, whose crew had been attacked by black fever and was one of its few survivors, most of the crew and nine of the guards having died of the disease. During President Andrew Johnson's incumbency, Mr. Bunte did duty as a sentinel at the door of the White House, and in many ways showed his loyalty and patriotism to his adopted country.

In 1867 Mr. Bunte embarked in the confectionery business at Philadelphia, and was thus engaged until his removal to Chicago in 1876. During the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability and through his well directed endeavors he did not a little to further the industrial and commercial prestige of the city. Besides his connection with the confectionery business, he was also active in civic, educational and social affairs, and for a number of years was a member of the Board of Education of Rogers Park, prior to its annexation to the City of Chicago. He was a Mason in good standing, holding membership in Park Lodge, No. 843, and was also affiliated with numerous

other social and benevolent organizations. In his death, which occurred July 21, 1920, Chicago lost a loyal and enterprising citizen and the public lost a true and faithful friend.

Mr. Bunte was married in Philadelphia, Penn., August 16, 1868, to Miss Maria Fauss, and they became the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are living: Theodore W., Charles F., Martha, Laura and Florence. Mrs. Bunte, whose death occurred November 18, 1908, was born in Geislingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1848, but came to the United States in young womanhood. She was a woman of exceptional mental ability and beauty of character, and was a true and faithful helpmate to her husband in his early endeavors. Her kind heart and sympathetic nature was evident in many ways, and she was beloved by all who knew her.

The two sons are now conducting the enterprise established by their father. They are both practical business men, and are well upholding the honors of the family name. Theodore W. Bunte, who is now president of the firm of Bunte Brothers, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1870. He came to Chicago with his parents when six years of age, and has been actively associated with this great enterprise since the beginning of his business career at the age of fourteen. He became general manager of the business in 1908; vice president in 1913, and in 1917 he was elected president, a position he still retains. He is a Mason in good standing and is also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and the Butterfield and Medina Country Clubs, and the firm of Bunte Brothers hold membership in the National Confectioners' Association, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Bunte was married June 10, 1891, to Miss Anna C. Torkilson, of Rogers Park, and they have two children: Ferdinand A., and Harriet M.

Charles F. Bunte, who is vice president of the firm of Bunte Brothers, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1872, and came to Chicago with his parents when four years of age. He became associated with his father in business in 1896, and has since been actively identified with this great enterprise. For some years he traveled in the interest of the house, later becoming sales manager, then sales director and filled the latter position







*J. J. Charles.*

until elected to the office of vice president in 1917. He was married April 20, 1899, to Miss Celia O. Phillip, of Rogers Park, and they have one daughter, Catherine M. Besides his business connections, Mr. Bunte is also prominent

in social circles and is affiliated with numerous clubs and societies, among which are the North Shore Golf Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Edgewater Athletic Club and the Four Seasons Club.

## J. JOSEPH CHARLES.

The career of the late J. Joseph Charles, executive head of the great corporation of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, is typically American and is most interesting and significant.

Mr. Charles was born at Williamsport, Maryland, February 5, 1856, the son of John Joseph Charles and Martha (Cowton) Charles. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grade schools and Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin. He maintained his home in Illinois since early boyhood.

Developing an aptitude for business, Mr. Charles early secured employment in the retail store of J. V. Farwell and later, was employed for a time with the Pullman Palace Car Company. In 1873, when seventeen years of age, he entered the employ of Hibbard and Spencer, and had since been associated with this house and its successor, now the great corporation of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company. He subsequently became buyer and salesman for the latter corporation, and later a director, and

in January, 1911, was elected second vice president. In November, 1915, he was elected president of the corporation. For more than half a century Mr. Charles devoted his time and energy to the building up of this great enterprise, and its success and popularity may be attributed in no small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. He showed great capacity for the management of business affairs of broad scope and importance; ordered his course according to the highest principles of integrity and honor and achieved success worthy of the name.

He was a member of the Evanston Club, Evanston and Glenview Golf Clubs and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married, April 8, 1885, to Miss Ida E. Sherman, of Evanston, Illinois, whose grandfather, Francis C. Sherman was Mayor of Chicago in 1841. They became the parents of four children: Sherman A., Martha, Frances and John Joseph Charles, Jr. The family home is at Evanston.

Mr. J. Joseph Charles died April 6, 1926.

## JOHN CORNELIUS CANNON.

John C. Cannon was born in Chicago on September 11, 1863, a son of Cornelius and Ellen (Dooner) Cannon, both natives of Ireland. As a boy he went to the Franklin and Jones schools of this city. He left school in 1877 to begin work with the Western Electric Company. It is interesting to note here that Mr. Cannon continued with this great concern for twenty-six consecutive years. He left the company May 18, 1903, to become manager of the Consolidated Fire Alarm Company, and he continued in this capacity for three years. In 1906 he became general manager of the Cregier Signal Co.

Mr. Cannon gave to Chicago a very fine service in public office for nearly fifteen years. He was elected chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners July 9, 1906-May 1, 1909. He was chief clerk of the Board from May 1, 1909 to Dec. 6, 1910. He was superintendent

of Employment for the Commissioners of Lincoln Park from 1911 to 1917. He was secretary of this organization, from 1917 to 1921. In May, 1921, he was appointed collector of Internal Revenue for First District of the State of Illinois and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death. Mr. Cannon also had represented the Twenty-sixth Ward in the Chicago City Council from April, 1897 to April, 1899, and was candidate for nomination for county recorder in 1911. Throughout all his very active years, in business and Republican politics, Mr. Cannon deserved and received the trust and regard of everybody who knew him.

John C. Cannon was married on November 19, 1890, in Chicago, to Miss Anna Redell, a daughter of John Redell, who was chief of the First Battalion, under Fire Chief Sweeney. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon had two daughters born to them: Irene Cannon, and Clara (Mrs. John



V. Walsh), who is the mother of Clara Ann and John Cannon Walsh.

Mr. Cannon and his family belong to the

Roman Catholic Church. The death of John C. Cannon, which occasioned much real sorrow, occurred on March 28, 1923.

## HAYDEN SUFFIELD BARNARD.

The late Dr. Hayden S. Barnard of Chicago was born in Monroe, Michigan, August 19, 1866, a son of Richard and Mary Anna (Barnett) Barnard. The parents became early residents of Chicago, and Richard Barnard will be remembered as one of the most prominent pioneer dry-goods merchants of this city. He and his wife moved away from Chicago shortly before Hayden S. Barnard was born; but they again took up residence here when their son was about one year old.

Hayden S. Barnard attended the public schools of Chicago, and later the old Chicago University. Having decided to become a physician, he entered Rush Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. For some time thereafter he was an interne at Michael Reese Hospital. Following that, he went abroad and devoted two years to post-graduate study in Vienna, Munich, Heidelberg and Zurich, specializing in gynecology.

Upon his return to Chicago, Doctor Barnard entered upon a private practice. For many years he maintained offices at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Wallace streets, but later his offices were at Forty-third Street and Grand Boulevard, and recently he moved to the Medical Arts Building on Sixty-third Street. His

work was of incalculable value to the many people it was his pleasure to serve in the three decades just past.

Doctor Barnard was Lecturer on gynecology at the Post Graduate Hospital, Chicago, and his counsel and help were of great benefit. He was an esteemed member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and of the German Medical Society of Chicago, of which latter organization he was vice president.

The marriage of Doctor Barnard to the Baroness Von Georgii-Georgenau took place in Stuttgart, Germany, May 2, 1894. That same year they established their home at Chicago, and continued to reside in this city, making frequent visits abroad. Doctor and Mrs. Barnard became the parents of five children: Rosalie, Dr. Hayden E., Dr. Richard E., Sophie E. and Harold S. Barnard.

Dr. Hayden S. Barnard died August 2, 1925. There are many admirable things to recall of his long intensely useful life in Chicago. His character was of the highest, his kindness and his large charities brought happiness into numerous homes, and his work in his profession established him as one of the most able gynecologists of his times.

## CHARLES L. CHENOWETH.

The late Charles L. Chenoweth, of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Chicago, on May 21, 1860, a son of William H. and Sophie (Kettler) Chenoweth. His boyhood was lived in Chicago and here it was that he received his school training.

He entered the employ of the Crane Company as a clerk, in April, 1887. He continued to be identified with this concern throughout the balance of his life. In 1890 he was chosen to become Business Manager of the Company's brass manufacturing department. For thirty-two consecutive years he directed the affairs of this very important branch of the Crane Company's immense business. The excellence of his ability, experience and judgment has been, in the past three decades, a great force

contributing to the expansion and world-wide success of the Crane Company. On May 15, 1922, he was appointed Works Business Manager of the Company, a position he held until his death.

The marriage of Mr. Chenoweth to Miss Addie S. Barrell occurred at Chicago on April 25, 1888. They have one son, Mr. Laurence Haskell Chenoweth of Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth have made their home at Oak Park, Illinois, ever since 1893. They have been devoted and prominent members of Grace Episcopal Church since that time.

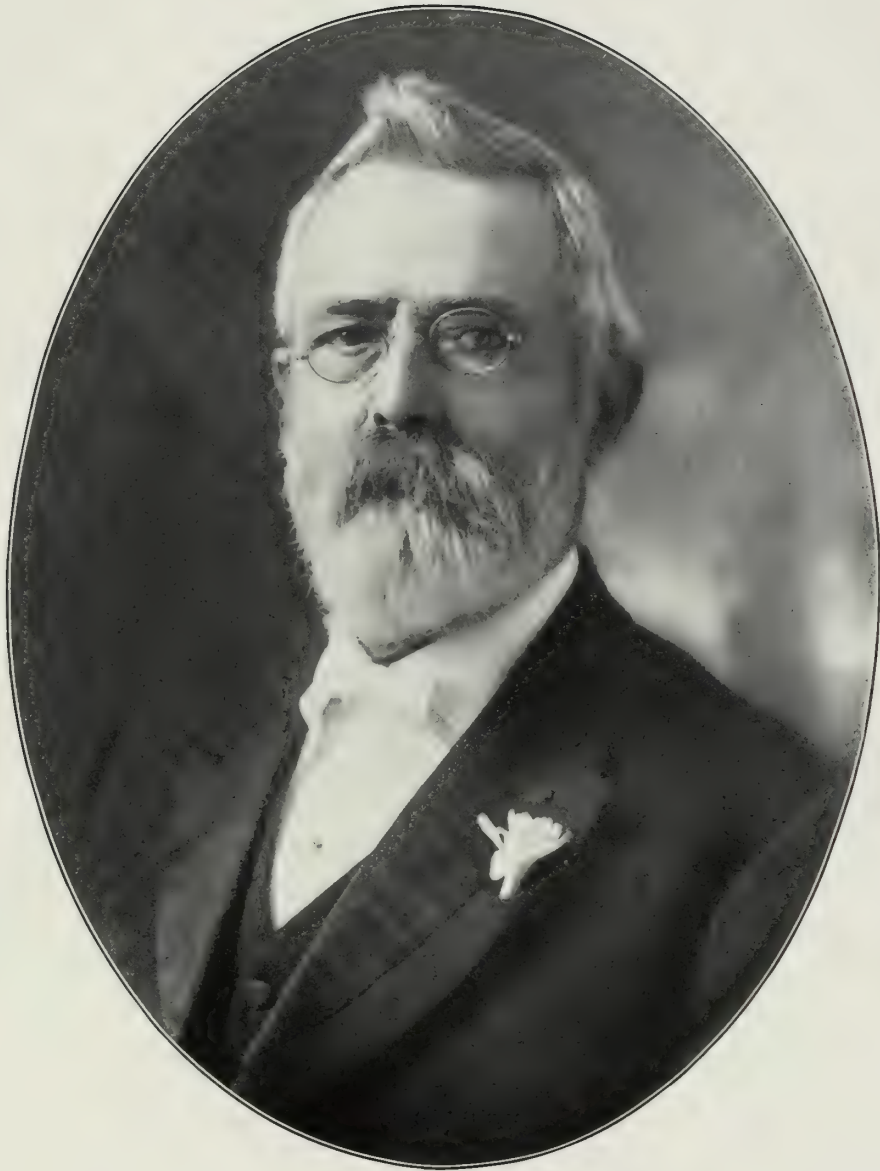
In earlier years Mr. Chenoweth was a member of the first vested choir organized in Calvary Episcopal Church, Chicago. Soon thereafter he joined the Grace Church choir and



Fayden S. Barnard





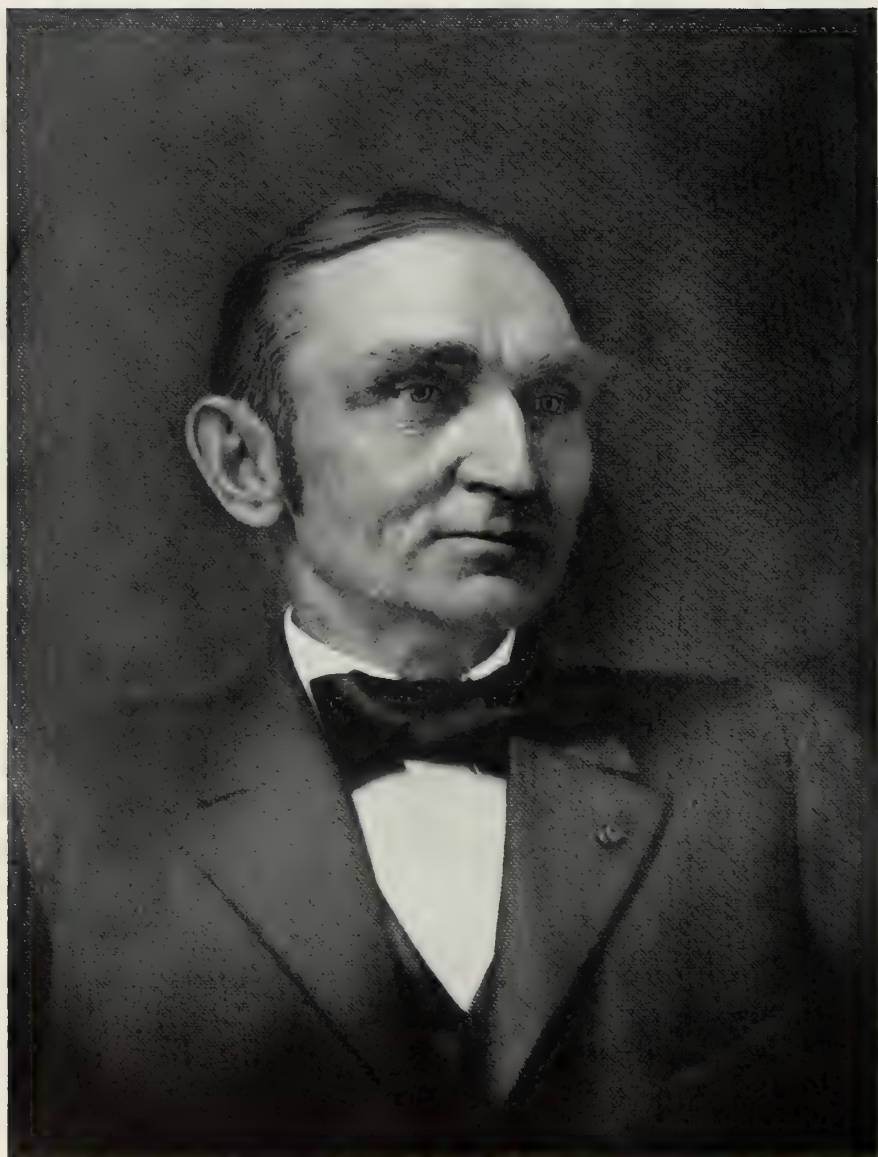


RICHARD BARNARD









*W. H. Auden*

he was active in this organization until the Sunday before he died. In Calvary Church he served as a Vestryman and as Superintendent of the Sunday School. He served as Vestryman of Grace Church for thirty years. He was Secretary of the Vestry for a long period, was Treasurer of the choir; of the Choir Fund; and was also Treasurer of Grace Church School and Superintendent of that body, at one period, for several years. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. Twice he was chosen as Lay Delegate to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church and was, a number of times, Delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

"He will be honored and remembered for his continued devotion to his Lord and Savior in the Holy Eucharist and for his scrupulous observance of his other religious duties; for his

generosity, loyalty and goodfellowship and for his steadfastness in the Faith of Christ Crucified."

Mr. Chenoweth was a Mason. He was also much interested in the Lowell Club, a small and select group of Oak Park people who organized into this body some thirty years ago for the purpose of study. He was one of the founders of the club, was its first President and was again chosen President at a later date.

Mr. Chenoweth died on December 17, 1924. Throughout the latter part of his thirty-seven years of continuous connection with the Crane Company, he was recognized as a principal figure in manufacturing circles in Chicago. And, be it recorded of him, that as a Christian man his life has been of priceless benefit and influence.

## ALBERT HENRY STANDISH.

The late Albert Henry Standish was one of the reliable, upright and honorable men of Chicago and Oak Park, who for many years took a dominating part along varied lines, both professional and commercial, for he was an attorney of marked ability, as well as an experienced man of affairs, and at the time of his death was giving much attention to philanthropic measures. He was born at Middleville, Michigan, August 24, 1849, a son of John Henry and Hester (Courter) Standish, natives of Benson, Vermont and Illinois, respectively.

Albert Henry Standish attended the public schools of Michigan, and then studied law with his father, who was a distinguished United States district attorney for the Western District of Michigan. Mr. Standish was admitted to practice at the Michigan Bar, and became a member of the law firm of Standish, Fuller & Standish of Grand Rapids, maintaining these connections until 1885, when he came to Chicago and established his home at Oak Park. Mr. Standish was attorney and collector for Charles P. Kellogg Company, and after the dissolution of that firm he went with the Chicago Laboratory Supply and Scale Company. Subsequently he became connected with his cousin in the Kenfield-Leach-Publishing Company, and three years later left that concern to become treasurer of the Central Scientific Company, which position he held until his retirement in 1914. From then on until his death he was

chiefly occupied with his work in behalf of the Chicago City Missionary Society, of which he was treasurer, the Ministerial Relief Association of Illinois, of which he was also treasurer, and the Congregational Training School for Women. He was a director of the Congregation Missionary and Extension Society and of the Congregational Conference of Illinois, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Chicago Association of Congregational Churches. He was also auditor of the Illinois Woman's Home Missionary Union, a trustee of the Northland College at Ashland, Wisconsin, and was chairman of the Benevolence Committee of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. During the World War Mr. Standish was very active in the campaigns for Liberty Bonds in Oak Park, and he served as auditor in all but one of the drives.

Mr. Standish was first married May 20, 1873, to Carrie E. Hubbard, a daughter of Justus and Cornelia (Furman) Hubbard, and they had the following children: John Hubbard, who is deceased; Cornelia, who is deceased; Robert Miles, Philip Furman, Miles, Barbara and Alice. Mrs. Standish died March 11, 1894. Mr. Standish was married, second, to Miss Mary Stuart, March 27, 1895. She is a daughter of Thomas Hale and Sarah A. (Mallery) Stuart. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Standish: Stuart and Lora. Mr. Standish belonged to both the First and Third Congrega-

tional Churches of Oak Park, at different times, and was very active in all of the good work of both congregations. The death of this good citizen and excellent man occurred November 9, 1921, and in his passing his community lost one

of its best representatives, and his family a devoted husband and father. Mr. Standish belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Chicago City Club.

## HENRY H. SESSIONS.

One of the largest corporations operating in Illinois is the Pullman Car Works, and the man to whose exceptional ability and character is due much of the present remarkable prosperous condition was the late Henry H. Sessions, for years manager of this concern.

Henry H. Sessions was born at Madrid, N. Y., June 21, 1847, a son of Milton and Rosanna (Beals) Sessions, both natives of Randolph, Vt. Milton Sessions moved to Pullman, Ill., after his son Henry H. became associated with the Pullman works, and died there at the home of his son, on the present site of the Pullman Club.

The business career of Henry H. Sessions commenced with his employment by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railroad, now a part of the New York Central system, and he considerably developed his mechanical genius in devising methods for keeping the tracks clear from snow. Becoming a master mechanic, he divided his time between Watertown and Rome, both in New York. Subsequently he was with the International & Great Northern Railroad and the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and for a time lived at Palestine, Tex. In December, 1885, he connected himself with the Pullman Company as superintendent of its shops. He designed and invented many improvements in connection with the Pullman cars, and freight cars as well, including the vestibule and an anti-telescoping device in general for railroads and street cars. For some of these he received patents. He was vice president of the Standard Coupler Company of New York at the time of his death. This company controls his draft gear and coupler patents. In 1892, Mr. Sessions retired

from his position of manager of the Pullman Car Works which he had so materially assisted in developing, having been placed in that responsible position in 1885. Widely known in railroad circles, he enjoyed the confidence of capitalists and employes alike. After his retirement, Mr. Sessions spent the greater part of his time in the management of his personal affairs, with the exception of the time he devoted to the Standard Coupler Company, and found much enjoyment in the cultivation of his natural taste for music and good literature. A profound reader, he delighted in poetry, and wrote many verses himself which displayed a talent that was astonishing to those who had known him only as the practical business man and inventor of mechanical devices. During his later years Mr. Sessions developed a beautiful country home at Lakeside, Mich., and also maintained his residence in Hyde Park, Chicago. He derived much enjoyment from his garden at his summer home, and his flowers and vegetables were famous in that locality. On March 14, 1915, finis was written on the page of Mr. Sessions' life, and it is more than probable that no other man of such wide interests had as little to regret as he when the summons came, for he was singularly free from the foibles of his age. Simple in his habits, kindly in his disposition, he sought the good of others and brought happiness into many a life that would otherwise have been overshadowed.

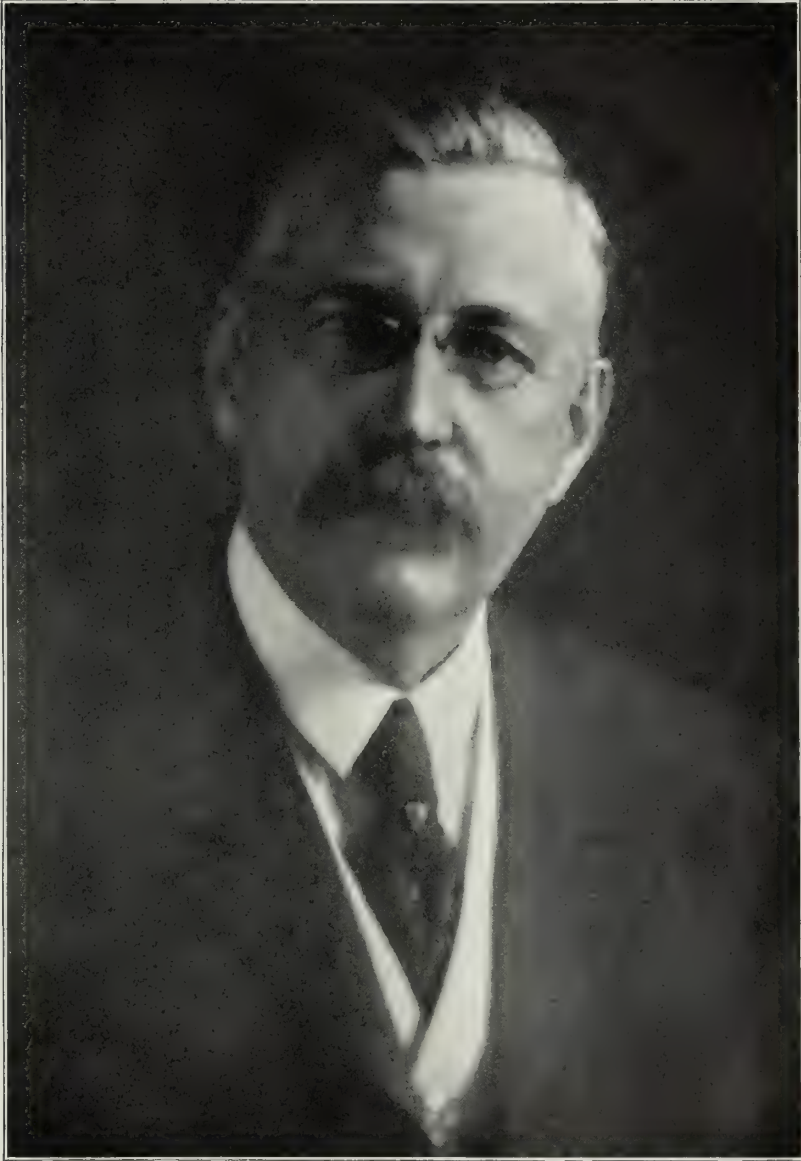
In 1872, Mr. Sessions was married at Rome, N. Y., to Miss Nellie Maxham, a daughter of Hiram and Lucinda (Cooper) Maxham, natives of Thetford and Worcester, Vt., respectively.

## CLARENCE ELBERT DEPUY.

The late Prof. C. E. DePuy, long connected with the growth of Lewis Institute, Chicago, was born on a farm, near Jackson, Michigan, on March 11, 1863. His parents were James and Helen (Reynolds) DePuy. The father was a native of New York state; but was one of the early settlers in Jackson county, Michi-

gan, where he moved in 1832. He became a leader in his section of the state in civic and agricultural progress, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1855. The mother's family in America are descended from Robert Reynolds, a prominent Puritan immigrant who crossed the Atlantic and located in Boston,





*H. H. Sessions.*









Oren B. Tappan

Massachusetts, in 1632. A number of families of consequence in the East trace lineage back to him.

C. E. DePuy went to public school in Jackson; then after one year at Cornell University, he entered the University of Michigan from which he graduated with his Bachelor of Science degree, in 1891. That year he came to Chicago to teach in the Chicago Manual Training School. Here he was from 1891 to 1896. Then he went to Lewis Institute, Chicago, as head of all mechanical instruction there. The value of his work there has come to be widely recognized and has been a principal factor in advancing the Institute's unquestioned position in the field of practical education.

On September 2, 1896, Professor DePuy was married to Miss Marion Drummond of Janes-

ville, Wisconsin, a daughter of Thomas H. and Margaret (Grey) Drummond, natives of Glenary County, Ontario, Canada, and of New York City, respectively. Professor and Mrs. DePuy have two sons, Clarence D. and James R. DePuy. The family home is in Oak Park. Professor DePuy belonged to the Pilgrim Congregational Church, to the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, American Society of Steel Treathers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and to the Chicago Congregational Club.

The death of Professor DePuy occurred at Ephraim, Wisconsin, on August 28, 1923. His life has been one of true achievement; and his thoughtful, able and unselfish work will continue to bear fruit in the lives of many younger men who have drawn a portion of their strength from him.

## OREN B. TAFT.

Oren B. Taft was born at Medina, New York, June 19, 1846, a son of Joel F. and Jane E. (Britt) Taft, the former of whom died in 1855. The following year, Mrs. Taft with her son and daughter moved to Ford County, Illinois, to join a brother who lived on what has since become the present site of Paxton. Here Oren B. Taft grew to manhood and passed through the hardships and experiences incident to pioneer life. Owing to lack of facilities incident to every pioneer country, he had but few opportunities for acquiring an early education. When possible he attended the district schools of his neighborhood and later two years at the old Chicago University. He continued a student throughout his life, developed his intellectual faculties to a remarkable degree and devoted much of his leisure time to the study and investigation of fundamental problems and writing on philosophical subjects.

His attention was early turned toward a business career and even at seventeen he won local recognition and was appointed deputy to take charge of the office of circuit clerk of Ford County. He filled that position for five years, during which period he was brought into contact with the leading men of his section of the state. The money he could save during this formative period of his neighborhood, he invested successfully in real estate; but being dissatisfied with the limitations of a country town, came to Chicago in 1869. Here he associated himself

with D. K. Pearsons and in 1876 was made a member of the firm of D. K. Pearsons and Company, Mr. Pearsons retiring in 1880. The concern has since been conducted by Oren B. Taft and his sons, Oren E. and Harry L. Taft, who entered the business later and who purchased the interests of H. A. Pearsons on his retirement. The business originally established in 1865, had Illinois for its field of operation; but later extended to include the better portions of eighteen of the best agricultural states. The position which this firm occupies in relation to the improvement and development of lands in the middle west is well known and it is generally conceded that this company is one of the most important factors in America in supplying funds for that purpose.

From its inception it was recognized that the business occupied a peculiar position. It could be treated solely as an opportunity to acquire a fortune, or those interested in it could, in a broader sense, and at some sacrifice, become a helpful factor in the development of a new country. In 1865, and for some years following, this northern Mississippi Valley was almost a virgin prairie. It was being settled by many who had served in the Civil War as well as by European emigrants, all poor in purse but rich and strong in health and purpose. These settlers could begin the process of agricultural development, but to withstand the vicissitudes of pioneer life, they would, in the aggregate, need



financial support running into the millions. Such financing of Farm Loans had never been entered into upon so large a scale. Mr. Taft realized the need of such financing and undertook to secure the capital necessary for the development of this promising region upon the liberal and long term conditions necessary to a successful completion of the enterprise. To have exploited the opening of the Northwest for selfish interests would have retarded its development a decade or more. Mr. Taft foresaw all this and that his concern gave the needed aid in meeting these conditions is a matter of history.

He enjoyed wide respect for the active and unselfish interest he took in connection with this development, and other movements tending to the betterment of the territory. His efforts not only contributed materially to the growth of the country, but helped many thousands of people to secure and pay for homes. In this he was a thorough and conscientious worker, and his career was one that redounds to his credit and places his name high in the estimation of his fellows.

His business was organized under the Illinois laws as a State Bank and was operated under the name of the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company. It was the first and only bank in the United States lending its funds exclusively on real estate. As a result of repeated trips to

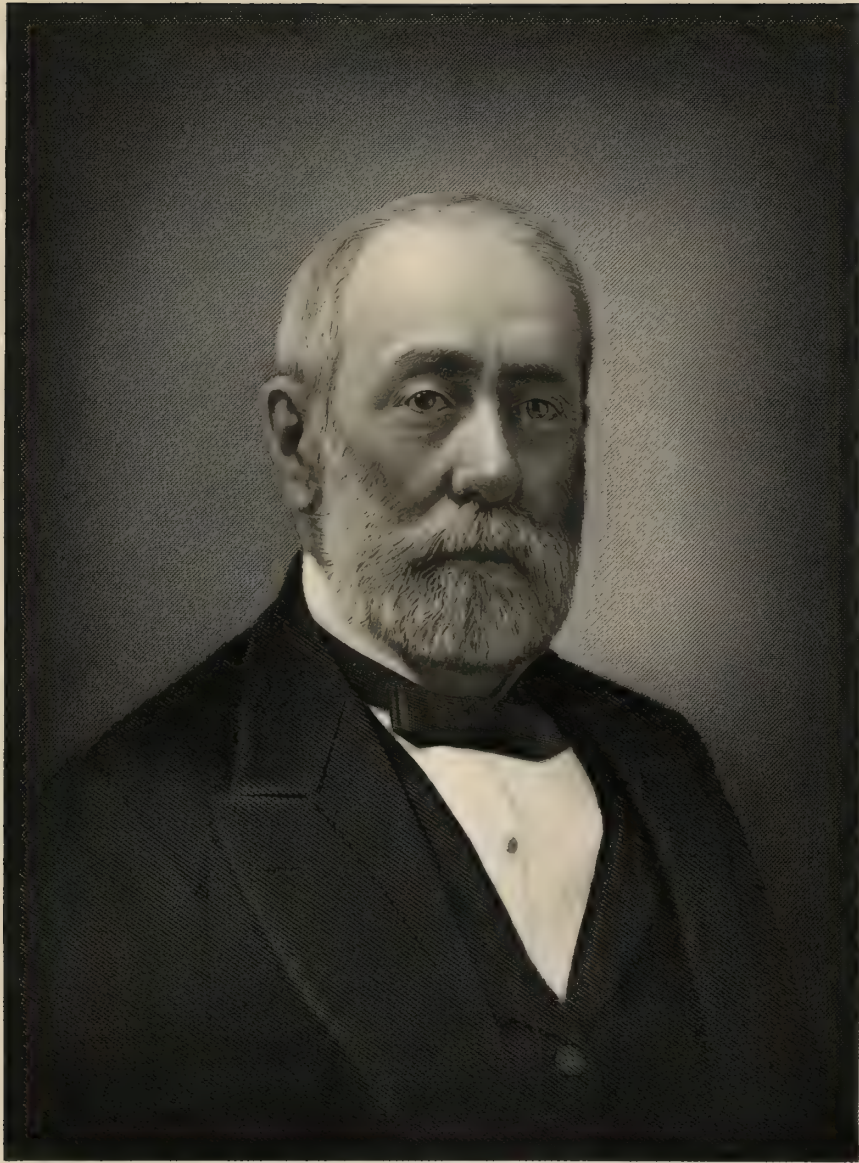
Europe for the purpose of investigating the Continental Method of mortgage banking, Mr. Taft adapted these methods to the uses of his own company, being convinced that they corrected certain weaknesses in the American practice. Thus for twenty years, the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company was the only institution in the United States applying the so-called "Amortizement System" to the farm mortgage business and Mr. Taft was the pioneer in his own country of that practice adopted twenty years later by the United States Government in the establishment of its Federal Farm Loan Bank.

Oren B. Taft was married at Paxton, Illinois, June 20, 1867, to Miss Frances E. Schlosser. Three children were born to them, namely: Oren E., Ina M., and Harry L. The family reside at Chicago during the winter, while for twenty years their summer home was at Midlothian, Illinois. Mr. Taft was prominent in both business and social circles, and was a member of the Municipal Voters' League, the Legislative Voters' League, and was also identified with the Chicago, Union League, Bankers and Midlothian clubs. In every way he measured up to the highest standards of citizenship, was thoroughly representative of his country and times, and was regarded as one of Chicago's finest men. He died suddenly, October 23, 1924, at the Union League Club, Chicago.

## CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY BLAIR.

The late Chauncey Buckley Blair, for nearly thirty years the president of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, was for several decades one of the financial powers of this city and the West. He is accorded unanimous credit of having twice in his remarkable career saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public confidence and averted a general disaster to its banks and a far-spreading and incalculable financial calamity. Conservative while treading the safe paths of prosperity, he always met the threats of commercial and financial disaster with confident and brave bearing, and was most bold when he seemed to be leading a forlorn hope. Moreover, in his attitude as friend, father and husband he was helpful, tender and thoughtful, combining in his character the strength and gentleness which spell the true man and gentleman. Mr. Blair was a native of Blandford, Mass., and a mem-

ber of one of the oldest families of that place, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1753. The Blair family are of Celtic origin and are traced in Scotland as far back as the twelfth century. Early in the fifteenth century they migrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, settling at Aghadowey, County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, from whence they came to America about 1718. The line of descent is designated by Roman numerals in the following: (I) Robert Blair, son of James and Rachel (Boyd) Blair, of Aghadowey, County Antrim, Ireland, was the eldest of two brothers who came to America and settled at Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., before 1720. He married Isabella, daughter of David Rankin, who came to Aghadowey from Scotland in 1685. They had eleven children. (II) Robert Blair, junior, eighth child of Robert and Isabella (Rankin) Blair, born in Rutland, Mass.



*C. H. Blair*





married Hannah Thompson, a native of Ireland, and settled in Blandford, Mass., in 1753. They had seven children. (III) Rufus Blair, sixth child of Robert, junior, and Hannah (Thompson) Blair, was born in western Massachusetts; spent his life in Blandford, where he married Dolly, daughter of Samuel Boise, and had seven children. (IV) Samuel Blair, eldest child of Rufus and Dolly (Boise) Blair, was born in Blandford, where he married Hannah, youngest daughter of Jonathan Frary. He removed to New York State in 1811, and died at Cortland. Their children were: Caroline, Justus P., Chauncey B., Lyman, William and Anna E., three of whom, Chauncey B., Lyman and William, are prominently identified with the early history of Chicago.

(V) Chauncey B. Blair, the third child of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, was born at Blandford, June 18, 1810. In the year 1814 the family moved to Cortland County, N. Y., where Chauncey remained until he was eleven years old. He then returned to his native town to live with an uncle, a farmer, and there he remained employed on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he went back to Cortland County, where his family still reside. He remained there until 1835, when he determined to try his fortunes in the West. In the spring of that year, without business experience, but with a strong body and character, the young man came west and commenced to locate and sell lands in Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. Guided only by the imperfect maps then furnished by the public land offices, he rode over this vast territory on horseback, and thus gaining intimate knowledge of the property which he offered for sale was enabled to do a "land office business" until 1837 when, by the withdrawal of such lands by presidential proclamation, he was obliged to abandon this profitable field. In the fall of that year he associated himself with his brother, Lyman, in the grain business in Michigan City, Ind., and the operations of the firm covered a large territory, as Michigan City was then the only shipping point to eastern markets. The firm name was C. B. & L. Blair, and at one time they owned the largest warehouse in Indiana. They also built the first bridge pier on the east side of Lake Michigan, and were among the pioneer shippers of grain to the East. Chauncey B. Blair secured a charter and built a plank road thirty miles

long for the purpose of making transportation inland from the lake easier. Notes were issued on the stock of the plank road corporation and a banking business was started. He was made president of this banking company and so first entered upon the business to which he practically devoted the remainder of his life. The notes issued by this company, known as the Union Plank Road Company, were accepted by all the state banks in the Northwest and were all finally redeemed in gold. Some of them were held in the South at the time of the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, but were promptly honored when presented at the close of the war.

During this period, he went a little into railroad building, being one of the incorporators of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was the first road to impair the usefulness of his plank road. The Northern Indiana was afterward consolidated with the Michigan Southern. He next became interested in the State Bank of Indiana, and when it was re-chartered, under the name of the Bank of the State of Indiana, he secured a controlling interest in its La Porte branch, later becoming its president. In 1859 he came to Chicago and established a private bank, the Merchants Bank, which he conducted until 1865. He then organized the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, which began to do business at No. 36 South Clark street with a paid-up capital of \$450,000. The officers were: president, Chauncey B. Blair, and cashier, John DeKoven. At its last statement prior to the fire, its capital was \$650,000, surplus \$300,000, deposits, \$1,149,756. Mr. Blair had been president of it continuously during that time and had made an enviable record as a financier, sometimes pursuing a policy against the judgment of all his friends. At the time of the great fire of 1871 he insisted upon an immediate and full payment to all the depositors of this bank, although nearly every other financier in Chicago advised against such a course. His decision was greeted with admiration in all parts of the country, and his action resulted in establishing on a firm basis the credit of Chicago, at that time greatly impaired.

When, by reason of the inability of the city to collect the taxes of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on account of the fire losses and subsequent stagnation of business and other complications the credit of Chicago became materially impaired, Mr. Blair was one of the few to come

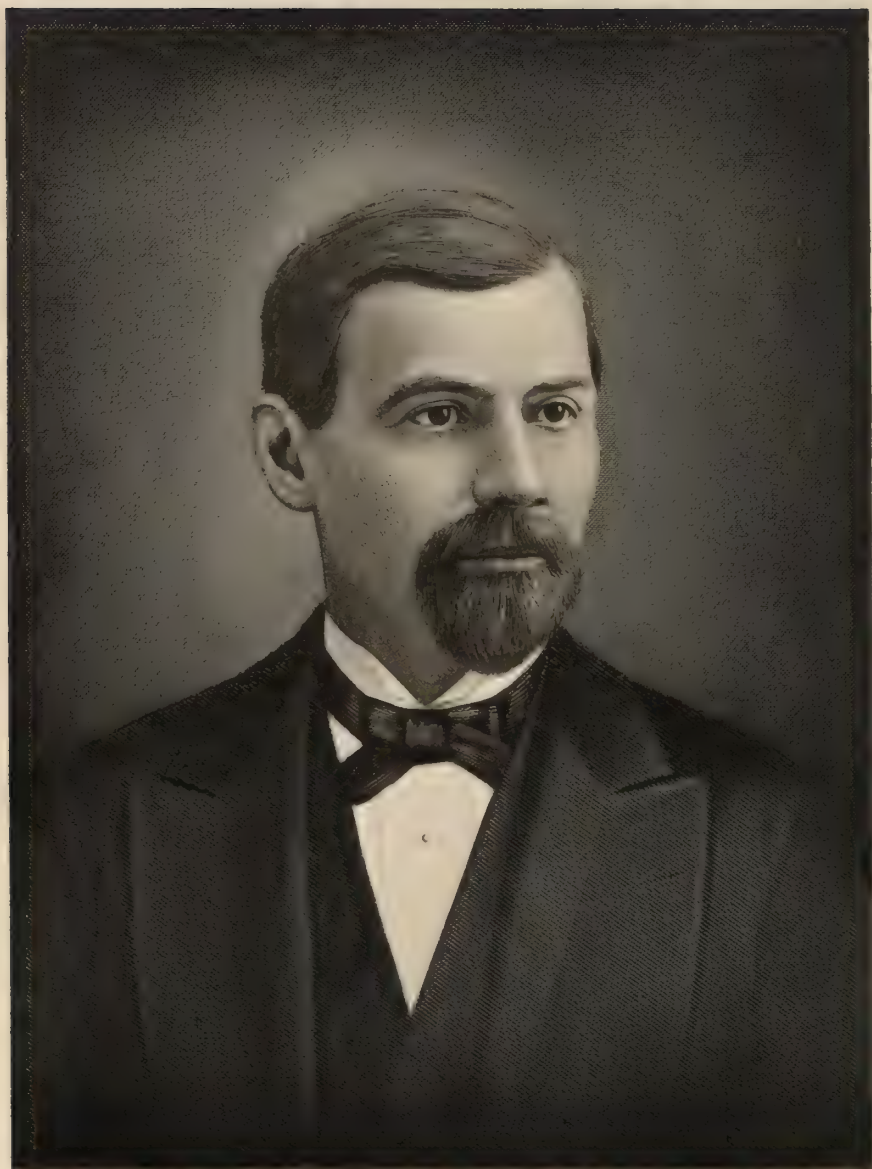


to the rescue of the city and by his faith in the city and his advances may be said to have saved Chicago's credit a second time. During the panic of 1873, when the banks of Boston, New York and other large cities had suspended payments and most of the Chicago banks favored the same course, proposing to issue clearing-house certificates, he made a firm stand at the clearing-house meeting and announced that he proposed to pay all demands. His arguments convinced the other bankers that it was the proper course to pursue, and, as a result, they passed through the panic without serious harm and Chicago's credit was placed on a firmer basis than ever. Mr. Blair continued in the presidency of the Merchants National Bank until his death in 1891, and was succeeded by his son, Chauncey J. Blair. In 1902 that institution was consolidated with another, becoming the Corn Exchange National Bank, one of the foremost of the city today. The principle on which Mr. Blair managed his bank, as shown by the reports to the comptroller of the currency, was remarked upon by many of the best bankers of the country. The cash reserves held by the bank were probably larger than those of any other bank in the country in proportion to its liabilities, with possibly one exception, the Chemical National Bank of New York.

Upon the death of Mr. Blair, January 30, 1891, the local press, from which we make the following extracts, was replete with tribute to his successful career and noble character: "Mr. Blair was a man of the old style. Wholly unassuming, positive in his convictions, ready to give his last dollar to meet a bit of paper or an obligation in which his honor was involved in the faintest degree; his whole business career was one of protest against the rapid methods adopted by men of fewer years and less honor. The writer recalls a remark made to him by the deceased in 1877: 'Don't try to argue with me about silver. It will never do for a medium of exchange beyond the fractional part of a dollar.'"—The Chicago Post, January 30, 1891. Under the heading of "One Model Citizen," the Chicago Times of January 31, 1891, reports "The Eventful Career of a Man Who Had the Welfare of Chicago at Heart." "Passing away at the ripe age of eighty-one years, the career of Chauncey B. Blair, so long identified with the largest financial interest of the city, becomes in its per-

sonal phase one of greatest interest to the citizens of Chicago. Always a busy man, and altogether a business man, Mr. Blair had in his long life neither the time nor the inclination for else than the advancement of constantly increasing commercial interests. He threw his whole energies into his work. He cared neither for amusements, which generally seemed to him frivolous, nor for vacations, which were esteemed a waste of time. In his banking life he was daily, throughout the year, at his desk early in the morning and the last to leave at night. He was eminently conservative in all his ideas and most closely allied with the customs of the more rigid past. He often referred to the time when he had to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four and deprecated many of the innovations of later days, which seemed to him a relaxing of those stern convictions of old. Unostentatious generosity to the deserving was a characteristic of Mr. Blair. It had always been his custom to care for the sick among the employees of his large bank, aiding the families in their illness and helping to bury their dead. At Christmas they were all remembered with gifts of money, which were distributed according to the needs, rather than with regard to position or the salary earned. In personal habits and demeanor Mr. Blair was plain and old-fashioned. He generally voted the Republican ticket, but did not mingle in politics. He was not a church member, while a regular attendant at Trinity Episcopal Church. He died in the peace and quiet of his home, as he had lived. In more than a half century of unremitting energy, with the record of never having had a mortgage recorded against him nor a piece of paper protested, he had left a reputation for shrewdness and absolute diligence and integrity in a rigid business. The residence of the late Chauncey B. Blair, No. 1611 Michigan Avenue, was crowded with those who had come to attend the funeral yesterday. So many of the friends of the deceased banker were there that the upper part of the house was opened to the throng, while a line of men reaching from the curb to the door stood with uncovered heads, listening to the opening chant, 'Rest Ye Weary Ones,' given by the choir of Trinity Chapel. In the parlor where the coffin lay were seated men whose clothing showed they were ordinary workmen. They had evidently been among the many to whom Mr. Blair had shown kindness





*J J Borland*



in life. Their sorrow was touching. No demonstration was made beyond the fact that they wept, an evidence of feeling men rarely show."—Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1891.

Chauncey Buckley Blair married in Michigan City, Ind., June 11, 1844, Caroline Oliva De Groff, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Sleight) De Groff, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 7, 1822, and died in Chicago, December 5, 1867. A family of six

children was born to them five sons and one daughter. Two of the former George G. and William S., are deceased, while Chauncey J., Henry A. and Watson F. have become prominent Chicago financiers and are all identified with the Corn Exchange Bank, which is the successor of the Merchants' National, founded by their father. The daughter, Harriet, is the widow of the late John Jay Borland, of this city.

## JOHN JAY BORLAND.

One of the men whose position among the leading lumber operators of this part of the country was unquestioned, was the late John Jay Borland, who, for years, was associated with the lumber business of Chicago. Mr. Borland was born in North Evans, Erie County, N. Y., October 31, 1837, coming of good New England stock. His father, John Borland, was born at Manchester, Vt., and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Tappan, was a native of Dorset, that same state.

John Jay Borland attended the public schools of Evans, later going to the Springfield High School, and completed his training with a commercial course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Chicago. Although his father desired him to still further pursue collegiate study, Mr. Borland refused to take advantage of the offer, for he realized that his father's capital was otherwise needed, as there was a large family to be provided for. When he was sixteen years old, the family moved to Iowa, and two years afterward to Carlton, Kewanee County, Wis., and there Mr. Borland began putting into practical use the commercial training he had received, acting as a clerk for the firm of Borland & Dean, of which his father was the senior member, and E. C. Dean the junior. This firm was engaged in erecting a sawmill and dock at Carlton. This was the beginning of Mr. Borland's association with the lumber interests. He finally purchased his father's share in the business without change of style, and in 1858, owing to its increase in volume the partners decided to remove headquarters to Chicago. Mr. Borland took charge of the Chicago end of the business, and so widened the fields of operation that within twelve months new capital was required for further expansion and another partner was admitted,

William Blanchard, who brought with him extensive lumbering connections.

Having satisfactorily consummated this deal, Mr. Borland took the opportunity to pay a visit to his old home. It was while there that the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was hurried to the front, and while Mr. Borland was serving under Gen. Frederick Steele, he was promoted for conspicuous bravery under fire, and received a captain's commission. During the latter part of 1863, at the battle of Helena, Ark., Mr. Borland was seriously wounded, and but for his excellent constitution, would have died from the injury, but subsequently recovered, although not in time to rejoin his regiment.

At the close of his period of military service, Mr. Borland returned to his business interests at Chicago and resumed the cares relative thereto, although he found that they had been carefully conserved by his able partners. Finally disposing of his Carlton interests, he concentrated upon his Chicago business, and the firm became Blanchard & Borland. When the Ford River Lumber Company was organized in 1869, with a sawmill at Ford River, Mich., Mr. Borland was interested, and upon its incorporation he was made its treasurer and was still holding that office at the time of his death. Through his knowledge of conditions and his energetic management, the business was developed in a remarkable degree, and gradually the original equipment was replaced with modern machinery. Mr. Borland was associated for a number of years with the Lumberman's Exchange, first as a member, and later as vice president and treasurer.

On February 22, 1865, Mr. Borland was married to Sophia L. Ingersoll, of North Evans,



N. Y., who died in 1876, leaving one son, John Ingersoll Borland. On August 29, 1877, Mr. Borland was married (second) to Harriet Blair, a daughter of Chauncey Buckley Blair, and two sons were born of this union; Chauncey Blair and Bruce.

The death of this representative citizen, which occurred October 11, 1881, removed from Chicago a man of sterling character and sturdy personality. Through life Mr. Borland had displayed noble characteristics and personal courage. Not only was he a brave soldier in time of war, but while still a lad he saved from death by drowning, several of his companions, risking his own life to accomplish this. Strictly honorable, he ever refused to take under contemplation any business operations of which he could not approve. He was a man of fair dealing and not only carried out his contracts with promptness and integrity, but gave his employes all honorable consideration. His keen business sense was recognized by his associates who many times placed him in positions of responsibility, realizing that he would guard their interests better than they could themselves. His executive ability was marked. His death closed a successful career and deprived his family and associates of a wise, kindly and elevating influence.

At a called meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago, October 13, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our late associate John Jay Borland, having died at his residence at Chicago, on the evening of the 11th inst., that the memory of his life may be a record with this Exchange.

Resolved, That, identified as was Mr. Borland for nearly a quarter of a century with the lumber trade of Chicago and the North West, his life was a bright example of business integrity and uprightness, which could not fail to impress itself and exert an influence for good upon all his business associates, elevating the standard of morality governing commercial transactions, leading all who were brought in contact with him to form a higher estimate of the obligations resting upon business men in their intercourse with each other, and no less in their social relations.

We point with pride and satisfaction to the life of our late associate as an example of patriotism, in his devotion to his country through a term of service spent in her defense, and of uprightness in his dealings with his fellowmen, worthy of the deepest study and emulation of all men, especially of those, younger in commercial life, who could adopt no more worthy standard as the aim of their business career than is afforded by the life and example of John Jay Borland, as an honest, courageous, self-reliant and judicious man.

As his business associates, many of us for long terms of years of intimacy, we tender to the afflicted wife and family of our deceased brother, our warmest sympathy in their bereavement, expressing the hope that his wife and family may derive comfort in this hour of grief, in the thought that he left behind him so true and pure a name, and that his sons may grow up inheriting the same virtues that we meet to testify to, to-day.

Be it ordered, That this testimonial be entered upon our records, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of our late associate.

## WILLIAM CALDWELL NIBLACK.

William Caldwell Niblack was born at Dover Hill, Martin County, Indiana, on September 5, 1854, a son of William Ellis and Eliza Ann (Sherman) Niblack, both natives of New York State. The father was a member of the Congress of the United States for twenty-four years, and an Indiana Judge for years.

After completing courses at the local schools William C. Niblack entered Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1874. Then he joined Wheeler's Exploring expedition, as meteorologist, and trav-

eled extensively throughout the West. Returning to Indiana, he attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School during 1876-7 and, later, read law in the office of George Riley at Vincennes, Indiana. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1877 and practiced at Vincennes for five years.

Then he came to Chicago and opened offices. From that time on he exerted a fine, strong influence in business here as it relates to both real estate and banking. He gave a great share of his thought and strength to the up-



Wm. C. Hibbard









*Bennett*

building of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. He was made vice president and trust officer in 1896. The development of this institution since that time has been quite largely wrought through the vision, force, judgment and clear sense of public responsibility which were notably present in all of Mr. Niblack's work.

He was also receiver for the Chemical & Columbia National Banks and of the LaSalle Street Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and other financial institutions.

Mr. Niblack wrote several volumes which tend to substantiate one's belief that, in his special work, he was a very high authority. They are entitled "The Torrens System, Its Cost and Complexity," "Abstractors and Title Insurance," "Mutual Benefit Societies and Accident Insurance," and "Analysis of the Torrens System."

Mr. Niblack served for three years as a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association. He also belonged to the Chicago Bar Association.

On February 10, 1880, William C. Niblack was married in Georgetown, D. C. to Miss Fannie Herr, a daughter of A. H. Herr who was, at that time, one of the largest flour manufacturers in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Niblack's children are: Narcissa (Mrs. Jas. W. Thorne), Austin H. Niblack and Lydia (Mrs. Alden B. Swift). The family home has been in Lake Forest for some years.

Mr. Niblack was a member of the Chicago Club, as well as the Union League Club and The Wayfarers.

William C. Niblack died on the 6th of May, 1920. He was one of the finest men Chicago has had.

## JOHN Z. MURPHY.

John Z. Murphy was born in a log cabin in the village of Palos, Cook County, Illinois, on May 28, 1857, a son of William and Ann (McCarthy) Murphy. He attended the local grade school until he was thirteen years old. At that time his father died. It then became necessary for the son to begin earning money to support himself and his mother, and four brothers and two sisters. His first work was driving a horse, towing freight along the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, at the wage of a dollar a day. Later he worked as a laborer for the Chicago & Alton railroad. At the age of seventeen he came to Chicago and engaged as watchman and as fireman on a steam derrick. Four years later he became an oiler on a steamboat; and, after a year of this experience coupled with study, he passed the required examination and secured his license as a steam engineer.

Returning to railroad work, he first ran a steam shovel on a construction job for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and was later promoted to take charge of the building of the Galena Division of this road. It was Mr. Murphy who finally succeeded in bridging the Platte River.

After this he again took up steamboating and was engineer on several different boats plying the Great Lakes.

In his thirty-second year Mr. Murphy was

chosen by the Pennsylvania Iron Works to install the boilers and cable machinery in their Rockwell street power house at Chicago. After this work was completed he operated this plant for them, until the power house was taken over by the West Chicago Street Railway Company.

In 1892 he was made operating engineer of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. When this city's North and West side street railways were consolidated as the Chicago Union Traction Company, Mr. Murphy was elected chief engineer of the combined properties. In 1914, when all the traction systems were merged into the Chicago Surface Lines, he was then made electrical engineer; and he remained in this office until his death. He had also represented the Chicago Surface Lines on the Board of Supervising Engineers since 1908.

Mr. Murphy was married on May 25, 1884, to Miss Mary A. Spellman, a daughter of Michael and Rose Spellman.

John Z. Murphy died on January 16, 1925. His death and the death of William W. Gurley and John M. Roach, all within a period of two years, mark the passing of three of the men who were the builders of one of the greatest public utilities in this country, the Chicago Surface Lines. Mr. Murphy was a great engineer and a man to whom friends, coworkers and subordinates were deeply attached.



## S. WARREN LAMSON.

The record of the life of S. Warren Lamson of Chicago is revealed in the lines composed by his bereaved sister. They give, as nothing else, an intimate insight of his nature.

"His greatest joy in life was doing good,  
But not with ostentation nor with loud acclaim;  
Kind acts known only to the grateful helped,  
The Helper and to God.

And we, alas,  
Shall know no more the quiet, genial smile,  
The keen discerning eye, the helpful hand,  
The comprehending mind, and more than all,  
The sympathizing heart that made  
Humanity his brother. But in our hearts  
He still will live just as of old,  
Serene and gracious, helping us to do  
The thoughtful deeds that made his life so loved,  
His memory so dear."

S. Warren Lamson was born at Nyack, New York, on August 31, 1838, and he died at Pasadena, California, on February 25, 1920. When he was only a few months old his parents came to DeKalb County, Illinois, locating there on a farm. He grew to manhood in that region, and, until 1868, worked as a farmer.

In 1868 Mr. Lamson went into the nursery business with his brother, Lorenzo J. Lamson, and the two specialized in supplying osage orange hedges to the farmers in Illinois. By 1875, he felt encouraged to come to Chicago, and here he and his brother organized a brokerage business dealing in grain and provisions under the name of Lamson Bros. & Company.

This firm has since developed into one of the largest, best-known and thoroughly reliable firms on the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Lamson was otherwise interested, being president of the Harry H. Lobdell Company, a director of the Mercantile Credit Company, and the Illinois Brick Company, and vice president of Mount Hope Cemetery Company.

However, it is not so much as a business man, great as was his success in this field, that Mr. Lamson will be remembered, but as one of the organizers of All Souls' Church, Abraham Lincoln Center, and "Unity." For thirty-five years he was a member of All Souls', was one of its trustees for many years, and until his health failed him, he was one of its most enthusiastic workers. He served as treasurer of Abraham Lincoln Center from the dedication of the building until within a few months of his death. For some years he served on the Oakland School Board, and for a portion of that time was president. He belonged to the Chicago Athletic Club and the South Shore Country Club, and was one of the best known members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

On December 17, 1861, S. Warren Lamson was united in marriage with Martha Houston, at Sandwich, Illinois, a daughter of Samuel Houston. They became the parents of three children, namely: Nell, who is Mrs. Harry H. Lobdell of Chicago; Myrna, who was Mrs. Pierre Tyng, and Ruth, who is Countess Cardelli of Paris, France.

Mr. Lamson possessed great personal charm, culture and wide intellectual interests. His life was an inspiration.

## ALBERT GRANNIS LANE.

The life span of Albert Grannis Lane extended from the year 1841 to the year 1906, the entire period from the beginning to the end having been spent in and near Chicago. His father, Elisha B. Lane, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Amanda Grannis, of New York, both of whom were descendants from ancestors who had lived in these states far back in colonial times. Both his parents came west in 1836. They were married in 1840 and settled on the "Gale farm" near the present village of Oak Park, where the elder Lane carried on farming for a time after his arrival. Albert G. Lane, the eldest of a family of eight chil-

dren, was born in Galewood, March 15, 1841. In a few years, however, the family removed to Chicago, then a flourishing market town of about 5,000 inhabitants. The house in which the Lanes took up their residence was situated at the northeast corner of State and Van Buren streets, the site of which is now occupied by the department store of Davis and Company. In these early days the neighborhood of the Lane residence was well out in the open country, the busiest part of the city being still confined to the streets nearer the river. The elder Lane was a carpenter by trade, and after taking up his residence in Chicago, supported

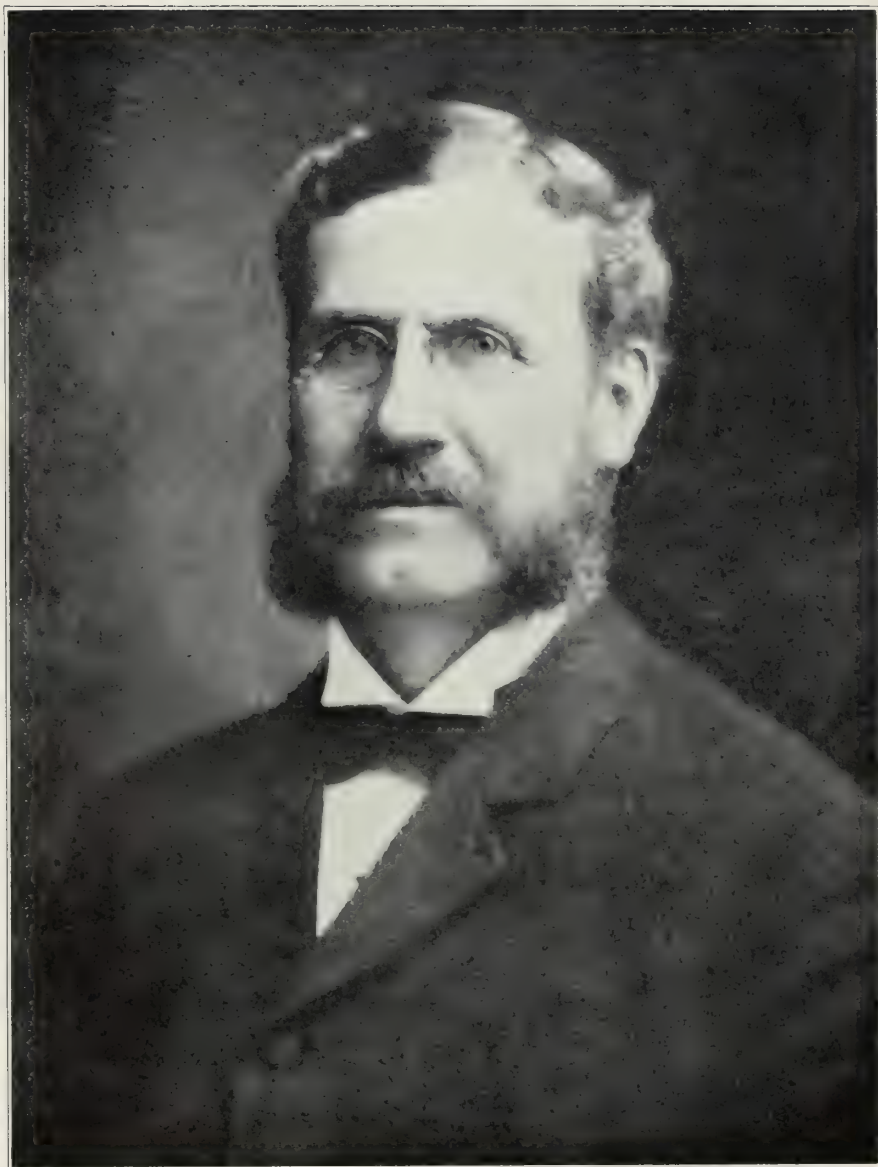


*S W Lamson*









*Albert L. Lane,*

himself and his family by his trade. The old-time directories of the period of his residence in Chicago contain frequent mention of his name and the location of his house.

Albert Lane's parents believed in education and the home atmosphere was therefore favorable to his intellectual development. The school system of the city was extended continuously during his boyhood, and he was enabled to complete a good grammar-school course. When the first high school was opened in 1856, Albert became a pupil, though he was unable to finish the course. "He entered the high school on the first day of the first term and remained there two years," writes Mr. John W. Cook, president of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, in a biographical sketch for the National Educational Association. "He fell a little short of attending until graduation, although a few weeks more would have accomplished it; but he was after the substance rather than the external show, and he accepted the situation without complaint. It had been a great discipline for him, and it gave color to all of his subsequent life. He could sympathize with poverty, for he had experienced it. He could appreciate the inestimable worth of an education, for he had bought it with energy and privation and self-denial. He could meet the humblest laborer upon his own plane, for he too had been a toiler where the wage was very small. It was worth all that it had cost."

After leaving the high school young Lane was elected as principal of the old Franklin School situated at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. He was the youngest man who ever held such a position in the history of our schools, as he was barely seventeen years of age at the time. He retained this position for eleven years, when, in 1869, he was elected superintendent of schools of Cook County. In this larger field he displayed unusual tact and ability. "He was especially impressed," says President Cook, "with the superiority of the town schools over the country schools. It was easy to see that the difference was mainly due to the better organization of the former, and, scarcely less, to their relation to the secondary schools. He accordingly introduced into the country schools of Cook County a uniform course of study."

In 1873, Mr. Lane met with a financial loss through the failure of the Franklin Bank in

Chicago, which loaded him with a grievous burden of debt and which required many years for him to liquidate. He had in his possession a fund of \$33,000 of school money which with the approval of the county commissioners he had placed on deposit in the bank before its failure. Nothing was saved from the wreck and the deposit was almost a total loss. "It is probable," said President Cook, "that the action of the commissioners relieved Mr. Lane from all responsibility under the law." But when he declared to his friends that he would assume the entire loss, they endeavored to persuade him to seek relief under such a plea. He steadfastly refused to do so, however, and undertook the task of making good the whole amount of the loss. To make the situation still more discouraging Mr. Lane was not re-elected in the following November. He hesitated not for that reason, however, but called his bondsmen together and told them they would have to pay the loss until he could pay them in the future. The county did not lose a cent of the fund. Nineteen years later he paid the last dollar of his "national debt" as he humorously called it. However, he was restored to his former position by the free choice of the people, and there remained until his resignation fifteen years later, when he was called to a position of greater honor and responsibility. Mr. Lane was selected by the board of education in 1891 to be superintendent of Chicago schools, which position he held until 1898, when he failed of re-election, being succeeded by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. He accepted the position of assistant superintendent, under Doctor Andrews, though urged by friends to withdraw from the schools and devote himself to business pursuits. But his answer to all was: "Why should I abandon the profession of my choice and my love simply because I cannot have the highest place?" Doctor Andrews in later years paid a high tribute to him in these sentences: "No report could be too glowing to set forth the excellence of his character or the value of his services. He was among the very ablest and most extraordinary school men whom I have known. His genius for detail approached the marvelous. . . . Though progressive, and never scorning a pedagogical innovation because it was an innovation, he had a fine contempt for pedagogical claptrap and for novelties that were retrogression in disguise." His work was constructive



as well as progressive, and much advancement in educational matters were made under his administration.

He became a member of the National Educational Association in July, 1884, and was elected president of the association for a period of two years during the sessions of the memorable Congresses of Education held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. Mr. Lane served as ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees during the two years of his administration. Afterwards he was elected a member of the board and was continued in that position until his death, having served as Chairman of the board since July, 1896.

The Albert G. Lane Technical High School,

completed in 1908 and situated at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, on the site of the old Franklin School, was so named in honor of Albert G. Lane.

Mr. Lane was an active worker in church, Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association, and other religious organizations. In all social civic affairs, and organizations for the advance and improvement of society in general, and his beloved city in particular, he was always a leader and an enthusiast. He stood for purity in politics and for a broad and intelligent advance along all lines of life and work.

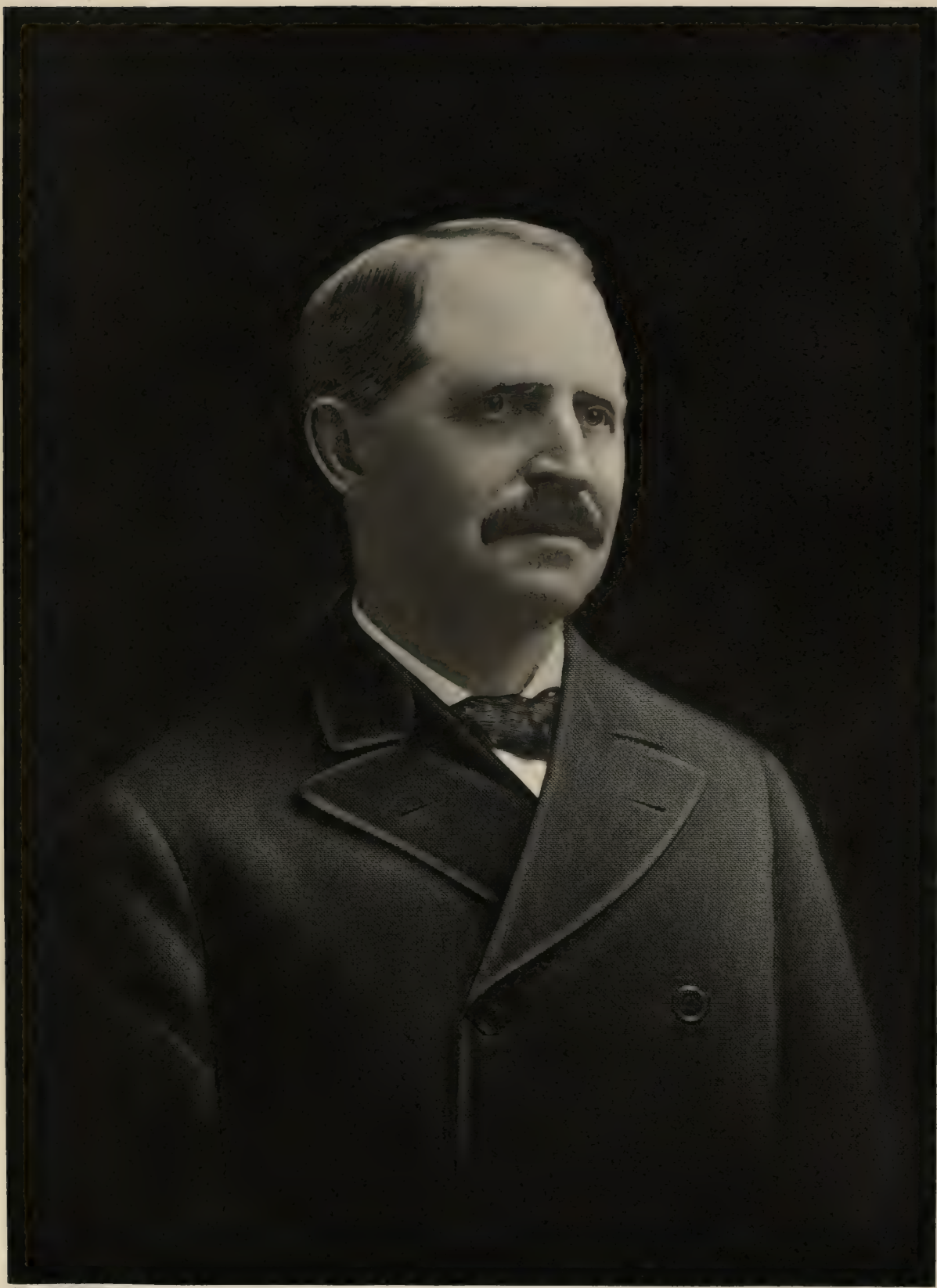
Mr. Lane was married on July 18, 1878, to Frances A. Smallwood, and their family consisted of two daughters, Clara Lane Noble and Harriet Lane McPherrin.

## ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Without force of character no man can achieve to any eminence no matter what path he chooses in life. His aims may be high, his principles excellent and his ideas brilliant, but unless he possesses vim, energy and strength to make practical his plans, his efforts will be all in vain. Chicago has given to the world some of its most forceful and practical men, and numerous branches of industrial activity have been developed to astounding proportions. The wholesale coal trade of Chicago is one that attracts attention from all parts of the country, for through its market pass mighty interests that bear their part in establishing and maintenance of the city's prestige. A man who easily stood in the foremost ranks of the coal men of the middle west was the late Abraham Mitchell, president of Mitchell & Dillon Coal Company of Chicago. On August 19, 1849, in the town of Nashua, New Hampshire, Abraham Mitchell was born to Abraham and Catharine (Adams) Mitchell, natives respectively of Bradford and Bellingham, Massachusetts. His first American ancestor on his father's side was Capt. John Mitchell, a native of Scotland and an officer in the army of the Duke of Marlborough, who emigrated in the seventeenth century and settled near Haverhill, Massachusetts. He had a grant of land from Queen Anne, a mile square, on which he built a blockhouse, mounting it with a swivel cannon as a defense against the Indians. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts Legislature to establish the boundary line

between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The line of descent is traced through his son John, to Nathaniel and his wife Abigail Day, to their son Day, and his wife Abigail Parker. Their son, Abraham, and his wife, Catharine Adams, were the parents of Abraham Mitchell, of whom this sketch is written. Day Mitchell, of Bradford, Massachusetts, the grandfather, was a soldier in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. The earliest American ancestor on his mother's side was Henry Adams of Braintree, formerly from Wales, who came from Devonshire, England, with eight sons and a daughter. A monument erected in his memory at Quincy by his great-great grandson, President John Adams, commemorates "the piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance, frugality, industry and perseverance" of the Adams ancestors. It is assumed that Henry Adams was of Welsh origin, and was the sixteenth generation from Ap Adams, the father of John or Lord Ap Adam who was called to Parliament by Edward I as "Baron of the Realm" from 1296 to 1307.

Being graduated from the Nashua High School at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Mitchell entered a wholesale woolen house at Boston, Massachusetts, Eager Barlett and Company, there continuing until 1870, when he joined the engineering party that was surveying in Nebraska the Burlington and Missouri River Road, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Finding employment in the land office at Burlington, Iowa, he



*Amitchel*









PHELPS B. HOYT

became an employe of the road, and was soon made a cashier. From 1872 to 1874 he was agent at Burlington for the Empire Fast Freight line. An ambitious man, and capable of grasping opportunities, he entered the coal trade at Burlington in 1874, both as a wholesaler and retailer, thus continuing until 1882, when he decided to broaden his field by locating at Chicago, and from then on until his death, he continued a factor in the coal trade of this city. For many years he confined himself to anthracite coal, and had a coal dock at Chicago on Archer avenue until he had no further need for it. His firm, the Mitchell & Dillon Coal Company, represented at Chicago the interests of J. Langdon, then distributor of anthracite coal for the Pennsylvania Railroad interests. His knowledge of the business was intimate and thorough, and from the beginning he made it a rule to do business upon strictly honorable principles. He never violated his word or forgot a promise. A man of unusual force of character, he enjoyed a high standing among his business associates and competitors and was often selected as an arbitrator, in which capacity his quiet unswerving strength would bring peace to disturbed commercial conditions. Many interesting stories are told of his quaint humor and keen foresight; he loved children; he loved the true, the beautiful, and the good.

On October 12, 1882, Mr. Mitchell married Miss Lucy V. Ray, a daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Kelsall) Ray of Burlington, Iowa, where Mr. Ray was variously and prominently identified with mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests, being recognized as one of the leading men of his locality. Mr. Ray's death occurred December 27, 1905, his widow surviving him until August 6, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had three children, namely: Ray, who died in infancy; and Catharine Adams and Abraham, who with their mother, survive Mr. Mitchell, whose death occurred at his Riverside residence, October 13, 1913. The son, Abraham Mitchell, an Amherst graduate, is secretary and treasurer of the Mitchell and Dillon Coal Company. Mr. Mitchell was a Democrat in politics. At one time he belonged to the North Shore club, the Chicago Athletic Association and to other clubs. He reached the Thirty-second degree of the Masonic order, and was a member of Malta Lodge No. 318, A. F. and A. M.; Burlington Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and was knighted in St. Omar Commandery No. 15, all at Burlington, Iowa; he was elected to membership in Trinity Commandery No. 80, K. T., stationed at La Grange, Illinois, August 1, 1913. Mr. Mitchell was a self-made man of the American type which uses brains, determination and vigor in attaining distinction.

## WILLIAM M. HOYT.

William M. Hoyt was born in New Haven, Addison County, Vermont, on July 26, 1837, a son of Carlos E. and Lydia Ann (Buttolph) Hoyt. He is of the tenth generation of the American branch of the family, and a direct descendant of John Hoyt, who was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Connecticut. Seth Hoyt, the grandfather, was a soldier of the American Revolution, a justice of the peace in New Haven, Vermont, and one of the censors whose duty it was to pass upon the legislative acts and laws of the commonwealth.

The early life of W. M. Hoyt was spent upon the home farm and in obtaining an education in the public schools and the Ten Broeck Academy at Panton, Vermont. In 1855, at the age of eighteen, he located in Chicago, securing employment in a grocery store conducted by a Mr. Bevans. Eighteen months in this work was followed by a course of study in Bell's Commercial College, from which he graduated. After

a service of another year on a salary, in the employment of a fruit dealer, he started business for himself with a capital of \$89, occupying a room for which the rental was \$1,100 per annum. This was the real beginning of his notable business career. Opening as a small dealer in fruits, he later developed into a wholesale grocer, whose trade reached many sections of the United States.

In 1865 Mr. Hoyt bought the business of James A. Whitaker, at No. 101 South Water Street. The great fire in 1871 not only swept away his store at the foot of Wabash avenue, but two stores which he then owned on Dearborn avenue.

In 1872 Mr. Hoyt purchased the site of old Fort Dearborn at Michigan avenue and River street, opposite Rush street bridge, which he sold in 1910. Here he erected large salesrooms and warehouses. In addition the company owned the building opposite, on River street,

which contained its coffee and spice mills. Because of its historic site of its main building, Mr. Hoyt built into one of its walls fronting the river a memorial tablet on which was engraved a sketch of the forts (built 1803-4 and 1816) which once occupied this ground.

The William M. Hoyt Company was incorporated under the state laws in 1882, with the members of the old firm as stockholders, and its present officers were as follows: William M. Hoyt, president; R. J. Bennett, vice president; A. G. Bennett, secretary and treasurer; Albert C. Buttolph, Otto C. Mattern, A. G. Bennett, Martin Edinger, Victor Stein and Mrs. Helen Stewart Doane, directors.

In 1910 this company erected at Twenty-second street and the river, one of the largest and best-arranged buildings devoted to wholesale grocery trade in the country. It has ideal shipping facilities by rail or water and affords accommodations for the various branches of the business. Outside of his great house, Mr. Hoyt is best known as the founder, in 1872, of "The Grocer's Criterion," which has developed into a leading trade journal of its class in the United States. Mr. Hoyt is an extensive owner of Chicago real estate, particularly in the downtown districts.

On April 9, 1860, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Emilie J. Landon, daughter of Nelson Landon, of Benton, Lake County, Illinois, and they had four children, as follows: William Landon, who died when five years of age; Emilie Lydia, who died in 1903; Nelson Landon; and Phelps Buttolph Hoyt.

Phelps Buttolph Hoyt was born in Chicago on September 25, 1872. He attended Harvard School and the University School for Boys in Chicago and graduated from Yale in 1893. He then entered his father's business and became secretary and treasurer, positions he filled until his death on December 12, 1908.

Phelps B. Hoyt was married on January 23, 1895, in Chicago, to Bessie Wade Allen. There are two daughters, Mae Elizabeth Hoyt (Mrs. T. Phillip Swift) and Emilie Lydia Hoyt. The Hoyts belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hoyt had membership in the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Onwentsia, Glenview Golf Club, of which he was president, and the Sangamon Shooting Club. He was very deeply interested in Chicago's development. He always did everything along this line he consistently could, and the results of his work were evident in many directions. Phelps B. Hoyt left behind him a host of friends.

## CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON.

Chalkley J. Hambleton was a man of much consequence in Chicago a generation ago. He was born at Upper Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1829, a son of James and Esther (Moore) Hambleton of Bucks County, earliest settlers of Pennsylvania.

When he was a child his father died and he went to live with his uncle Eli Hambleton. Here he worked on the farm and attended district school when the opportunity could be found. In the fall of 1847 he went to New York City to begin work there. Having previously studied shorthand writing, being one of the first persons in America to learn that art, he engaged in reporting and he continued to live in the East, at New York and Boston, until 1855. Much of this time he was engaged in the book business. In January of that year he moved to Chicago. He soon became interested in real estate. During his earlier years here he also took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1858. He practiced law and dealt in real estate from that year until his

death. He became one of the foremost experts on real estate in Chicago. He owned and developed a number of very important properties.

He attended Robert Collier's Unity Church and David Swing's Church.

Chalkley J. Hambleton was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Emma Lander of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, a daughter of William and Harriet (Spaulding) Lander. Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton had three children: Earl Lander, Maud Gladys and Chalkley J. Hambleton. Mr. Hambleton was a member of the Board of Education in Chicago from 1869 to 1875, and was active for four years on the committee that examined all teachers applying for positions. Further than this he took a leading part in the building up of the school system following the great Chicago Fire. Both his home and his business were destroyed in that great conflagration and were promptly re-established. He was the compiler of the genealogical record known as "The Hambleton Family," which he published in 1887. He died November 10, 1900.





Chalkley J. Hambleton









*Charles Pratt Hulbert*

## CHARLES PRATT HULBERT.

The late Charles Pratt Hulbert, of Chicago, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on Sept. 16, 1856, a son of Edward and Jane (Pratt) Hulbert. The family was one of wealth and position in the East.

The Hulberts came to Chicago, in 1869. Here the son attended the old Mosely School and Bryant and Stratton's Business College. His first employment was as an errand boy for Carson, Pirie Scott and Company. This work did not suit him, for he preferred to learn a trade. After some time spent as a plumbers' apprentice he opened a small shop of his own. Later he became superintendent for the firm of E. Baggett and Company.

It was back in 1898 that Mr. Hulbert founded the business of Hulbert and Dorsey, plumbing contractors. This firm continues to the present and has been developed into one of the most important concerns in this branch of business. They installed the plumbing equipment in the LaSalle Street Station, the Northwestern Station, the Harris Trust Building, the Corn Exchange Bank Building and in the Wrigley Tower Building. This list represents some of the

larger contracts the firm has handled in Chicago. They also did much of the work at the Art Institute of Chicago, the University of Chicago, and they have helped to build a number of the finer residences in this city and its suburbs.

On June 19, 1895, Mr. Hulbert was married, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, to Miss Angie A. Rice, a daughter of Isaac Hatch Rice and Jennie L. (Millard) Rice of Great Barrington. The two families, the Rices and the Hulberts, had been friends back through several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert continued to live in Chicago after their marriage. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to which his widow also belongs. Mr. Hulbert belonged to the South Shore Country Club. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Charles Pratt Hulbert died on February 21, 1924. He was a thoroughly admirable man; and his residence of over fifty years in Chicago brought him well-earned business success and also the trust and sincere appreciation of the people who were close enough to him to know him well.

## CALVIN FENTRESS.

Calvin Fentress, treasurer of the firm of Baker, Fentress & Company, bankers, and for many years a leading factor in the lumber interest of Chicago, is one of the successful and public-spirited men of this city who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts, and his character and achievements have honored himself and the city in which his progressive activities have been centered for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born in Bolivar, Tennessee, May 22, 1879, a son of James and Mary Tate (Perkins) Fentress, and he fully exemplifies the courteous and genial character for which the people of Tennessee are noted. Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations, being a direct descendant of James Fentress, who came from England to Norfolk, Virginia, about the year 1740, and who was one of the active and aggres-

sive men in the affairs of that country during its colonial epoch. He was one of the moving spirits in the American Revolution, and many of his descendants have since become prominent factors in the industrial, professional, educational, military and civic life of our nation.

Calvin Fentress obtained his early education in the grammar schools of his native state, and his preparatory education was acquired in the University School of Chicago, Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Academy and Princeton (New Jersey) Preparatory School. He later entered Princeton University, and was graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he came to Chicago, where he soon became active in business affairs, and has since been prominently identified with the lumber and banking interests of this city. In 1902 he entered the employ of Lyon, Gary & Company, bankers and dealers in lumber, and has since been identified with this concern and its successor, Baker, Fent-



ress & Company, under which title the business has been conducted since July 1, 1920.

The firm of Baker, Fentress & Company and its predecessor, had its inception in Chicago more than a quarter of a century ago, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative financial and industrial institutions of this city. The firm is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Lumbermen's Association of Chicago and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Besides his connection with this concern, Mr. Fentress is also president and a director of the Great Northern Lumber Company, treasurer and a director of the Bagdad Investment Company, Chicago Tubing & Braiding Company, Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company, Continental Timberland Company, Saluda Land & Lumber Company, Chehalem Lumber Company, Naval Stores Investment Company, Baker-Fentress Investment Company, and a director of the Florida Industrial Company, Consolidated Naval Stores Company, Consolidated Land Company, Lake Wales Naval Stores Company, Savannah River Lumber Company, Lyon Lumber Company, Princeton Inn Company, Chicago Morris Plan

Bank, Chicago Crime Commission, Berkshire School, North Shore Country Day School, Munson Investment Company, Glencoe Investment Company, Naval Stores Company of Florida, and a trustee of a number of estates.

Although his business responsibilities are onerous and exacting, Mr. Fentress also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He also finds some time to play, and is a member of the Chicago, University, Industrial, Attic, Saddle & Cycle, Winnetka Tennis, Indian Hill and Harvard Yale Princeton Clubs of Chicago, also the Princeton Club of New York and the Nassau and other clubs of Princeton. Mr. Fentress was married January 14, 1903, to Miss Paulina S. Lyon, of Chicago, and they became the parents of seven children: Thomas L., Mary, Calvin, Jr., Emily, Paul L., Harriet and James. The family home is at 939 Green Bay Road, Hubbard Woods, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

## JAMES PATTERSON GARDNER.

The late James Patterson Gardner, of Chicago, was born at Dwight, Illinois, August 28, 1858, a son of Henry Alansin and Sarah Price (Morgan) Gardner, both of whom originally came from Massachusetts. The family on both sides is a distinguished one, and Mr. Gardner's grandfather, Richard Price Morgan, was one of the engineers who built the Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Gardner's father received a fine, practical engineering training under Mr. Morgan. Later, he and his uncle, Richard P. Morgan, Jr., came West to Illinois. It was they who had charge of the engineering work on the building of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and were identified with the great Illinois & Michigan Canal. Henry A. Gardner was chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad up to the time of his death.

James P. Gardner received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the old Chicago University in 1881; he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Greek-Letter fraternity, and he also pitched on the baseball team at the university. He was graduated from Union College of Law with his

Bachelor's degree in 1888. Following this he went to work for the American Bridge Company. He helped to build the old Rookery Building in Chicago, which was one of the first of its kind to use steel beams. He was manager of the Gardner Sash Balance Company, Chicago, from 1890 to 1892. In 1892 he organized the Morgan-Gardner Electric Company, manufacturers of coal-mining machinery. He was the inventor and patentee of the Gardner Reducing Machine, and he was also a director of the Goodman Manufacturing Company.

On October 22, 1884, Mr. Gardner was married, in Chicago, to Miss Ruth May Edgerton, a daughter of Oliver Newberry and Lovisa (Goodsell) Edgerton. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner had two sons born to them: Paul Edgerton Gardner, and Ralph Newberry Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have long been members of All Souls Church, and were friends of the late Jenkins Lloyd Jones. They were the first couple married in the parish.

Mr. Gardner was a charter member of the University Club, of Midlothian Country Club, South Shore Country Club, and of Olympia

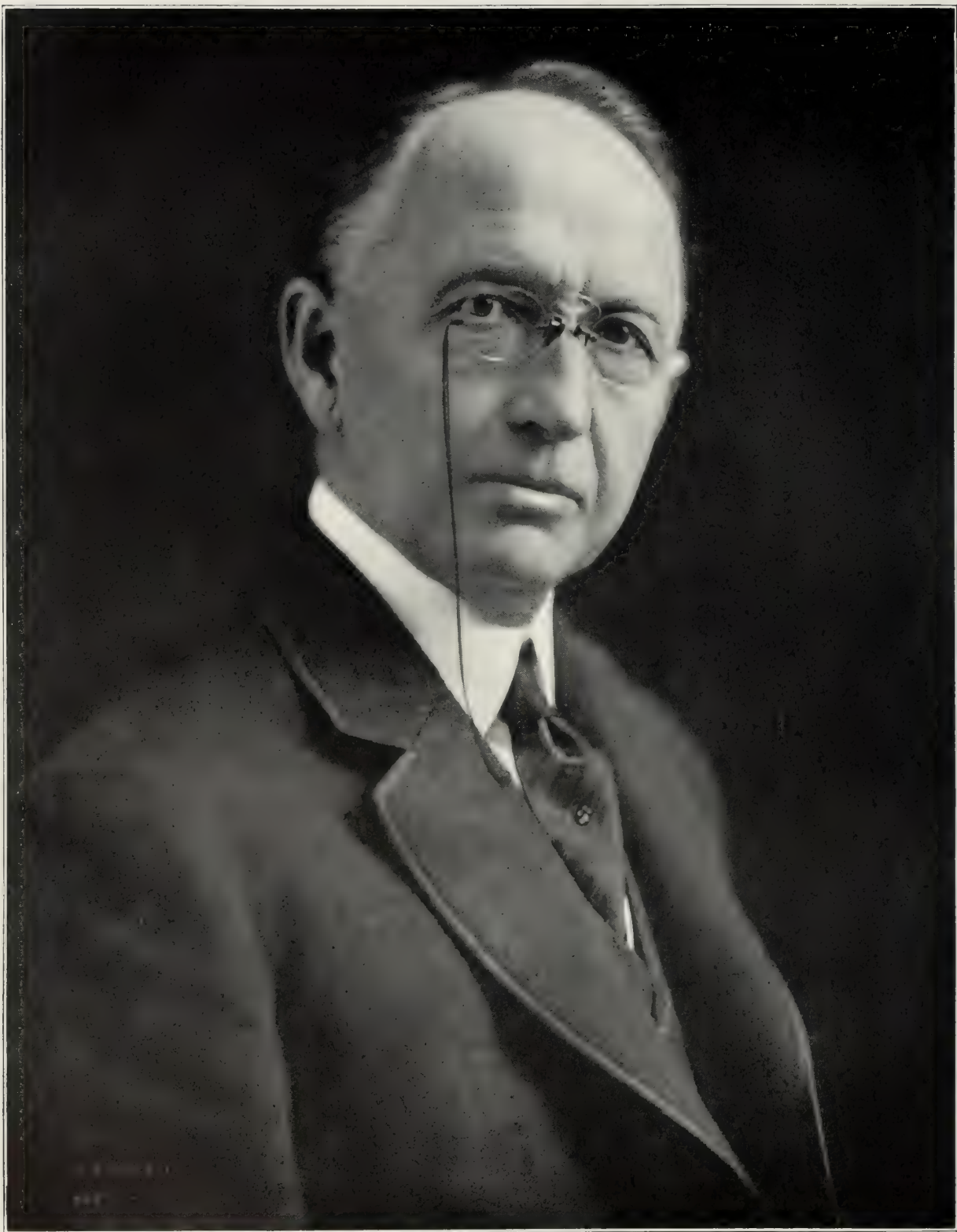


*James G. Gardner*









*Horton Hanson*

Fields. He also belonged to the Flossmoor and Beverly Country Clubs and to the Cliff Dwellers. He was a member of the board of governors of the Art Institute of Chicago.

James P. Gardner died, October 27, 1924. He is one of the few men who will be remembered beyond his own day. His business in-

terests brought him honorable success in a marked degree, his enjoyment of sports and his participation in them gave him good health and much pleasure in many warm friendships; and his love of music, of beauty, of books, or all of the worth-while things of life, rounded out in him a rare development and character.

## BURTON HANSON.

Burton Hanson, general counsel and a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, died on August 5, 1922. So important has been Mr. Hanson's identification with railroad development, and so fine and strong and worthy of regard was his personal character, that we take this occasion to print his biography for permanent record. We quote an appreciation of Mr. Hanson written by Mr. H. H. Field, who succeeds him as general counsel, and who was, for thirty-five years, closely associated with Mr. Hanson.

"Burton Hanson was born on a farm in the Town of Rushford, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, August 27, 1851. He attended the town school, the high school in Berlin, and the White-water Normal School. After graduation, he taught for several years and then went to Milwaukee and studied law in the office of Cottrill and Cary, then a leading firm in that city engaged in general practice, and as attorneys for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. He was admitted to the bar October 17, 1876, and afterwards entered the firm. He came to the St. Paul Company in September, 1883, as assistant general solicitor. For several years he was chiefly engaged in the trial of cases in Wisconsin, Iowa and other states, in which he was quite successful and earned a fine reputation at the bar. In 1895 he became general solicitor and on January 1, 1911, he was chosen general counsel, which position he held at the time of his death. He was elected a director January 27, 1921.

"As a lawyer, he was a close student, with a clear, comprehensive mind, and his arguments were forceful and convincing before courts and juries. He had the faculty of going right to the merits of a case and his fair, straightforward conduct of trials won the confidence of the courts. Among the many important cases in which he was engaged for the Railway Company, may be mentioned the litigation involving the purchase of the capital stock of the

Milwaukee & Northern Railroad (1894) in which he recovered about \$125,000 for the St. Paul Company; the cases growing out of the East St. Louis fire (1899), in which he succeeded, before the United States Supreme Court, in establishing an important principle in the law of connecting carriers; the suit growing out of the construction of the Kansas City Division (1900) in which he defeated a claim of the contractor for extra work, etc., of over \$80,000; the attempt (1896 to 1903) to foreclose that portion of the Northern Division between Milwaukee and Portage under an old mortgage made by the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company in 1864, which he defeated after several years of litigation involving over \$2,000,000; and the Wisconsin tax cases in 1906. His last appearance in court was in the Des Moines Union Terminal case, which he argued in the United States Supreme Court in March, 1920. The decision in that case adjudged the ownership of the terminal property, worth many millions of dollars, equally in the St. Paul and Wabash Companies. It was said of his argument in the scarce half hour allotted to him, that it was a clear and concise statement of a complicated case with a record of over 2,000 printed pages. The decision followed closely the line of his reasoning. In addition to this and other litigation, he had charge, after 1895, of numerous matters pertaining to issues of capital stock mortgages and bonds, the Puget Sound Lines, amendments of the Articles of Incorporation, etc., frequently calling for new legislation and corporate action.

"His accomplishment in the settlement of the claims of the Railway Company against the United States for the Federal Control and Guaranty Periods, one of the earliest made, was most gratifying to the directors and executive officers. His later services in connection with important financing, practically completed at the time of his death, were most valuable. When it is remembered that much of this stren-



uous work, in later years, was done under the stress of impaired health and the apprehension of a physical break-down, his courage and persistence merit the highest commendation.

"On June 3, 1896, Mr. Hanson married Mrs. Caro Lina Martin McClure, a daughter of Cornelius K. Martin, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have two children: Alexander Hanson and Madeline (Mrs. Chester D. Tripp).

"He was a man of fine ideals and good citizenship. Just in all his relations in life, he hated injustice in every form, whether of individuals, organizations or government. He was outspoken in denunciation of sham, pretense and insincerity. He had no patience with waste of effort or resource, or extravagance in word or action, and was a notable example of the sane and simple life. He was kind and considerate, generous and helpful to the unfortunate, and although his liberality was often imposed upon, he always retained faith in his fellow men and there were many whom he assisted, in a quiet, unostentatious way, to obtain education or positions, and who owe their success in life to his advice and encouragement. To sum up, his life was one of conspicuous achievement, actuated by right principles and the highest ideals of service, and he was rewarded by the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends, the honors of his profession, and the appreciation by the corporation of his indefatigable services.

"He read much and was a student of economics and of government. He was fond of history and of biography. He had a finished style of writing and his occasional addresses were models of thought and expression. His essays on 'Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Statesman and Lawyer' and on 'Benjamin Franklin,' which he read before bar associations and social gatherings, attracted wide attention. Veterans will recall his thoughtful and inspiring message, pervaded with deep religious feeling, delivered at their Milwaukee Reunion in 1920.

"He had, in Macbeth's words: 'All that which should accompany age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,' and as the end of a useful and successful career approached, he could have said in the words of the Great Apostle: 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the Faith.'

"And so it was fitting that all that was mortal of our friend and associate should be borne to rest in his native town, in the state he loved so well, and to which he brought so much honor; from whence a half century before he had gone forth to do his part in the world with a banner upon which were inscribed the high ideals of his young manhood, at last returning home with that banner untarnished, and with an honorable record of a well-spent life."

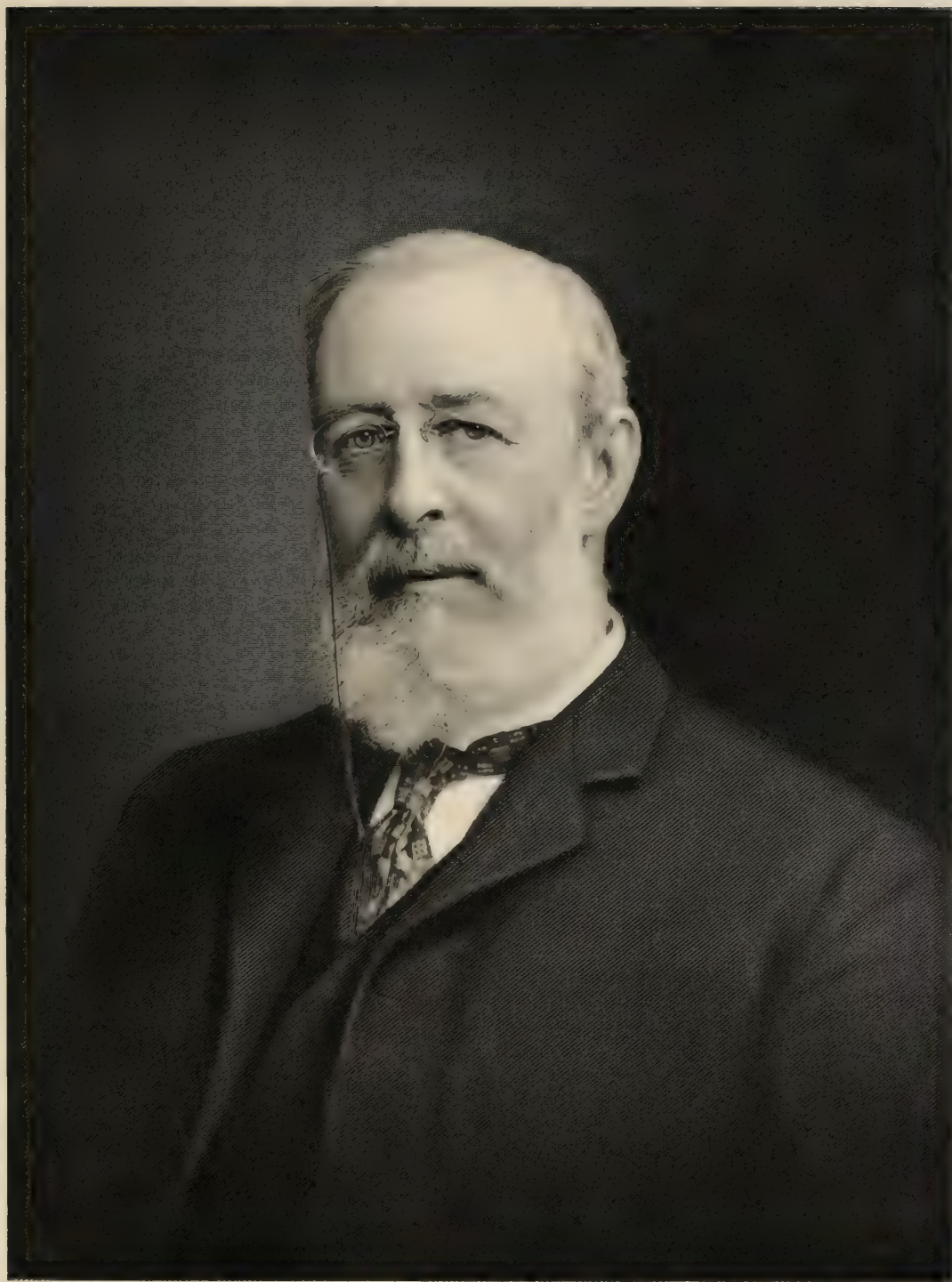
## JAMES GORDON CARTER BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on August 25, 1837, a son of William Hawthorne Brooks, a noted educator, and Sarah (Carter) Brooks. The Brooks family was founded in this country in 1639 when Henry Brooks established a home at Woburn, Massachusetts. This first Mr. Brooks married Susanna Richardson. He was later one of the judges in some of the famous witchcraft trials of his day.

James Gordon Carter Brooks was trained in the Cambridge and Boston public schools. When he was eighteen years old he came to Chicago and entered the employ of his uncle, Artemus Carter, a pioneer lumber merchant of this city. Two years later Mr. Brooks became connected with the lumber firm of Mears, Bates & Company. In 1879, Mears, Bates &

Company united with the George Farnsworth Lumber Company in forming the present Oconto Lumber Company. Mr. Farnsworth was made president of this concern, and Mr. Brooks was made its vice president. In 1880, Mr. Brooks was elected president of the company; and he continued in this office, with noted success, until a few years before his death.

Another important avenue of Mr. Brooks' work was in regard to the placing of the Saint Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln, which is at the entrance of Lincoln Park. This noted monument is a gift to Chicago from Mr. Brooks' partner, the late Eli Bates, and to Mr. Brooks was entrusted all details of its planning and erection. He devoted the greater part of three

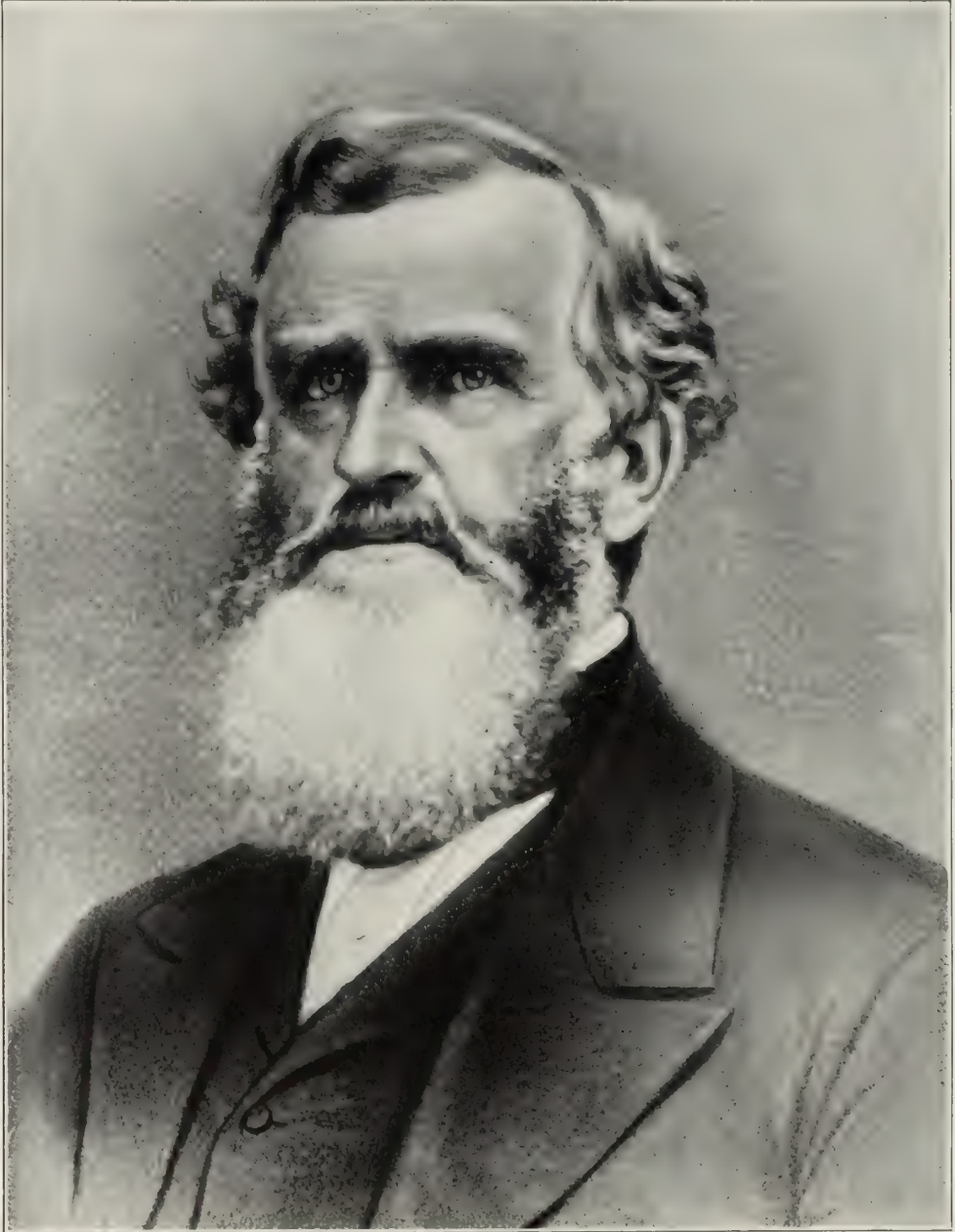


J.C. Brooks









ELI BATES

years to the work. The result has occasioned wide appreciation.

On January 10, 1867, Mr. Brooks was married to Rose Ridgeway, a daughter of Samuel Thomas Hambleton and Ann (Behymer) Ridgeway, the former a lumber merchant and steam boat builder of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of four children, namely: Alice Hawthorne, who married George J. Farnsworth of Chicago; Edith Gordon, who married Henry Blakely Collins of

St. Louis; Charles Richardson; and James Hambleton Brooks. The two last named never married, and are both deceased. Mr. Brooks died at Chicago, April 15, 1914. James Gordon Carter, for whom he was named, was, with Horace Mann, the originator and founder of the normal school of Boston. Mr. Brooks was a man of most genial personality, and beloved by all who knew him. His friends, old and young, who were associated with him in club life affectionately called him "Uncle Jim."

## ELI BATES.

Eli Bates had much to do with the early growth of the lumber business in Chicago and the surrounding territory. He was born in Massachusetts, educated there, and also for a time taught school there. Then he came West, locating in lower Michigan on the shore of the lake, and worked as lighthouse keeper. After a while he decided to come to Chicago. Here, after some months teaching school, he became clerk in the lumber business of Mr. C. H. Mears.

Leaving this connection, he and Mr. Nathan Mears went into the lumber business for themselves, forming Mears, Bates & Company. Their office was on South Water street and their yard was where the present Northwestern Railway freight yard now is, at the junction of the Chicago River and the North Branch.

In 1867 Mears, Bates & Company joined with Mr. George Farnsworth in forming the Oconto Lumber Company, which is today one of the best-known lumber concerns in America.

Mr. Bates was married, at Chicago, to Mrs. Smith, his partner's widowed sister. She was a woman of true culture and was a prominent figure in the earlier social life of Chicago.

Through her, Mr. Bates became a patron of the arts, the opera and other similar interests.

The family were living on Ontario street at the time of the Chicago Fire. This home was destroyed; and, right after the fire, Mr. Bates began the erection of a new home on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Goethe streets. It was really a mansion. His wife died before it was completed.

Eli Bates died in 1880. The people who remember him will recall him as very much of a "figure" of the earlier days. He was very loyal to his friends; he was a warm friend of Robert Collier's and was a regular attendant at Unity Church to which he left a substantial fund to found an Institutional School for Girls; as noted above, his support was behind many interests of cultural value to Chicago; and he was a devoted admirer of Abraham Lincoln.

It was Mr. Bates who gave to the city the Saint Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln, at the entrance of Lincoln Park, which has stood, and will stand through the years, as one of the nation's most noted monuments to Mr. Lincoln.

## LEMUEL HINTON FREER.

For many years Lemuel Hinton Freer was connected with the business life of Chicago, but he is better remembered, notwithstanding his signal successes, as a horticulturist as his love of flowers and growing things led him to experiment along many lines in that science. He was a native son of Chicago, born in this city August 19, 1848, and belonged on both sides of his family to old and honorable stock. His parents were L. C. Paine Freer and Esther

(Marble) Freer, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work.

A product of the Chicago public schools, Lemuel Hinton Freer was forced, on account of failing health, to terminate his schooldays at the age of seventeen years, and, going west to Colorado, found there the climatic conditions he needed, and for nearly thirty years was engaged in ranching, developing his splendid ranch until it was recognized as one of the



finest in the country. It was he who so extensively experimented with alfalfa as to secure its introduction into Colorado, where it now forms a staple crop. Always fond of an out-of-door life, he became deeply interested in nature in its various forms, and carried on his work with the enthusiasm that was characteristic of him.

Following the death of his father, April 14, 1892, Mr. Freer returned to Chicago, and here established his residence. For the subsequent twenty years he was active in the management of his father's estate. About 1910, however, failing eyesight necessitated his retirement from business.

In 1870 Mr. Freer was married to Miss Clara Raymond Fowler, and they became the parents of the following children: Lemuel R.; Elsie, who is Mrs. Charles R. Howe; Mabel, who is Mrs. Frederick G. Dyas, and Margaret, who is Mrs. Clifford G. Grulee. Mrs. Freer died in 1889. On June 1, 1890, Mr. Freer was married (second) to Miss Mary Anna Bradford, and they had two sons born to them: Norman Bradford and William Bradford Freer.

In 1893 Mr. Freer established his home in La Grange, Illinois, and there he continued to reside until 1902, when removal was made to Hinsdale where he erected a handsome home and this was occupied until 1915. In the latter year Mr. Freer built the present residence, a

most beautiful home, in which he spent the balance of his life. Here he found delight in beautifying his grounds and indulging to the utmost his love for, and skill in horticulture. In spite of the fact that everything that was beautiful appealed to him, Mr. Freer was a keen judge of human nature, and had but little use for shams of any kind. To those who were worthy he was always glad to extend a helping hand, and he was interested in many philanthropies and reforms. A real American, loyal and devoted to his country, he gladly sent his sons and sons-in-law into the service, and regretted that he, himself, was beyond the military age. All of his connections served in the United States army until the close of hostilities. He was always interested in the development and advancement of Hinsdale from the day he first located in its midst until his death, and in his passing the village lost one of its best citizens. Devoted to his family, Mr. Freer gave a wealth of love in all of the relationships of his home. He was a man who greatly enjoyed the friendship of his associates, and was by them deeply appreciated.

Mr. Freer died March 11, 1925, in his seventy-eighth year. His death closes another worthy chapter in the history of a distinguished Chicago family.

## JAMES MITCHELL NEFF.

The late Dr. James Mitchell Neff, of Chicago, was born at Freeport, Illinois, February 22, 1875, a son of John W. and Mary (Mitchell) Neff, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. The Mitchells were a prominent pioneer family of Illinois.

He began his schooling in Freeport and later studied in the schools of Denver and Salt Lake City, after which he came to Chicago and entered Armour Institute of Technology. Not long thereafter he determined to take up the study of medicine and surgery as his life work. Accordingly he enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. He was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. The following two years he devoted to further preparation as an interne in Cook County Hospital where he established a fine record.

He began the practice of his profession, in

Chicago, in 1900. He early gave evidence of superior ability and he was asked to join the small group of men who worked under the personal guidance of the late Dr. John B. Murphy. For the first ten years of his active professional life Doctor Neff had the great privilege of being very closely associated with Doctor Murphy and he, himself, earned a place of notable importance in the field of surgery.

Doctor Neff practiced later, for a short period, in Spokane, Washington; after which he returned to again take up his important work in Chicago.

In 1915 he was chosen to take charge of Doctor Murphy's medical unit in Europe during the World War. For a year he remained abroad, where his experience and rare ability were of inestimable value. After 1916 Doctor Neff was in Chicago. He moved his office to the

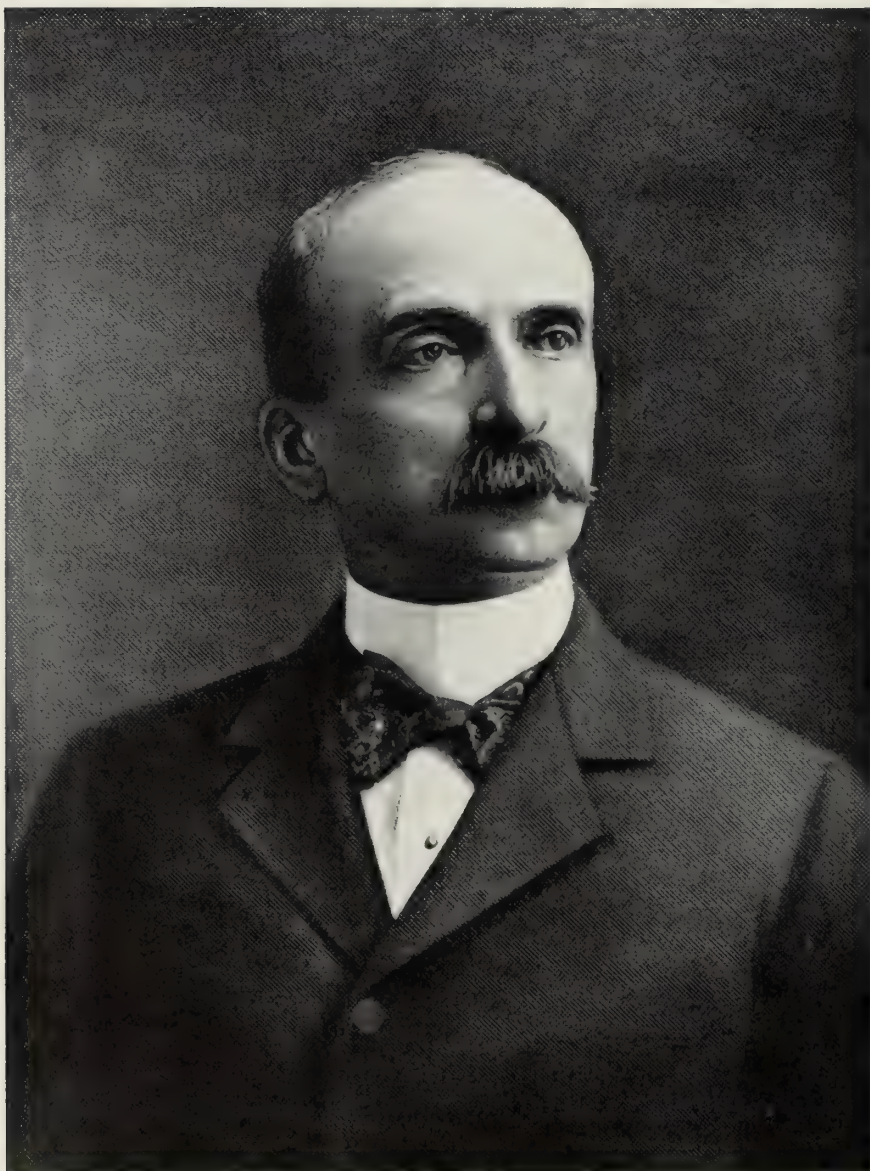


*John M. Jeff*









*Charles W. Ford*

new Strauss Building a short time before his death.

Doctor Neff died March 9, 1925. He was only fifty years old when his great work among us

was closed. There are few men of his profession in America whose knowledge and skill and service have paralleled that of the late Dr. James M. Neff.

## CHARLES WELLINGTON PARDRIDGE.

The dry goods interests of Chicago are mighty and far reaching, and have been developed out of small beginnings when the city was but the parent to the metropolis of today. The late Charles Wellington Pardridge, founder of the great dry goods house of Hillman's was one of the men who aided in bringing about the present day supremacy of the city as a dry goods center, and his name will ever be associated with this branch of Chicago's business life.

Mr. Pardridge was born in Oneida, N. Y., June 15, 1841, a son of Anson and Amanda (Fields) Pardridge. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native state, and early developing an aptitude for business, he began his commercial career when a small boy as clerk in the dry goods store of C. Rive and Company, of Lyons, N. Y. He later became identified with the mercantile trade in Buffalo, N. Y., and from 1861 to 1870 conducted an extensive dry goods business in that city with his brother, E. Pardridge, under the firm name of C. W. and E. Pardridge.

The fame of the future metropolis of the west, which seems, not unnaturally, to have extended to the eastern states, drew many ambitious young men like himself to Chicago, and he decided to cast his lot with this city. It was in 1870, the year prior to the great Chicago fire that he started to carve out a career here for himself, and thenceforward his life and enterprises were blended with the growth of this city. He soon became identified with its commercial interests, and with his brother founded C. W. & E. Pardridge's main store and later founded the Boston Store, which they conducted for many years. Later he established the dry goods house of Hillman's of which he was president, treasurer and a director, and was actively identified with the business until the time of his demise. Besides this connection, he was also interested in numerous other enterprises, and his progressive spirit was evident in many ways. He accumulated large real estate holdings, and for a number of years devoted much time and labor to the development and improvement of his property.

Coming to Chicago and entering business life when a young man of twenty-six, Mr. Pardridge grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and through pluck, perseverance and honorable dealing he became one of its substantial and most valued citizens. His sympathy and support were always with the measures that in any way contributed to its welfare, and his career stands without a blemish. He always stood for the things that were right, and for the advancement of citizenship, and was interested in all that pertained to modern improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines.

Mr. Pardridge was twice married, first to Theresa Marsland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and after her death, to Helen M. Bowen, of St. Augustine, Fla., who is also deceased. By his first marriage there were three sons and two daughters, namely: Charles A., Edward W., Eva, Albert J. and May. Unpretentious in manner, Mr. Pardridge had many warm friends and was recognized as a man of earnest purpose and advanced principles. His labors were not only an element in promoting his own success, but also constituted a potent factor in the development of the city, and his influence was all the more efficacious from the fact that it was moral rather than political, and was exercised for the public good as well as for personal ends. Considerate of others, he did many acts of kindness, both to individuals and institutions, but in his dislike of all show, they were not made public for self-aggrandizement. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, and socially, was a member of the Chicago Athletic and the South Shore Country clubs.

Alert and sagacious, Mr. Pardridge was of the type of men who always succeed, and it is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth. For years he managed and conducted various large business interests which required the attention of a man of ability, and in every way proved his superior executive judgment. A man of unusual public spirit, interested in local affairs and proud of the



city in which much of his activities and mature manhood were passed, he was a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions.

To sketch in detail Mr. Pardridge's active career would be a task of no small moment, however agreeable and interesting. It must suffice to say in conclusion that his labors were of the most earnest character, that they were exceedingly comprehensive, and that they contributed in a most important degree to the de-

velopment of the industrial and commercial prosperity and wealth of the section in which they were performed. Although making no claim to greater credit than that which belongs to one who, by wise and persistent effort, advanced his own fortune and at the same time that of many others, who shared in one way or another in his enterprises, a discriminating public sentiment will not fail to accord him a front rank among the commercial benefactors of the country.

## WILLIAM DEMING NELSON.

The Barrett Manufacturing Company of Chicago, has a remarkable record of growth and broad usefulness equalled by only a few concerns in the country; and a good share of the thought and skill that has brought these results have come from the late William D. Nelson. He was an indispensable part of the Barrett firm since the year preceding the Chicago Fire until his death.

William Deming Nelson was born in Bath, Grafton County, New Hampshire, on September 24, 1846, a son of Oswald A. and Emily (Deming) Nelson, natives of Boltonville, Vermont and Bath, New Hampshire, respectively. The father was a farmer; later he moved to Muskegon, Michigan, and was there a pioneer in the lumber business.

The son's boyhood was spent in Bath, where he attended the local schools. Then he clerked in a small store owned by a cousin in West Charleston, Vermont. It was in 1865 that he came to Chicago. This city was continuously his home since that year. His first work here was in the commission business of Samuel McDowall on South Water Street.

In 1870, Mr. Nelson entered the business of Barrett & Arnold, manufacturers of roofing ma-

terial. This company started business in 1857. In 1889 the name of the business was changed to the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company, and this was succeeded by the Barrett Manufacturing Company in 1896. It now is known as the Barrett Company of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. It is probably the largest plant of its kind in the world. William D. Nelson served as manager of this business through all the stages of its expansion for forty-two consecutive years. His retirement was in 1912. He earned a place as one of the finest, strongest and best-loved men in the business life of Chicago.

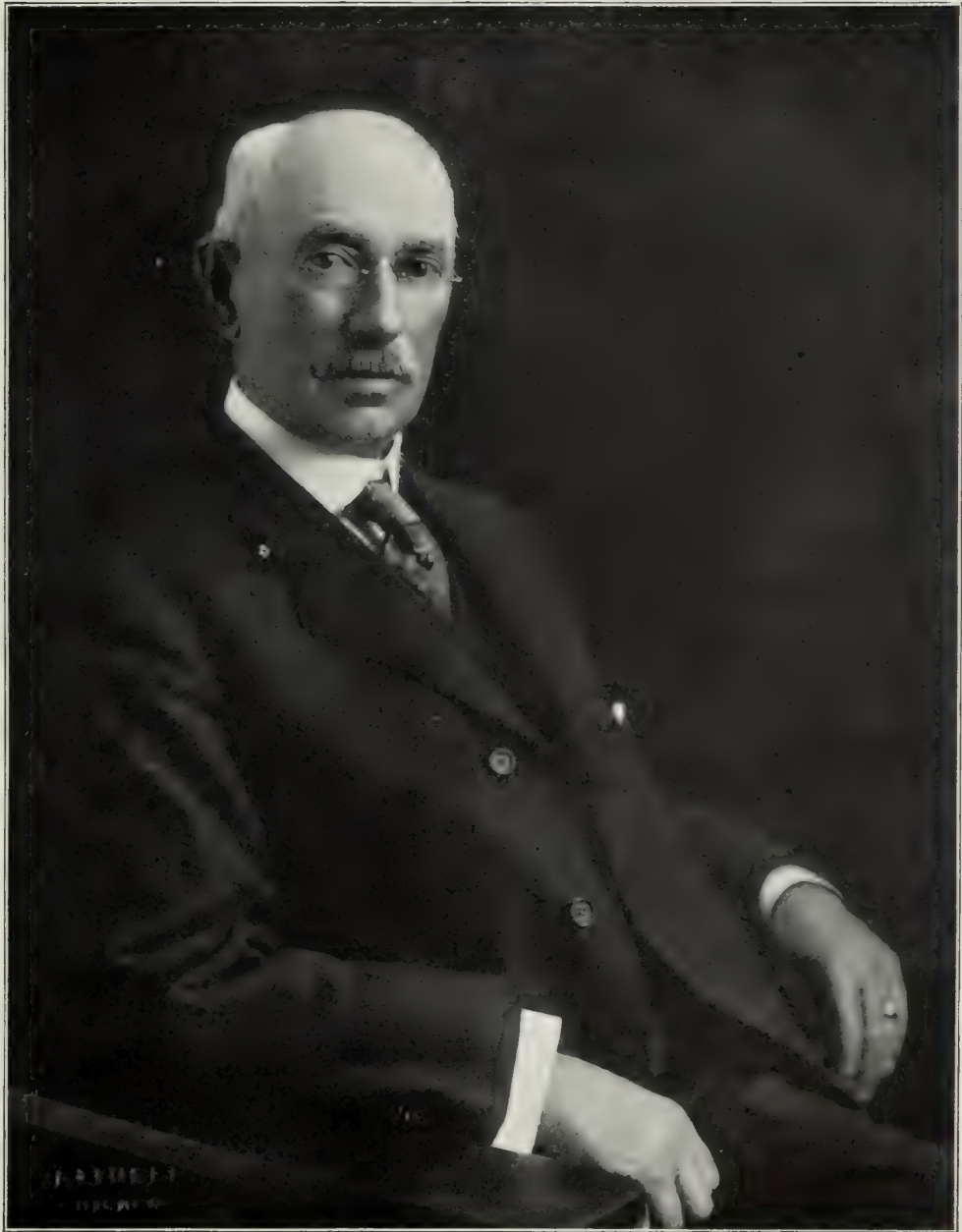
William D. Nelson was married on July 16, 1869, in Chicago, to Miss Mary McDowall, a sister of Samuel McDowall, and a native of Auburn, New York. Of late years Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have lived at No. 850 Chalmers Place. Mr. Nelson belonged to the Illinois Athletic Club and the Edgewater Golf Club.

The long, happy, serviceable life of William D. Nelson closed September 23, 1923. His career combined rare capability with absolute faithfulness, and the devotion he always held for his family and his friends was returned in overflowing measure.

## LEMUEL COVELL PAINE FREER.

L. C. P. Freer was born September 18, 1813, at North East, Dutchess County, New York. His father was a tanner, and young Freer worked at the business in his earlier days. He had the usual advantages of the common schools, which he improved and added to by a careful, persistent course of reading. He also taught school, with the usual experiences of country school teachers, and for a time was

clerk in a small country store. At the age of twenty-two he married Esther Wickes Marble, who died after more than forty years of wedded life. In 1836 he came West and settled in Chicago. After a short experience in trading, followed by a failure, he moved out upon a farm near Bourbonnais Grove, where he built a house with his own hands. He underwent the customary experience of pioneers in the West, and

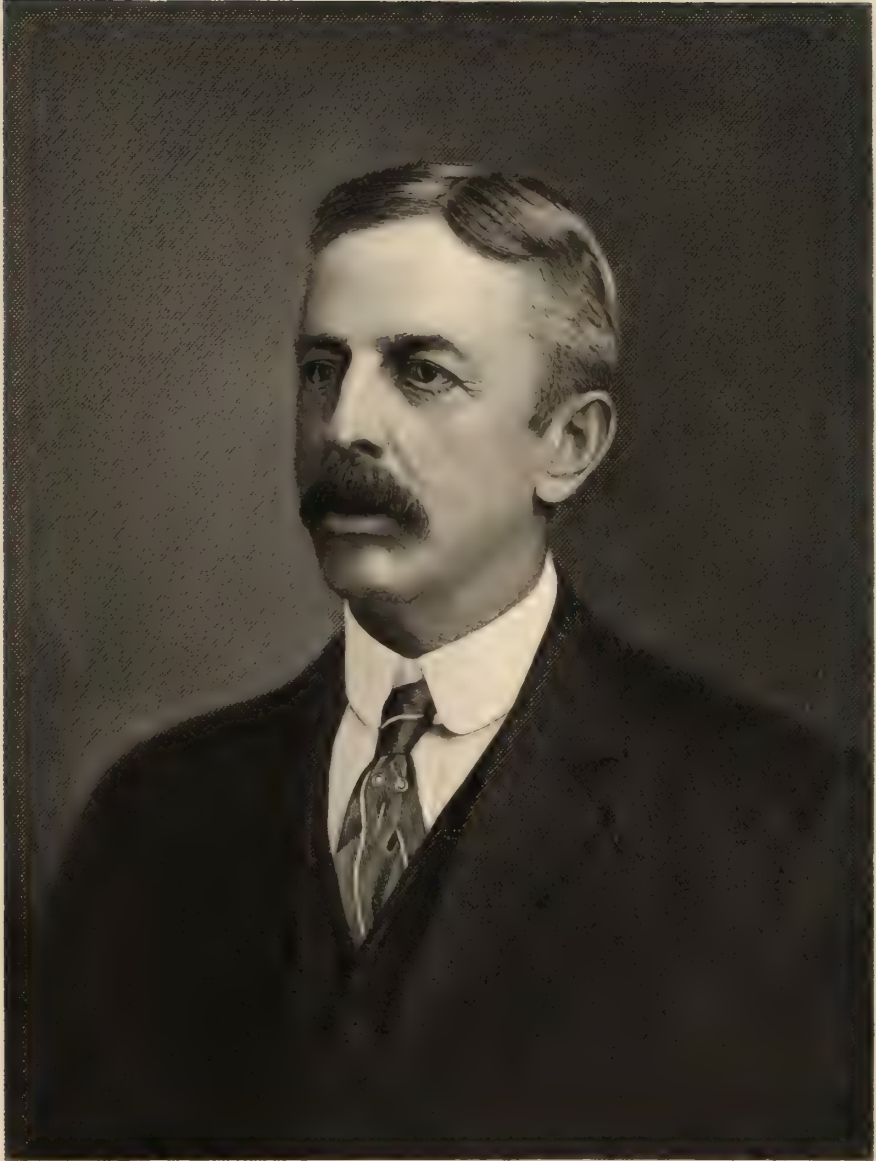


*H. D. Nelson*









Samuel Cozzens

after a time returned to Chicago and took up the study of the law in the office of Henry Brown. Almost at the outset of his professional career he began practice, taking justice cases, collections, etc., until he soon had all the business to which he could attend. He formed a partnership with Calvin De Wolf, afterward with the Honorable John M. Wilson, and later with George A. Ingalls.

He was admitted to the bar of Chicago, July 9, 1840, and soon after was appointed master in chancery by Judge George Manierre, of the circuit court, which office he held for a number of years. In the latter position it is said he often performed the work of two men, frequently working late in the night to keep up with the press of business. In those days stenographers were not known, and all testimony taken before the master had to be recorded and his reports written out in longhand, but his work was always satisfactory to courts and lawyers; and the great length of time he retained the position, and the universal satisfaction given by him in the discharge of his duties, indicate how ably he performed the requirements of the office.

Mr. Freer had for many years, aside from his duties as master, a large practice, mainly in real-estate law and questions of land titles. On account of his extensive knowledge of early transactions in real estate and his wide experience, his opinion was generally regarded as conclusive without further question.

Aside from his law practice, Mr. Freer, after a few years, was very fortunate in business; his high character, his personal honesty and excellent judgment, won for him prominent recognition as a leading business man of the city. He was among the first to foresee the development that was to take place in Chicago.

He invested heavily in land which now comprises a part of the "Loop." These holdings created the Freer estate, and were held intact until 1912, when the property was divided among the various branches of the family.

All through the anti-slavery agitation, Mr. Freer was foremost in the counsels of the champions of human rights. He was well acquainted with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Parker Pillsbury, Salmon P. Chase, Frederick Douglas, Henry Bibb and many other eminent abolitionists, and his activity in the cause at one time led to a price being placed on his head by one of the southern states. It is said that he was instrumental in securing the escape of many slaves, and on one occasion chased a slave-catcher nearly across the state.

His name is found as a signer to the call for a public meeting to consider the war situation, which was held January 5, 1861, one of the largest public meetings ever held in Chicago, and he was among the first to add his name to the muster roll of the famous regiment of Chicago Home Guards.

On the 11th of March, 1878, Mr. Freer married Miss Antoinette Whitlock.

In business life he was generous and helpful to those who were struggling for a start, and frequently made sacrifices in enabling men to retain their property, when an opposite course would have been more to his personal advantage. In private life he was kind, genial and companionable, given much to books, and always an entertaining conversationalist. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College, the annual meetings of which body were held at his office.

Mr. Freer died at his home on Michigan avenue April 14, 1892.

## SAMUEL COZZENS.

The late Samuel Cozzens, who was a Chicagoan for nearly sixty years, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on May 8, 1848. He attended school at Providence only until he was fifteen years old. At that time he entered the Civil War, and he remained in the army until illness necessitated his honorable discharge.

After a few months spent at home in regaining his health, he left Providence and came

west to Chicago, and this city continued his home until his death.

He took the first position that was available, and began work on South Water street. After a few months, however, he secured employment, which was much more to his liking, at the Chicago Stock Yards. He was a lover of horses and his experience and ability in handling them were of much value to him.

This was Mr. Cozzens's beginning in the great



livestock business that centers in this city. As the years went by he became, more and more, a figure of distinct importance, for he was recognized as one of the most extensive dealers in horses in Illinois.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Cozzens was a Director of the Globe Rendering Company, of the Livestock Exchange National Bank, and of the Stock Yards Savings Bank.

On April 4, 1878, Mr. Cozzens was married, at Belvidere, Illinois, to Miss Carrie A. Gray, a daughter of Hartwell and Adeline Gray. There is one son, Harry Gray Cozzens. The family home has long been at No. 4545 Green-

wood avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens attended the Kenwood Evangelical Church. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club, and the Saddle and Sirloin Club, and he was also a Mason. Mr. Cozzens was deeply devoted to his home.

Samuel Cozzens died, in his seventy-seventh year, on August 12, 1924. He was possessed of a high type of ability, and was, for years, a prominent and successful figure in the livestock industry here. More than that, the example of his daily life and his ever-willing spirit of helpfulness accomplished much in the many years of his residence in Chicago.

## PAUL BRAUER.

The late Paul Brauer, of Chicago, was born at Carden, Germany, on July 20, 1867, a son of Casper and Gertrude (Blaser) Brauer, both natives of Germany. The father was in the hotel business.

Paul Brauer went to school at Montabaur, Germany, until he was fifteen years old. It was then that the family came to America and settled in Chicago. Paul Brauer's home has been here ever since that time.

As the years passed he became one of the most successful restaurant men in this part of the country. Many Chicagoans and visitors of former years, remember Cafe Brauer, which was located at the northeast corner of State street and Jackson boulevard. This restaurant, owned and conducted by Paul Brauer, came to be considered almost as a landmark. It went out of existence when the present Lytton Building was erected on the corner the restaurant had formerly occupied.

About twenty years ago Mr. Brauer took the concession for all refreshments served in Lin-

coln Park. He had these concessions ever since that time. Through this connection he became known to a great many people; and his fairness and thoughtfulness on their behalf, earned him a large measure of the public's appreciation.

On April 28, 1908, Mr. Brauer was married to Miss Mary B. Saurborn, of Chicago, a daughter of Joseph and Frederika (Funk) Saurborn. Mr. and Mrs. Brauer had two children born to them: Casper P. Brauer, who died in infancy; and Miss Geraldine Brauer.

Mr. Brauer's home had been at 552 Barry avenue, Chicago, for over twenty years. He belonged to the Illinois Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Germania Club, and the Mendelssohn Club. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was also a thirty-second degree Mason.

January 15, 1924, records Paul Brauer's death. Through his business, through his interest in art and music, and through his spirit of helpful kindness, his contribution to the life of Chicago has been of much value.

## JAMES CARR PEASLEY.

Closely associated with the development of the great railroad system known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is the record of the life work of James Carr Peasley, one of the best-known railroad men in the country, and therefore it is but right and proper to include his name among the worth-while men of Illinois in compiling a memorial of this character. Mr. Peasley was born in Henderson County, Illinois, August 30, 1840, a son of Francis J. C. and Mary E. (Grannis) Peasley.

Francis J. C. Peasley was one of the men who ventured overland to California in 1849 in search of gold, and the family have a very interesting diary written by him during his travels. Later the family moved from Henderson County, Illinois, just across the Mississippi River, to Burlington, Iowa, and there James Carr Peasley attended the public schools. After locating at Burlington, the elder Mr. Peasley went into the banking business under the name of Brooks, Coolbaugh & Peasley.



*Panitz*









*Charles Phelps*



*William Farrar*

James Carr Peasley went to Jacksonville College, Jacksonville, Illinois, and then, for a short time, was station agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Ottumwa, Iowa. Later on he was made cashier in the bank of Brooks & Coolbaugh, his father in the meanwhile having died, and when Mr. Brooks died, Mr. Peasley was made president of the newly reorganized bank, which became at that time the National State Bank of Iowa. In 1881 Mr. Peasley was made vice president and cashier of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and continued this connection until 1902 when failing eyesight necessitated his retirement from active work. His years with the road were very productive. His intimate knowledge of the problems relating to financing, extension and maintenance of railroads, was of incalculable value to the system. There is no need to dwell upon his work in detail on the board of directors, for it is too well known to require repetition.

On October 10, 1866, Mr. Peasley was married at Trenton, New Jersey, to Louise Green, of Trenton, a daughter of Charles E. and Sarah A. (Maxwell) Green, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Mrs. Frederick A. Delano, and Mrs. E. B. Burling. Mr. Peasley belonged to the Chicago and Saddle & Cycle clubs, and to the Chicago Historical Society, and took special interest in the latter. A man of cultivated tastes he is said to have possessed one of the finest libraries in the city. Mrs. Peasley is a member of the Colonial Dames. Mr. Peasley was spared to his family until he had passed the milestone of four-score years, and then died, July 13, 1920. Although afflicted for some eighteen years on account of his eyesight, he never lost his interest in his city or current events, and kept himself remarkably well informed of all that was taking place.

## ARTHUR FARRAR.

In studying the lives and character of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motive that prompted their action. Success is said by many to be a question of genius, but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment, for when we trace the careers of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every case that those who have succeeded rose gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty, these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may be attributed the success of Arthur Farrar, who was an earnest friend of education, and religion, and the supporter of all worthy movements which had their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of his country.

Arthur Farrar was born at Worcester, Mass., December 3, 1837, a son of Aebel F. and Eme-line (Rice) Farrar. He descended from the New England Puritans who laid the foundations of this country, and even further back, for history declares that William the Conqueror, in the fourteenth year of his reign, chose a Farrar to be a commissioner to attend to the resurvey of England, and one of the name was a martyr to the misdirected religious enthusiasm of the

queen known in history as "Bloody Mary." A branch of the family is found in Virginia, where representatives of the name were prominent in shaping the formative policy of that state. Another branch of the family was established in Massachusetts, and a third in New Hampshire, and with the history of Hingham, Ipswich, Lynn, Concord and Temple, the name is closely and honorably interwoven. From such an ancestry Arthur Farrar descended and wisely and well did he use the talents which such a lineage bequeathed to him. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith.

Arthur Farrar was but two years old when his parents moved with their family from Worcester to Boston, and it was in the latter city that he received his education in the Boston Latin School, and obtained his early business experience. Subsequently the family home was established at Rindge, N. H., where the parents spent their remaining days. Not satisfied with conditions, however, when he was twenty years old, Mr. Farrar went to St. Louis, Mo., where he obtained employment with a Mr. Clagston, agent for a Boston rubber company, but later went to Cincinnati, O., where he was with Grover and Baker, dealers in sewing ma-



chines. In time Mr. Farrar rose with this firm to be their representative at St. Louis, and while in that city was associated with the leading men of the state. When he left St. Louis he returned to Cincinnati for a brief period of service with the Grover and Baker firm. During this period the Wheeler and Wilson Company offered him the agency of their company for the North Western Territory with headquarters at Chicago. This higher position brought increased responsibilities, but was a large and remunerative business venture to one who could make a success of it, and Mr. Farrar was willing to try, knowing that with hard work and perseverance he was likely to succeed. He therefore went to Chicago and became general agent and manager for the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, one of the most important positions in this field in the country.

For a number of years Mr. Farrar continued in this line winning therein a substantial measure of success. In 1868 President Wheeler suggested to his son, Mr. S. H. Wheeler, that he go to Chicago to be Mr. Farrar's partner. Mr. Wheeler was young, having just graduated from Yale College, but he entered into the business with enthusiasm and determination, and the two men had a most delightful and successful business relationship lasting over thirty years. Mr. Farrar subsequently retired, and for some years prior to his death devoted his attention to real estate, in which he was quite extensively interested in Chicago, also prospering in this.

Mr. Farrar was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Fannie E. Cook, born at West Townshend, Vt., August 2, 1841, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Phelps) Cook. The latter's sister, Fanny Phelps, was the first wife of Alphonso Taft, who was the father of Hon. William Howard Taft, ex-president of the United States. Mrs. Farrar was a lady of culture and a worthy scion of prominent and representative families of Vermont. Her father was born at Newfane, Vt., and her mother at West Townshend, Vt. They were married at the latter place and later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived for some years, but prior to their death, they made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Farrar, at Chicago. She was their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar had two daughters: Fannie E. and Emeline Phelps, the latter becoming the wife of Rev. William S. Wescott. On the morning of February 8, 1924, Mrs. Farrar passed away. She was in her eighty-third year.

Mr. Farrar was public-spirited and charitable and always found time for studying and fostering movements which aimed to improve the public weal. Sincere in his friendships, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him as a business man that he held high rank, while as a citizen he was honorable, loyal and conscientious. In his death, which occurred November 2, 1893, Chicago lost one of its most estimable citizens. Ten days after Mr. Farrar's death, at a meeting of the trustees of the Union Park Congregational Society, a beautiful memorial was unanimously adopted, which set forth the fact that he had been a trustee of the church, and a Christian gentleman, and extolled his many virtues and referred to his numerous charities. Fitting tribute was paid to his memory by his pastor, Dr. Noble, at the funeral services. He spoke of Mr. Farrar's mental capabilities, his search for knowledge, his inventive genius, his love of books, his moral excellence, his high influence for good, his business integrity, his uprightness of purpose, his love of home, his devotion to his country, his innate patriotism, his sound judgment, his political morality, his charitable judgment of associates, his fidelity to duty, his devotion to the Union Park church, his delight in any act or movement which looked to the broadening of the moral power and influence of this organization, and his wise advice and benevolent actions. In conclusion Dr. Noble said: "All this is the more remarkable because Mr. Farrar was not a member of this church nor of any other church. He has said to me upon many occasions: 'I do not accept your tenets.' But he never failed to add: 'At the same time I know of no institution whose influence upon the community is so good as that of the church.'"

"He would frequently instance the police value of churches and insist that on this ground alone men, whatever they might believe, ought to help sustain the churches. The peace, the order, the prosperity and happiness of the community he saw to be greatly promoted by the churches. Down in the depths of his being, beyond any question, he accepted the great ethical laws and duties of Christianity, and to an extent beyond his own thought came under the power of Christ. He saw in Christ the ideal of humanity and the supreme example which this world has to exhibit of manly character. He







*Mrs Fannie E. Harrar.*

felt the force of the precepts of Christ as laid down for us in the New Testament. The love of Christ as illustrated in His compassion for the poor and needy and wretched, and in His going about and doing good, constrained him and he yielded himself up to the fine spirit of charity which is brought out in the passage read, that wonderful thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.

"This is largely the explanation of his un-

varying and considerate kindness, for how kind he was! How helpful he was! How compassionate to the weak and unfortunate! How many there will be who will rise up and call him blessed because of what he has done for them! How many there will be who will miss him because they are to have no more share of his personal attention and practical sympathy! He was a good man, if ever a good man lived."

### MRS. FANNIE E. FARRAR.

To the great women of the country is due a large share of the nation's success. Unbounded praise is due the great mothers of the land for their splendid ideals and dauntless courage. To that company of women whose vision was keen, whose lives were purposeful and righteous, and rung true to all that was worthy and noble and charitable, the subject of this sketch belonged.

Fannie Eliza Cook, was born in West Townshend, Vermont, August 2, 1841, the only child of Thomas and Eliza Phelps Cook. When she was five years old she went with her parents on a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio. The trip was made by stage coach over the mountains and by boat across Lake Erie. When crossing the lake a terrific storm came up and the boat was almost wrecked. Much of the cargo was thrown overboard. The passengers were greatly terrified, but finally the ship came safely into port. This early experience on Lake Erie was never forgotten, and doubtless was the reason Mrs. Farrar was always more or less timid about sailing on the Great Lakes.

After the death of her Grandfather, Judge Charles Phelps of Vermont, the family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Other members of the family had moved there earlier, among these, two sisters and a brother of Mrs. Cook. One of these sisters was Fannie Phelps Taft, the first wife of Alphonso Taft, and it was for her that Mrs. Farrar was named.

In her youth, Fannie was delicate in health, but this was not permitted to interfere with her education, for her indomitable will and intense love of books were early manifested and she made study a pleasure. She received her education in the best private schools of Cincinnati, finishing at Wesleyan College.

On August 12, 1862, she was married to Arthur Farrar in Cincinnati. This was in war-

time, and Mr. Farrar was a member of the Hallet Guards of that city. Both the Phelps and Farrar families were strong abolitionists, and did all in their power to help the anti-slavery cause. During this war period Mrs. Farrar spent much of her time in the hospitals helping to bring cheer and comfort to the wounded soldiers, and taking them home-cooked delicacies. There were comparatively few trained nurses in those days, and the hospitals were crowded with sick and wounded, so the good women of the land gave their services to hospitals as nurses or to any form of ministry that was needed. Mrs. Farrar's tender heart was always sympathetic with the sick and needy and ministry to those in affliction was a part of her plan of life. All through the years of her busy career, she found time to visit the sick and minister to the unfortunate.

In 1865 Mr. Farrar accepted the position of Western Manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, with offices in Chicago, and with his wife and baby daughter moved to that city. Hard work, good management, and self-denial, brought success, and in a few years Mr. and Mrs. Farrar were able to realize the hope they had long cherished of owning their home. In 1868 they, with Mr. and Mrs. Cook, purchased land and a residence on Washington Street, near Ashland Avenue. This was in the best residence section of the city and proved to be a fortunate location, for when the great fire of 1871 swept the city with its awful destruction, their home was west of the path of the flames and was unharmed. This terrible conflagration which made thousands homeless and destitute, made a great opportunity also for the exercise of gifts of benevolence and generosity. Mrs. Farrar, alert to the situation, was one of the first to open

her house to the suffering and homeless, caring for them until they were able to find an abiding place. For days after the disaster she packed clothes baskets full of food and sent them out on the prairie to the west of the city, where the refugees were camped. "The great fire of 1871," as it was always called, left the city a hopeless ruin. With the exception of part of the west side, the city was a smoldering mass of debris and ashes. But the people of those early days had the "I Will" spirit, therefore, disaster could not daunt them. The days of reconstruction were upon them. They worked untiringly to rebuild the city, but on a larger and finer plan. Here the foundations were laid for that greater Chicago, which in 1893 gave to the nations that rare achievement in beauty and grandeur, the World's Columbian Exposition.

Across the street from the Farrar home stood the Union Park Congregational Church of which Mrs. Farrar was an enthusiastic and devoted member. This church contained the largest auditorium left in the city; it had also a very large and burdensome debt owing to the fact that the businesses of most of the sustaining members and liberal givers had been swept away by the fire. This church, therefore, was rented by its Board of Trustees for lectures and entertainments, and here Henry Ward Beecher, Charlotte Cushman, and the great singers and musicians of that day entertained the people of the stricken city; the rentals for the church helping to pay the ten per cent interest on its debt. To further augment the treasury, the women conceived the plan of serving luncheons in the business section of the city and turning the proceeds of their venture into the church treasury. This proved to be a lucrative source of revenue, for they were serving home-cooked luncheons in a district where there were few and very poor restaurants. This group of capable and enthusiastic women, of whom Mrs. Farrar was one, "carried on" this enterprise for several weeks. It meant untiring labor and ceaseless energy, for every night the table linen was washed and ironed, (there were no paper napkins in that day) and more food prepared for the succeeding day. Most of these women were in the full vigor of their youth and hard tasks were only a challenge to show what their Puritan blood could accomplish.

While Mrs. Farrar was a woman of action,

she was also a woman of great faith and indomitable courage. Nothing daunted her if she thought it to be in the line of duty. She was scrupulously honest and absolutely sincere. There was nothing superficial about her. Life to her meant a great and compelling opportunity for righteousness and good works, which in itself was a rich reward. Her keen sense of humor and ready wit gave cheer and merriment to what otherwise might have been considered a rather serious and reserved nature. She was exceedingly gracious of manner, broad minded, and tolerant of others' opinions and beliefs. She possessed very keen perception, rare insight, and great business ability. She was a constant reader of good books, and, being the possessor of an unusually good memory, she had a well stored mind and was an interesting conversationalist. Her pastor, Dr. Gilbert Wilson, said of her, "She struck me as a woman of unusual intellectual power and a quite unusual grasp alike of the affairs of the world, the affairs of business and the business of religion."

Books were like friends to Mrs. Farrar. All through her life she accumulated them; however, only the best in literature found a place on her library bookshelves. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar were deeply interested in music, literature and art. They were among the first members of the Art Institute and first subscribers to the Thomas Orchestra Concerts.

Many artists and musicians were numbered among their friends and found the Farrar home a congenial and hospitable place to spend an evening. To make possible the extension of the musical department of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Mrs. Farrar and her two daughters gave to the Seminary a three manual Hook & Hastings pipe organ to be installed in the remodeled and enlarged Carpenter Chapel on Ashland Boulevard, as a memorial to Mr. Farrar.

Notwithstanding all Mrs. Farrar's interests in her church and community, she was essentially a home-loving, home-keeping woman. Her home was the center from which all other interests radiated. She was a wonderful mother. Dr. Wilson said of her, "It has been something that no one has failed to note, that she was not only a noble woman, but she was an unusual mother. I think all mothers are unusual and nearly all mothers are good, but surely this was a mother of surpassing strength, wisdom,



and sweetness in her nature." Her discipline was devotedly loving, but wisely firm. She was extremely patient and a fine teacher. The care and training of her children was to her the primal duty and pleasure. She was lavishly generous to her children and her friends. Her hospitality was as gracious and widespread as the generosity of her great heart. There are many who rise up and call her blessed, because she opened the doors of her home to them in the days of their early struggle to get a start in life, and gave to them a home and a mother's care; thus opening for them the doors to success. Like Dorcas of old, she "was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did." Her hands were never idle and her brain was ever planning some kindness for humanity. During the World War, while she was past her three score years and ten, she was constantly knitting for the soldiers, and giving to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Farrar had a genius for friendship. The following tribute given at the memorial service, by her former Pastor, Dr. Frank N. White, gives eloquent testimony:

Most significant lives can be summed up in one gleaming word, as, for example, if you speak of Mr. Wilson, you think at once of idealism; if you mention Mr. Lincoln, measureless humanity comes to mind; while Livingstone, and a deep and abiding *compassion* are for us interchangeable terms. As for Mrs. Farrar, we do not have to seek for a word; the word is spoken almost before we have time to think it,—friendship.

Friendship,—was she not its living embodiment? What a friend she was! What an instinct and rare talent for friendship was hers! How lavish in the gifts of herself to her dear ones, to her intimate circle, to her neighbors, to the church of her deep affection, to the causes that meant the welfare and uplift of our common humanity. Never fulsome or obtrusive, how varied, ingenious, and unique were the forms in which her friendship expressed itself! How full it was,—that friendship,—of delightful surprises!

In Mrs. Farrar there was no hint of the pretentious and portentous lady bountiful,—her generous impulses were so naive, so natural, so spontaneous, and went so straight to their mark. It has often been said that what lends life distinction is not the doing of extraordinary things, but the doing of ordinary things

extraordinarily well. Are we not all glad witnesses to the fact that our friend lived the friendly life in an extraordinary way, that it had the superlative quality,—the color, the fragrance, the music,—that imparts the note of distinction; that our friend furnished for us a new definition of friendship? Could any epitaph more fitting be carved upon the tablet that perhaps shall mark her resting place,—fitting because so comprehensive, adequate, and true, than the simple legend:

FANNIE E. FARRAR

FRIEND

Do not think me guilty, or capable, of mere eulogy. I speak out of the depths of a heart that has seen and felt and known.

I wonder now whether one thought is not coursing through all our minds and struggling for utterance: *How supremely worth while is such a life!* Is life worth living? Whatever the answer to that old question from the theoretical point of view, we are ready for the answer,—yes, life, that kind of life,—is not only worth living, but a thousand times worth the living. That kind of life,—the friendly life,—is the effective challenge and the sufficient antidote to the note of tragedy and the strain of pessimism that wails through so much of modern literature and life. One is tempted to say,—nay, one dares to say,—that such a life is worth living in and of itself, with no thought of an after life and a future reward; it were its own reward, even though conceivably the veil over the future were never withdrawn.

We have worn the word "great" threadbare by applying it to all sorts of cheap and meretricious objects, acts, and men. Why not reserve it for the things genuinely great, for qualities of soul that represent high achievement and merit in the realm of character and the spirit? For, after all, the big things of the world are not the bulky things, like mountains, and cities, and volume of trade and superdreadnoughts, and victories in war, and enormous crops, and stupendous outputs of iron and coal,—but *men* and *women* whose characters and services rise through endeavor and struggle to lustrous achievement and triumph;—in a word, the men and women that take the day's work,—the ordinary duties,—and play them one octave higher. In that supreme sense I claim the word "great" for one whose one surprise would be to hear her life so characterized.



Again, how worth while is life so lived! The world that bears such fruitage is a good world,—good to live in. The universe whose life rises to such heights above the dead level must be a friendly universe. The God Who spells Himself out in such careers must be a “God of Love.”

Did I say that such life is worth the living, irrespective of all thought of the future? Now lift the veil and gaze upon the splendors of the evening sky with their prophecy of an endless tomorrow. For such as our dear friend “there is no death. What seems so is transition. This life of mortal breath is but the suburb of the life Elysian, whose portal we call death.” This life of faith, hope, and love,—generous, helpful, gracious, kind, sacrificial to the point where sacrifice ceases to be sacrifice and becomes glad service,—in a word, this life of friendship lived in and through Christ, the Friend of friends, does not *inherit* eternal life, does not *earn* eternal life, does not receive

eternal life as a *reward* in a future state of existence; it *IS* eternal life here and now. It carries its own credentials; it furnishes its own affidavit; it announces itself, and we know it, for an eternal thing.

Death is but promotion to higher and higher grades in the school of existence, to loftier planes of progress, to more exalted spheres of life where friendship may burgeon in beauty, to have free course and be glorified.

Mrs. Farrar remained actively a woman of affairs until she was past eighty years. Her last years were spent quietly in the family home where she had lived for fifty-six years. With her children about her to love and care for her, she passed the last years of her life in contentment and happiness.

On the morning of February 8th, 1924, she folded her hands and quietly fell asleep and the life of another of Chicago's noble women passed into history.

## ADOLPHUS CLAY BARTLETT.

Wherever Chicago products are marketed, and it would be difficult to discover a civilized community without them, the name of the great house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company is known, and its goods accepted without question as supreme in excellence, while the service is second to none. This great mercantile concern has been built up and its reputation sustained by men as remarkable as the business they founded, and in its solidity and dependability exemplifies the spirit of Chicago and its people.

One of the original founders of the house, who was spared for many years to enjoy the respect of those who knew him, was the late Adolphus Clay Bartlett. His birth occurred at Stratford, New York, June 22, 1844. His parents were Aaron and Delia (Dibell) Bartlett. After attending the village schools and Danville, New York Academy, Mr. Bartlett completed his studies at Clinton Liberal Institute.

At nineteen years Adolphus Clay Bartlett came to Chicago. He entered the hardware house of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, and made himself so useful, that three years later he was given an interest in the profits of the business. After three more years he was admitted to full partnership. He always took a creative joy in his work, and always was an

inspiration to his associates for activities of the best sort. He and his partners made such advances in their undertaking that on January 1, 1882, they incorporated as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, of which Mr. Bartlett was secretary, and later vice president. William Gold Hibbard died on October 10, 1903, and on the first of the following year Mr. Bartlett became president of the company.

Mr. Bartlett had many other interests, among them directorships in the First National Bank, Northern Trust Company, Elgin National Watch Company, Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, and the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company.

With a distinct impulse toward the humanities, Mr. Bartlett always took an effective and dignified part in public affairs, and served as a member of the Chicago Board of Education for a number of years; and, from 1873 until his death, was a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He was a trustee of the University of Chicago, was former president of the Home for the Friendless, vice president of the Old Peoples Home, and a trustee of the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Bartlett maintained membership with the Chicago, Commercial, Union League, City, University, Onwentsia, Homewood, Midlo-



*A. C. Bartlett.*









E. L. Kunkin

thian, Lake Geneva, Quadrangle, Chicago Literary, Caxton, and Twentieth Century clubs, some of which he assisted in organizing. In all of them he was a forceful factor, especially during their earlier history.

Mr. Bartlett was married (first) to Mary Pitkin, at Delavan, Wisconsin, and they had the following children: Maie Pitkin; Frederic Clay; Frank Dickinson, who died in 1900; Florence Dibell; and Carrie and Clay, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Bartlett died in 1890. In June, 1893, Mr. Bartlett was married (second) to Abby L. Hitchcock, and they have one living child, Eleanor Collamore (Mrs. Wm. W. Perdue).

Mr. Bartlett always gave bountifully of his

influence and efforts to civic movements, and in everything he undertook achieved exceptional results. It was accorded him to take an important part in the commercial history of his city and period, and he responded to the demands made upon him in a worthy measure, all of his movements being characterized by the sincerity which brought men to him in close friendship, and widened the scope of his influence. Naturally when such a man is taken from his community by death, the loss is deeply felt, and when Mr. Bartlett died, May 30, 1922, not only Chicago and Illinois, but many people the country over, mourned his passing.

## EDWARD LAFAYETTE WICKWIRE.

There are no more keen and far-seeing business men in the country than those in the great clothing industry. Competition is very severe. It has been the fortune of certain men to have so impressed their personalities and their activities upon this field of work that their individual success has been assured. Their influence has, invariably, been on the side of honest manufacturing, honest advertising and honest selling. Their work has tended toward large-scale business transacted on a small margin of profit on each article sold. From this phase of development in the clothing business has come benefits to practically every one of us. The public today buys clothes which are distinctly superior to clothes that could be obtained, for the same expenditure, even two decades ago. Among the clothing men, whose influence has been felt for some years past in Chicago, is Edward Lafayette Wickwire of the firm of Hirsch, Wickwire and Company. The death of Mr. Wickwire occurred April 21, 1920, and we include here the following brief record of his life.

Edward Lafayette Wickwire was born in the small town of Winslow, Illinois, on Jan. 10, 1857. He was a son of Ezra D. and Martha (Hicks) Wickwire. The father, in earlier years was a miller, but was later connected with

the clothing business. When Edward L. Wickwire was but three months old, his parents removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and it was there that his boyhood was spent. He attended the public schools of that place. When eighteen years old, Mr. Wickwire came to Chicago and entered employ of the clothing firm of Hirsch, Mayer & Company. This business was later changed to Hirsch, Elson and Company, and Mr. Wickwire continued under that organization. In 1905 the firm of Hirsch, Wickwire & Company was started; and their subsequent success has, in large measure, been due to the thorough, practical, conscientious direction of the firm's business by Mr. Wickwire. He was president of the concern at the time of his death. His business genius will be missed from the clothing trade in Chicago.

Edward Lafayette Wickwire was married on February 2, 1899, to Miss Jessie L. Paine, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The Wickwires have one daughter, Martha Coralyn. Mr. Wickwire was a delightful man to know and he had many, many friends. He was modest about his charities, although wise help from him had been extended most frequently. He was a valued member of the Union League Club and of the Park Ridge and the Bob-o-Link Golf clubs of Chicago.

## JAMES HERBERT STOWELL.

Among the men prominently identified with the medical profession in Illinois, as well as with the business and social life of the coun-

try, few have gained a higher reputation for ability and keenness of discernment than has the late Dr. James H. Stowell, of Chicago. Al-



though not a native of this city he lived here for thirty-nine years, and he fully exemplified the alert, enterprising character for which Chicago's people have always been noted. His professional career was characterized by the highest ideals and devotion to duty; and, as a man of marked intellectual ability, his labors have given impetus to the work of science in this city.

Dr. Stowell was born at Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin, April 29, 1854, a son of Elijah and Lucinda (Bristol) Stowell. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar and the high school of Delavan, the Beloit College Academy and Beloit College. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he later matriculated at The Chicago Medical College (Northwestern University Medical School) and was graduated from that institution in 1881 with the degree of M. D. Soon after completing his professional course, Dr. Stowell established himself in the practice of medicine in Chicago and afterward became one of the active practitioners of the city. He not only gained the confidence of the community in which he lived but merited and received the respect of a very widespread circle of acquaintances. In addition to his private practice he was medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, the Fidelity, Philadelphia, Pa., and the United States Life Insurance Company of New York. He was medical advisor and director of the United States

On November 17, 1885, Judge Vincent was united in marriage with Mary Lee Ridgely, at Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Vincent is a daughter of Charles and Jane M. (Barrett) Ridgely, extended mention of whom appears elsewhere. Judge and Mrs. Vincent became the parents of the following children: Charles Ridgely Vincent, Catherine A. Vincent, Jane Vincent, and John A. Vincent, who is a graduate of Annapolis, and is a lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Navy. He served two years, overseas, on the Destroyer "Fanning." The family have made their home for years at Lake Forest, Illinois. Judge Vincent's greatest happiness was always found in his family circle. His wonderful library and the gardens surrounding his home were a great source of pleasure to him, and gave him rich enthusiasm and contentment.

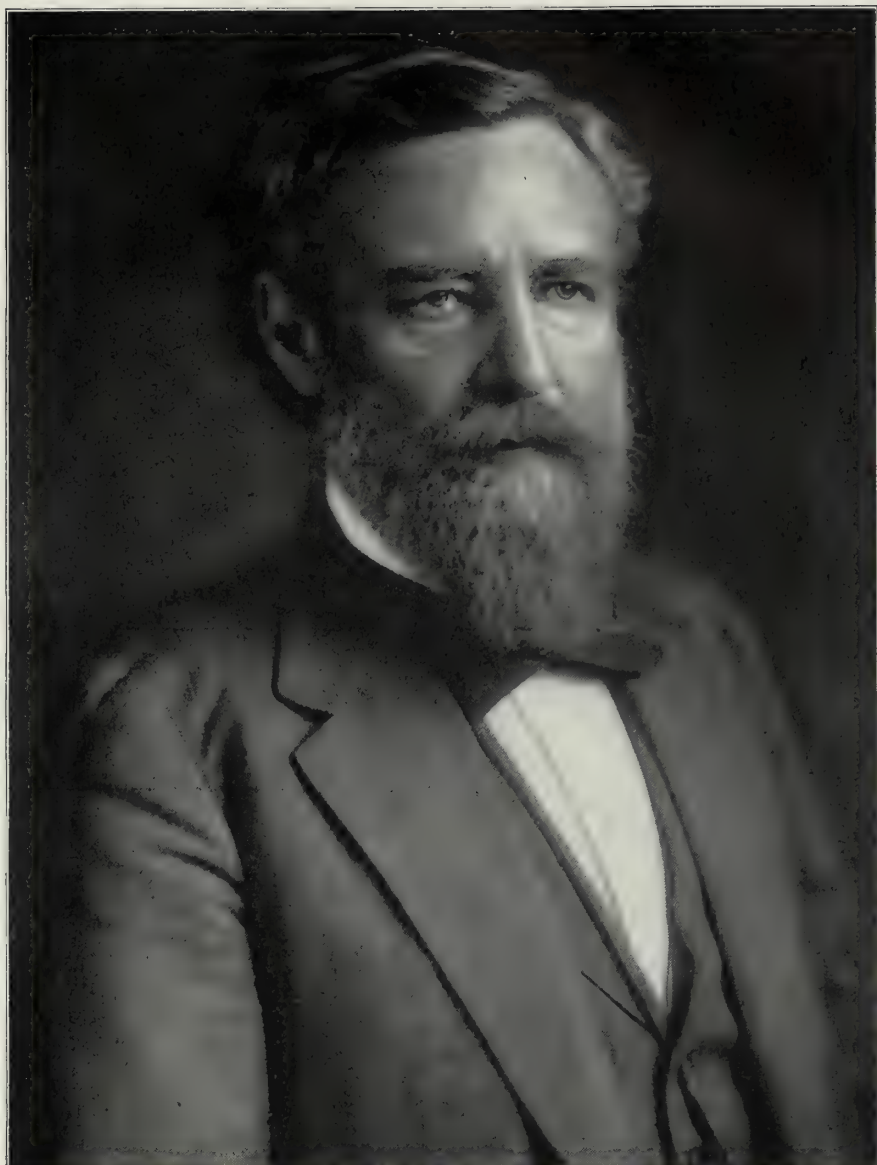
Judge Vincent belonged to the Chicago, University, Chicago Golf, Onwentsia Country, Saddle and Cycle, Twentieth Century and Mid-Day clubs. He was first president of the old Waubansia Club. An eloquent speaker, Judge Vincent was often called upon to deliver public addresses, one notable occasion being his inaugural speech when Governor Altgeld became chief executive of Illinois. The rich and fruitful life of this good man ended on March 21, 1919; and, in his passing, Chicago lost a citizen not readily spared, for he was the wielder of a strongly beneficial influence and the possessor of a character that commanded sincere respect and admiration.

## DAVID SPENCER WEGG.

David Spencer Wegg was a native of the Province of Ontario, having been born on December 16, 1847, at the village of St. Thomas. His parents, John and Jerusha (Duncombe) Wegg, were of English lineage. His mother's family, the Duncombes, traces its descent from Sir Charles Duncombe (Lord Feversham), who came to America in 1730. They were among the early and leading settlers in Canada; professional men, prominent both in a scholarly and political way; representative of the advanced views of the liberal party; active in the establishment of the educational system, and prominent in reforming banking and currency. The ancestors of his father, who was born in Norwich, England, were mainly engaged in mechanical pursuits, architects and artisans, but

among them was an admiral in the English navy and a representative of the Crown on the Island of Trinidad. They were great sportsmen in gentlemen's games.

David S. Wegg, when he had grown to sufficient strength and maturity to make his labor serviceable, worked in his father's carriage shop and acquired proficiency at the trade. By diligent reading before and after the hours of the day devoted to manual labor, he qualified himself for teaching. While fulfilling his duties as teacher in the schools of St. Thomas, he began the study of the law, and devoted to it every spare hour and holiday. Having thus, in the intervals of labor, become familiar with the elementary principles of the law, at the age of twenty-five years he came to Madison, Wisconsin,



*J. L. P.*









*W. F. Fairman*

where his uncle, Chief Justice Lyon, resided. Availing himself of the kind offer of this relative to live in his family, he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and graduated in the summer of 1873. He was immediately employed by the law firm of Fish & Lee, of Racine, and soon became a partner. In 1875, he accepted an offer of partnership from ex-Chief Justice Dixon, of Milwaukee. The firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes will be remembered as one of the most brilliant and eminent law firms of the Northwest. During the time that Mr. Wegg remained in this connection, his labors were most engrossing, and the experience gained most valuable. When this partnership was dissolved on account of the ill health of Judge Dixon, Mr. Wegg entered the firm of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, which was largely employed in railroad interests and made the law of corporations a specialty. From this association Mr. Wegg was called to the position of assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The duties of this position required his almost daily attendance in the courts of the various states traversed by the road. He tried cases almost without number, prepared briefs, argued appeals and gained signal success and reputation as a learned, sagacious and skillful lawyer. In 1885, Mr. Wegg took charge of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and moved to Chicago, where he continued to reside. Here, without relinquishing the legal duties which the department required, there was added a large financial and managerial responsibility. The company undertook the task of obtaining an entrance into Chicago, where every available avenue of approach seemed to be occupied by powerful corporations that did not look kindly upon the advent of a competitor. In the prosecution of this enterprise it became necessary to organize a new corporation—the Chicago &

Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Wegg was made its president, and upon him rested, without the title of manager, the vast responsibility of its financial and constructive, as well as legal, management. He purchased the right of way, conducted condemnation proceedings, negotiated bonds, built a magnificent depot and attended to the thousand details of the undertaking. More recently, when the Northern Pacific Railroad Company acquired possession of the Wisconsin Central, Mr. Wegg was elected a director of that corporation.

He has been trustee of large estates and has held many responsible positions of trust and confidence with corporations other than those mentioned.

Outside of professional studies he was well informed, and in some lines of literature and science an adept. He was a free and interesting conversationalist, an agreeable comrade, and most fascinating companion. He was a member of the Literary Club, Twentieth Century Club, Chicago Historical Society, and Union League Club of this city; the Milwaukee Club, of Milwaukee, and the Manhattan and Union League Clubs of New York; but the demands of business, that inexorable taskmaster of gifted men left little leisure for the indulgence of social intercourse. He loved better to devote what time could be snatched from engrossing duties to his domestic circle.

As soon as Mr. Wegg had assured his professional success, some five years after entering upon practice, he married. His wife was Miss Eva Russell, a daughter of Mr. Andrew Russell, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. The marriage took place in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Wegg have two sons, Donald Russell Wegg and David Spencer Wegg, Jr.

Mr. Wegg was called from this life November 18, 1919.

## FRANKLIN FAIRMAN.

When a blameless life comes to an end, it is but natural that those associated with its action should feel sorrow at the termination of a career so useful and uplifting. Yet sometimes the full force of a man's influence cannot come into play until he is removed from the scenes of his operations. Until he is dead, his virtues are not appreciated, or his influence fully felt. The deeds he has executed then appear, and the

stand he has taken on moral questions, results in benefit to others. Happy indeed must a family be to possess a record of one of their loved ones like that left by the late Franklin Fairman against whom none can rightly breathe a word of censure. For years he was one of the forceful figures in railroad circles centering at Chicago, and a most effective worker in the National Union. He was born at Newtown, Conn.,



June 22, 1833, a son of Charles and Eliza J. (Morehouse) Fairman, natives of Newtown, Conn. The Fairman family was prominent at Newtown, and descended from pioneers of the place. Thomas Morehouse, the maternal ancestor, located at Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1640. Later, he removed to Stamford, and was one of the original twenty-nine settlers of that town who purchased the site from the New Haven Colony, who had previously secured it from the Indians for 100 bushels of corn.

Franklin Fairman attended the public schools of Newtown, and an academy of the same place. For a short time thereafter he taught school, but when only sixteen years old, went into the employ of his uncle, a merchant of New Haven, Connecticut, two years later going to New York City, where he was employed in the printing office of the Independent, but in 1855 sought larger opportunities at Chicago. He entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as clerk, coming to it two years after its establishment. In 1857 he was placed in its general offices, and after a year of service, was made assistant general freight agent, having entire charge of the accounts. From January, 1874, until November, 1900, he was chief freight clerk and auditor of the freight account receipts. From the latter date until June, 1903, he was auditor, having been continuously in charge of the freight accounts from January, 1858, until November, 1900. His religious faith induced him, in his youth, to connect himself with the Congregational Church, but on coming to Chicago he became identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church and later with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood. The Kenwood Club furnished him social diversion, and he was

among its earliest members. He was interested in the Art Institute and very fond of music. Although his success came from his own efforts, he assisted many young men to gain a foothold, and was interested in their after-career. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

On November 30, 1871, Mr. Fairman married Mary J. Sherman of Newtown, Conn., daughter of Jotham and Mary Ann (Bostwick) Sherman. They became the parents of three children, namely: Matilda Louise, Frank Sherman (died 1899), and Marian.

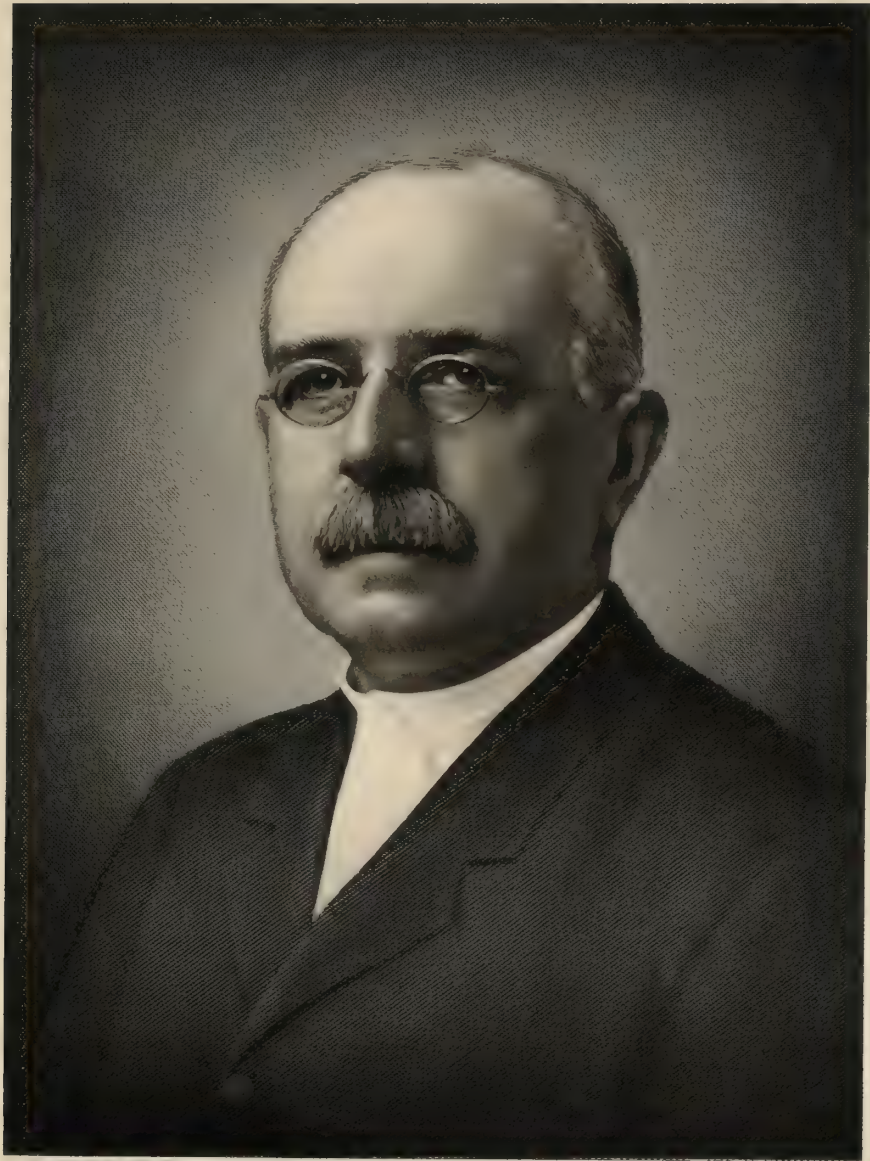
On account of his prominent connection with the National Union, it might be interesting to note the following record of his connection with this order. He was admitted February 28, 1884, to Lincoln Council, No. 68, became its first president, and later served as speaker for twenty-five years; was elected senator from Illinois in 1887; vice-president, June 24, 1887; trustee, June 21, 1888; re-elected trustee, June 21, 1889, and June 20, 1890; vice-president, June 24, 1892; Member of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, July 21, 1898; president and trustee, July 20, 1894; president and trustee, July 19, 1895; sitting ex-president, 1896 and 1897; life member of the senate and ex-president, 1897; trustee, July 23, 1904, and re-elected trustee at each succeeding session of the senate from 1906 until his death, December 26, 1914.

In 1888, under the auspices of Lincoln Council, he conceived the idea of and inaugurated the public annual commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, and, although some difficulties had to be overcome in the beginning, the movement developed into a notable success, so that now the day is quite generally observed throughout the country and in Illinois has become a legal holiday.

## ALBERT GEORGE FARR.

Albert George Farr, formerly vice president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, was born at Brandon, Vermont, December 3, 1851, and was a son of Flavius Josephus and Chastina Eliza Buck (Parkhurst) Farr. His parents were both natives of Vermont, and his father, a violinist, engaged in farming in Rutland County that state, for some years, later moving to Columbus, Ohio. The family are strictly of English stock, the first representative in America, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.

Albert G. Farr was a student in the seminary at Brandon during 1861-67, and in 1870 was graduated first in his class, from the Columbus (Ohio) High School. He had hoped to attend a technical school, but owing to his father's illness his plans were necessarily changed and he joined the teaching staff of the Columbus High school, thus continuing for nine years at which time he became principal of this institution, serving two years. In 1881 Mr. Farr came to Chicago and became a clerk in the law firm of Willard & Driggs, the junior member



H. G. Harr









Wm. A. Fuller

being a friend of the Farr family. At that time N. W. Harris, who subsequently became the head of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, had desk room with the law firm, and, having congenial tastes, a warm friendship grew between Mr. Farr and Mr. Harris. In 1882 Mr. Farr was admitted to the bar as a general attorney, and continued to practice as such for some years, but gradually abandoned practice owing to his increasing duties pertaining to the Harris interests with which he became identified in 1891, when he became a member of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers of Chicago, New York and Boston. On its incorporation in 1907 he was made a director of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and chairman of the board in 1910. At the time of his death, December 22, 1913, he was vice president of this institution. Additionally he was a director and a member of the executive committee of the Michigan State Telephone Company; a director of the Terre Haute (Indiana) Water Works Co., and a trustee of Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, of which institution he was also treasurer from 1908-10. Mr. Farr was an ardent advocate of collegiate training and one of his pet charities was aiding young people to secure the advantage of a college education. The Alice Parkhurst Farr Alcove, in the Public Library of Ripon, was given and constantly added to by

Mr. Farr, and he was also much interested in starting a department for the circulation of good sheet music. He was a trustee and supporter of the Brandon Free Public Library as well. Stephen A. Douglas was also a native of Brandon, and it seemed very fitting that some memorial to his memory should be erected there. In 1913 a marble monument with two bronze tablets was given by Mr. Farr and set up by the town authorities in front of the house in which Douglas was born a hundred years before.

Mr. Farr married (first) Miss Alice Parkhurst of Berlin, Wisconsin, on July 23, 1873. She died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Shirley Farr. On April 30, 1890, Mr. Farr was married (second) to Miss Lottie Snow of Chicago, who died in 1911. Mr. Farr was liberal on church matters. He attended the services of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church and served on the board of trustees of the Bishop Cheney Memorial Fund. In politics he was an Independent Republican. For some years he was a member of the Union League, the Quadrangle, the Chicago Literary and the South Shore Country clubs, all of Chicago, and the Green Mountain Club of his native state, in which last he took particular interest. The summer residence of the family was at Brandon, Vermont, for Mr. Farr never lost his affection for his native town and its people.

## WILLIAM ALDEN FULLER.

The late William A. Fuller of Chicago was born in South Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 31, 1836, a son of Ephraim and Judith (Goss) Fuller. He went to the public school located near his home, and when only sixteen years old began business life as station agent of what is now the Boston & Maine Railroad, at South Lancaster, Massachusetts. In 1854, after two years of work in the above-mentioned connection, he came to Chicago and secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Goss & Phillips, sash and door manufacturers, located at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. At the time he began to work in the business of manufacturing lumber, Chicago was rated as the first city in the United States in this specialty. At this early period, also, the term "bookkeeper" covered a multitude of duties, including not only the care of the books and accounts, but the general office work as

well, even to the sweeping, and the assisting in the tally and handling of the raw material and the finished product. In 1886, with Azariah R. Palmer, Mr. Fuller was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which then became Goss, Phillips & Company. After a little more than a year, Mr. Goss and Mr. Phillips sold their shares of the business to the junior partners, and the house of Palmer, Fuller & Company was established. Of this successful concern Mr. Fuller remained president until his retirement from business, in 1899. Up to that time the changes in the company included the reception of George B. Marsh as a new member in 1869; the retirement of Mr. Palmer, in 1872 and the withdrawal of Mr. Marsh, in 1885. For several years prior to his own retirement, Mr. Fuller had also been treasurer of the Sash, Door and Blind Association of the Northwest, of which he had long been a guiding force.

He had repeatedly been elected a director in the Lumberman's Exchange, and for more than thirty years, he was one of the most influential men in the northwestern field of the lumber manufacturing industry. Mr. Fuller was a director of the Northern Trust Company, and he remained connected with its management for many years after his retirement from his own company.

Mr. Fuller was one of the early members of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club and he was charter member and served as president of the Commercial Club. He was held in the highest esteem by everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him well.

A man of many interests, Mr. Fuller found time and opportunity, in the midst of his various activities, to act as a trustee of the Northwestern University. He was, for a long time, secretary of the Manual Training School which has subsequently become a part of the University of Chicago, and gave its advancement a great share of his personal interest. Deeply attached to Chicago, he was proud of its history, and did much to secure its recording

through the medium of the Chicago Historical Society, which organization is deeply indebted to him.

Mr. Fuller was a thorough, devout Christian, and long attended services under the ministration of the late Bishop Charles Edward Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal Church. His charities were large and thoughtfully administered. Among other things he was a firm believer in the work of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and gave to it one of its cottages. He also extended most substantial help to St. Luke's Hospital and the Wesleyan Hospital.

Mr. Fuller had three children, a son, William A., Jr., who died in infancy, Leroy W. Fuller and a daughter Ginevra, who is Mrs. Charles Garfield King, of Chicago. His wife passed away many years ago.

The death of William A. Fuller occurred November 16, 1920. He earned and enjoyed a large measure of respect and affection, for the people who knew him truly appreciated the culture, the kindness and the finely modeled character that made Mr. Fuller a notable figure among older Chicagoans.

## HERBERT EDWARD RYCROFT.

Herbert Edward Rycroft, late president of Bartlett, Frazier Company, grain and commission merchants, was born in Liverpool, England, on April 4, 1865. His father was the Reverend Canon Dyson Rycroft of Liverpool. His mother was Anna Maria (Innes) Rycroft.

He received his school training in Liverpool College, and, after his graduation, he came to the United States. He represented Proctor & Company of Liverpool, in their New York office, in the grain business for a time, and then became associated with the firm of Wm. Dunn & Company, for which concern he came to Chicago, in 1891. After a year he joined the Bartlett, Frazier Company here. He was soon made a member of the firm. On July 1, 1910, Mr. Rycroft was elected president of the Bartlett, Frazier Company, and continued in this office until his death. He was one of the best-known and most sincerely respected grain men in the country.

Mr. Rycroft was married, on March 17, 1890, to Miss Theresa L. Costello. Their children

are: Frances (Mrs. Broadus Clarke of Chicago), Ethel (Mrs. Harold Gordon of Chicago), Ann (Mrs. Elliott Detchon of Chicago), Herbert Dyson Rycroft, Theresa (Mrs. George Phillips Jr. of Chicago), and Ernest Costello Rycroft.

Mr. Rycroft was a member of the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Colonial Club, South Shore Country Club, Glen View Country Club, and the Chicago Automobile Club.

Herbert E. Rycroft, after a life filled with sound accomplishment and enriched with many of the things which contribute to a well-rounded character and to personal satisfaction, died on November 21, 1915.

During the period of the World War, Mr. Rycroft spent much of his time in Washington, D. C., in consultation relative to the government's problems in grain exportation. His ability and the accuracy of his judgment stand unsurpassed in the annals of the grain trade in the Mississippi Valley.





Robert C. Hooper







*Herbert E. Rycroft*









Everett Wilson

## EVERETT WILSON.

Everett Wilson, son of William Henry and Mary Catherine (Newell) Wilson, was born at Vernon, New York, on August 14, 1854, and was educated at the Clinton (New York) Liberal Institute and the Canandaigua (New York) Academy. His first business experience was with his father who owned the Oneida Steam Engine and Foundry Company.

In 1878, Mr. Wilson came to Chicago and became associated with Armour and Company as billing clerk. From the beginning he made the interests of Armour and Company his interests, and his energy, ability and personality were such that he was gradually given more and more responsibility.

Mr. Wilson was the man who conceived and developed the present branch-house system for national distribution of packing-house products which enabled Armour and Company to expand its operations and placed meat and allied food products within reach of the consumer wherever located, thus benefiting very materially everyone in the United States. Mr. Wilson was general branch house superintendent, and a vice president and director of Armour and Company.

In 1887, Mr. Wilson married Miss Martha Hyde Lord of Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Wil-

son died in July, 1887, and from that time on Mr. Wilson and his sister, Miss Eva Wilson, made their home in Winnetka, Illinois. It is common knowledge throughout the Armour organization that Mr. Wilson had but two interests in life, Armour and Company and his sister, Miss Eva Wilson.

Mr. Wilson (who was always a lover of outdoors) was interested in reforestation. He and his sister acquired a large tract of logged-over land in Wisconsin and there planted 198,000 pine trees. These trees are growing splendidly, their progress being eagerly watched by nature lovers and people who have made a study of forest conservation.

Mr. Wilson died on May 30, 1921, leaving a sense of irreparable loss to numerous friends. In both business and social life Mr. Wilson met many men of national affairs, and the way he was universally regarded is best shown by the words of a business associate of many years: "Everett Wilson was more than a coworker; he was a friend; his help and advice were invaluable; he was righteous; he was diligent; he was beloved. The nation, the packing industry, and Armour and Company have lost a great man."

## THOMAS RICE LYON.

The marvels which were done and the fortunes that were made in the timber industry in Michigan, the conversion of that state from a corkpine wilderness to the prolific production of Fords and fruits, cover a comparatively short period of time; but they are now traditions.

Although but a young man Thomas R. Lyon was one of the most active and successful of those "old time" lumbermen to whom credit is due for the wonderful development of that state.

Mr. Lyon was born at Conneaut, Ohio, May 31, 1854, a son of Robert and Clarissa (Kellogg) Lyon. He attended the public schools of Conneaut and subsequently studied at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Capt. Eber B. Ward, who was Mr. Carnegie's predecessor as the greatest ironmaster of the West, and was also the biggest of the lake ship owners, at that time owned large areas of standing timber, and operated a saw-mill at

Ludington, Michigan; and Mr. Lyon went into Captain Ward's employ at this plant when he was eighteen years of age, and within a year or two he was entrusted with the management of the entire operations. Upon Captain Ward's death, in 1875, the management of all of his affairs devolved upon Mr. Lyon who was then but twenty-one years old. Although the estate of Captain Ward was greatly indebted, the large fortune which was saved through Mr. Lyon's management, is a matter of common knowledge.

Mr. Lyon continued to conduct the Ludington Lumber operations until he sold to Mr. J. S. Stearns in 1892.

In order to make a better market for his product, Mr. Lyon established a large lumber yard at Chicago in 1884. This yard was managed by Mr. John W. Gary until 1892, when Mr. Lyon moved to Chicago and he and Mr. Gary formed the partnership of Lyon, Gary &

Company, private bankers. Their experience put the partners more particularly in touch with lumbermen, and in a few years the discount and deposit branches of their business were abandoned for the wider field of financing the lumber and timber business generally, in which specialty they were pioneers, and met with the pioneer's success.

This firm continued until Mr. Lyon's death, January 28, 1909, after which the partnership was converted into a corporation of the same name managed by a son and two sons-in-law. Mr. Gary had in the meantime married Miss Emily Lyon, and Mr. Lyon's son, John Kellogg Lyon, and son-in-law, Calvin Fentress, who had married Miss Paulina Lyon, having been admitted to the organization. Both the partnership and the corporation of Lyon, Gary and Company had much to do with financing timber properties and lumbering operations, and in the acquisition and operation of such properties in many states and met with much success. Mr. Lyon was also a large and successful investor in Chicago real estate and was otherwise in many ways identified with the city's progress. He was one of the organizers of the

Central Trust Company, now widely known as "General Dawes' Bank."

Beside being in the firm of Lyon, Gary & Company, Mr. Lyon took more personal interest in the Lyon Cypress Company which he and Mr. Gary organized, of which he was president until his death, and in which he had a remarkably successful career. At his death Mr. Gary succeeded him in the presidency.

On October 26, 1875, Mr. Lyon was married to Miss Harriet Rice of Ludington, Michigan, a daughter of Cyrus C. and Emily S. Rice. Mrs. Lyon now resides at Chicago. To them were born six children: Robert C. and Thomas R., Jr., both of whom died in infancy; Emily, who is Mrs. John W. Gary; John Kellogg; Paulina, who is Mrs. Calvin Fentress; and Harriett, who is Mrs. Hamilton Daugherty. Seventeen of the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are living.

Notwithstanding his busy commercial activities Mr. Lyon found time for domestic pleasures and social duties. He was a member of the Chicago and Union League clubs, and was one of the city's staunchest supporters of musical and dramatic art.

## JOHN RICHARD WILSON.

The older residents of Chicago associate the name of John Richard Wilson with the early journalism of the state for he was, during many years, a dominant factor in this line of endeavor, and his organ, the Chicago Evening Journal, was placed in the front rank among newspapers by him. Although he has been taken from his former sphere of usefulness, his paper lives and is recognized as a leading organ in Illinois. Mr. Wilson belonged to the old school of journalism which produced so many forceful men, and his policies were so sound and his methods so praiseworthy that his successors are still working along the lines he laid down.

John Richard Wilson was born at Hornell, New York, April 28, 1852, a son of Stephen L. and Harriet (Smith) Wilson, of Albany, New York, and Hornell, New York, respectively. Stephen L. Wilson was an elder brother of the Wilson Brothers who founded the Chicago Evening Journal. He came to Minnesota about 1856 and founded the village of Rice Lake, that state. This community suffered terribly in the uprising of the Indians in 1862-63. In order to protect his interests Mr. Wilson raised a

company, which, after guarding the village and outlying districts and putting down the savages, was transferred to the United States Army for service during the Civil War. It was while serving in the army that Stephen L. Wilson passed away.

John R. Wilson attended Genesee College in New York, and after completing his studies there came to Chicago and joined his uncle, Charles L. Wilson, on the Journal, and when the Journal Publishing Company was organized October 10, 1871, he became a stockholder. Later elected a director, he held that office until the charter expired in 1883. Upon the reorganization of the company he became the publisher of the Journal, and when his uncle died, John R. Wilson bought the interests of the other stockholders and became sole owner, as well as publisher. From then on until his death, April 7, 1903, Mr. Wilson was absorbed in conducting his paper, and brought it into the commanding position it now occupies.

On October 7, 1875, John R. Wilson was married to Flora L. Ripley, at Chicago. She is a daughter of Willis and Delite (Post) Ripley.



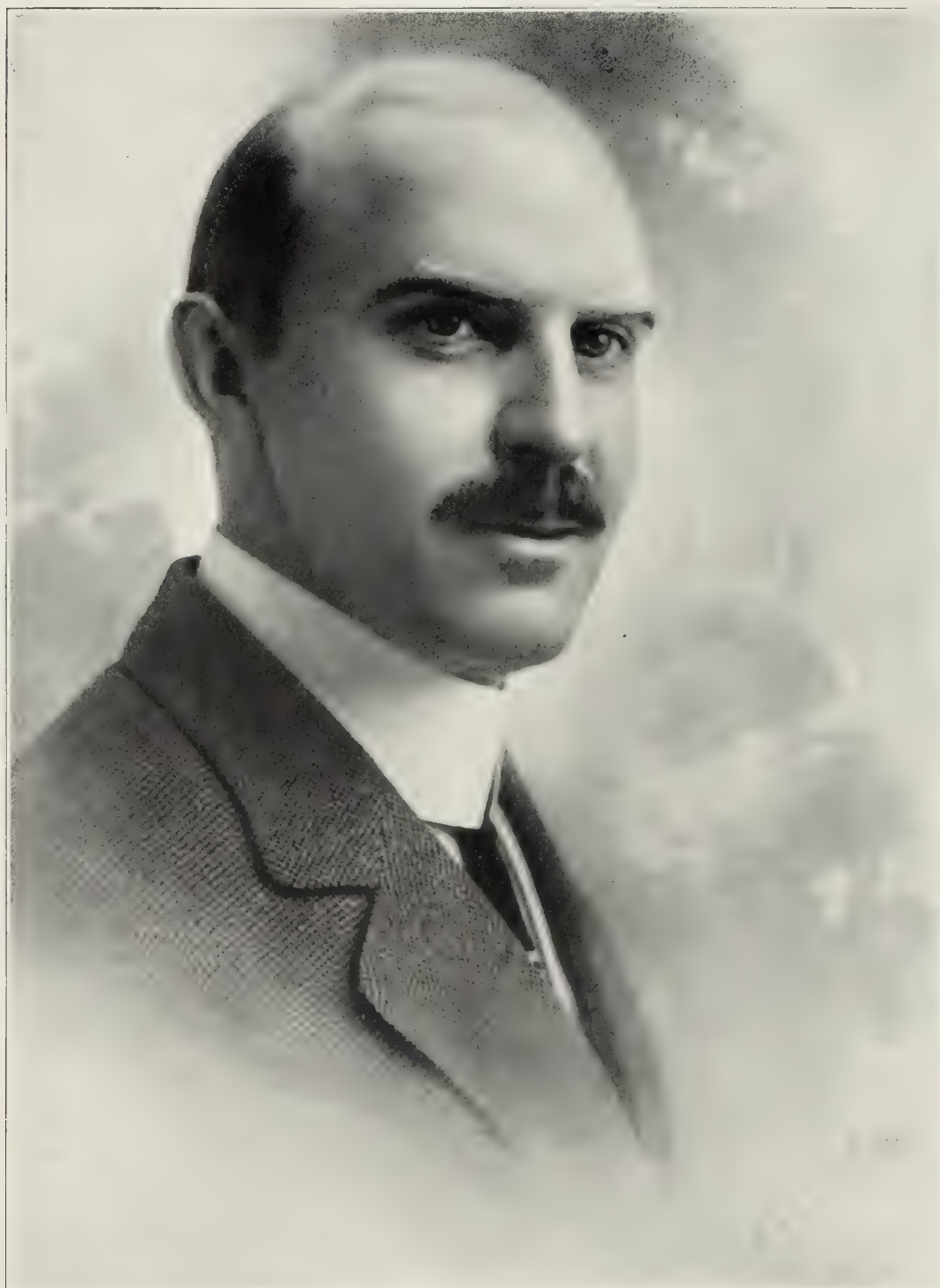


*John R. Wilson*









T. E. Bairbridge

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of the following children: Charles R.; Delite, who is Mrs. Lucius Rossiter, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Ripley Wilson. Ripley Wilson was born at Chicago, December 29, 1887. He went to the University School of Chicago, and to Yale University. Later he took the civil service examination and was appointed one of the thirteen consular assistants at the consulate at London, England. He was later made Consul and stationed at London. Here death claimed him, October 2, 1917.

Mr. Wilson and his family attended Doctor

Swing's Church. The family residence at Chicago and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, are still maintained. Mr. Wilson was a man whose personality, general ability and working knowledge of human nature eminently fitted him for the important work to which he devoted his life. Possessed of great mental resourcefulness he responded, in marked measure, to the openings his paper afforded him. In all of his operations he was actuated by the broader sense of civic responsibility, and he was recognized as one of the most useful and competent citizens throughout his period of Chicago's growth.

## THOMAS ELMS BAINBRIDGE.

Thomas E. Bainbridge was born at Chicago, Illinois, June 26, 1879, a son of Robert and Caroline (Elms) Bainbridge, both natives of England. The father was one of the early commission merchants on South Water street, Chicago.

Thomas E. Bainbridge attended public school. Then, as the family were not in affluent circumstances, he was soon faced with the proposition of providing his own support. He went to work most willingly; but he was not content to lose his opportunity for further school training. Accordingly he attended night school at the Y. M. C. A., later being able to enroll in the evening classes at the Chicago College of Law. He graduated there in 1904; having, as might be expected, made valuable use of the time and hard work his studies had cost him.

For the next few years he was employed in the real estate department of the First National Bank of Chicago.

In 1909 Mr. Bainbridge became connected with the Building Managers' Association. He was secretary of this body for the past fourteen years. His work here embraced a large share of the executive management of the organization and also included his handling of

the legal matters in which this association became interested.

Mr. Bainbridge was married on November 6, 1906, at St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago, to Miss Helen Saunders, a daughter of John and Helen (Ion) Saunders, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge had one son, Robert Ion Bainbridge.

The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bainbridge was a member of the City Club, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Mr. Bainbridge was known in all of the larger cities throughout America. He did probably as much as any man in the country to unite, through bonds of kindred interests, the people who own or have the management of skyscrapers and other similar building properties in the United States. He helped to meet, successfully, the varied and important problems that have come to the association and its members. His responsibilities and his opportunities for serviceable work were great; and because of his absolute conscientiousness, and of his fine and thoroughly-trained mind, he met them fully.

Thomas E. Bainbridge died November 6, 1923.

## ALBERT FRIEDLEY.

A man of brilliant mind in his department of industry, and one of very practical and constructive ideas, whose decorative yet substantial work upon many of the leading public buildings throughout the United States has received recognition with that of the foremost sheet metal workers, Albert Friedley, vice-

president of the Friedley-Voshardt Company, of Chicago, Illinois, attained distinction, merited by his life-long interest in sheet-metal working and stamping. The product of the concern, of which he was an executive head, held its distinctive place of high standard for a long succession of years because of his unerring good



judgment brought to bear upon the solution of problems that from time to time presented themselves, and a like excellence of its product will continue through the years because of his resourcefulness and his association with its enduring plans. Mr. Friedley stood at the head of his vocation, and there was no stronger nor more prevailing influence in the world of activity in which he had been so long a factor of great effectiveness and force. He was a son of Andrew Friedley, a native of Switzerland, and a prominent hardware merchant at Naperville, Illinois, and of Wilhelmina (Metzner) Friedley, who was born in Saxony, Germany. The former died October 23, 1888, at Lemont, Illinois, and the latter died September 27, 1889.

Albert Friedley was born May 30, 1853, at Naperville, Illinois, and he attended the public schools there and at Aurora, Illinois, where he was afterwards associated in the law offices of August Metzner. He also resided at Chillicothe, Missouri, and then at Lemont, Illinois, where his father had conducted a hardware store. He came to Chicago in 1875, and at first was employed by Philip Gormley; and about 1882 he went to Rochester, New York, where he was employed by Goggin & Knowles. He then returned to Chicago, where he entered the employ of J. C. McFarland, and he had charge of the sheet metal work on the Texas State Capitol Building, and it was there that he met H. F. Voshardt. In 1888 Mr. Friedley and Mr. Voshardt entered into partnership in the sheet metal stamping business on Mather Street, Chicago, and they remained associated in business until the death of Mr. Friedley. Mr. Friedley had an inherent knowledge of his business and its requirements, and it is related of him that in 1879, when he was twenty-six years of age, he made a sheet metal cornice by hand for his father's hardware store, at Lemont, Illi-

nois, and it is stated that up to 1924 no change or repairs ever had to be made on his work.

Besides his chief interests in his own concern, Mr. Friedley was a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Steel Tank Company. He was a Republican in politics, but had not held public office. He had a hobby for hunting and fishing, and spent much time in the membership of the Pine Oaks Gun Club, at Beardstown, Illinois, on the Illinois River. He was liberal in his charities, especially so to those who were poor and deserving. He had traveled throughout the United States, and also made a trip to Europe in 1911, making many friends.

Mr. Friedley married, August 23, 1881, at Chicago, Illinois, Elizabeth Hayton, born September 5, 1864, a daughter of John and Ann (Ellsworth) Hayton. John Hayton, a native of Yorkshire, England, was a member of the firm of Burkhardt, Hayton & Company, manufacturers of machinery, and pioneers in their line in Chicago. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He died in 1867, at thirty-one years of age, when Mrs. Friedley was but three and one-half years old. Ann (Ellsworth) Hayton came to America in 1848, from Yorkshire, England, and the family purchased property on Ewing Street, Chicago. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Friedley is a member of the Tuesday, Art, and Travel clubs, the Maywood Golf Club, and the Mothers' Relief Association. Since the death of Mr. Friedley, she has been made vice-president of the Friedley-Voshardt Company.

Albert Friedley died August 22, 1924, in his seventy-first year, at Chicago, Illinois. With his passing, the sheet metal and allied industries suffered a distinct loss, as by his untiring energy and his kind-heartedness he had won for himself a place of high esteem in the hearts of his friends and co-workers.

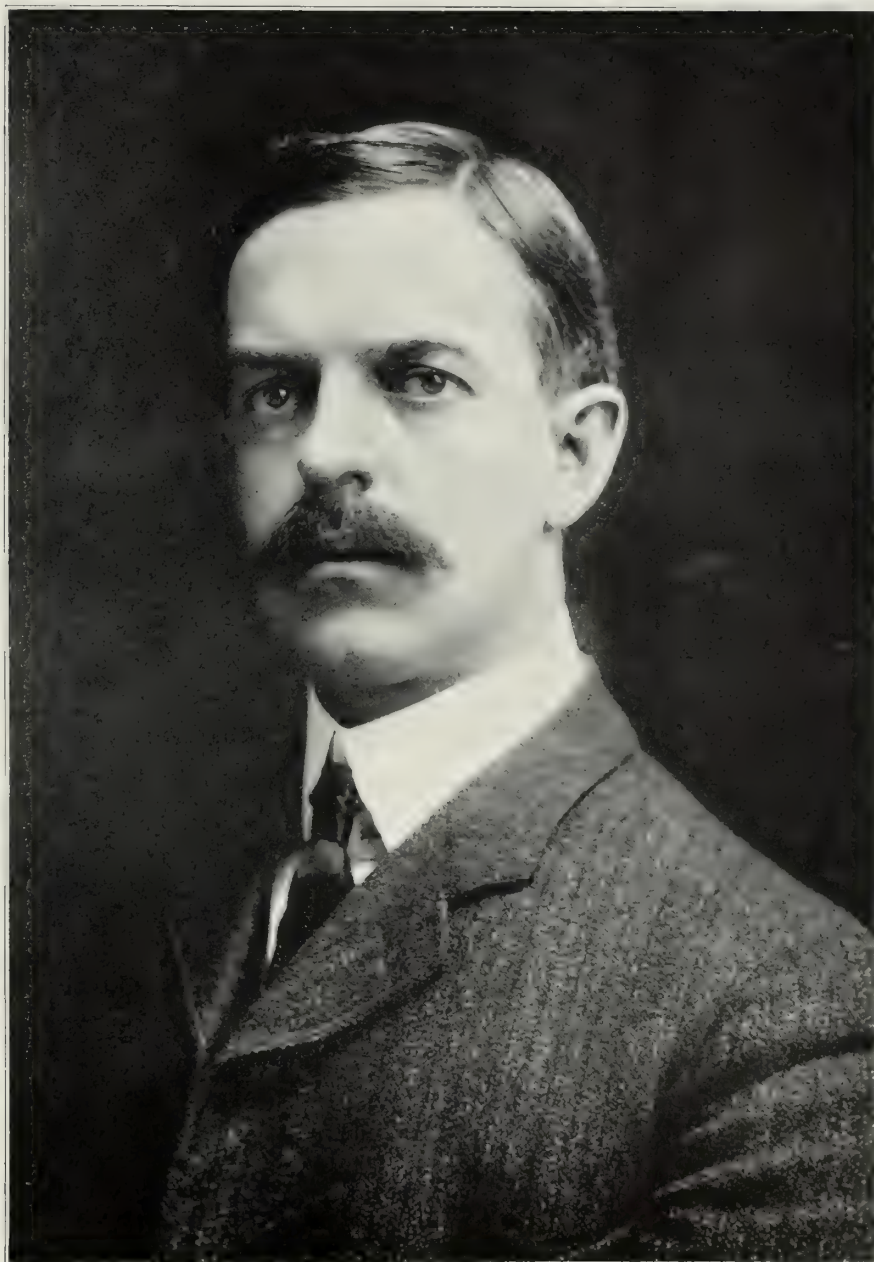
## ARTHUR WELLSLEY BINKS.

Arthur Wellsley Binks was born at Rome, New York, October 13, 1864, a son of William T. and Eliza (Batchelor) Binks. Both of the parents were natives of England.

His early boyhood was spent in his home town and he attended the public schools there. When the time came for him to start to work he located in New York City where he found better opportunities to follow his ambition and

learn to become a printer. While he was thus engaged in practicing his trade, he also studied in night school.

From New York City he came to Chicago. This was about 1882. Here he first became employed as a printer on the "Drovers' Journal." Then he was with the "Chicago Times" and, later, the "Chicago Chronicle" for a number of years, until the Chronicle was sold.

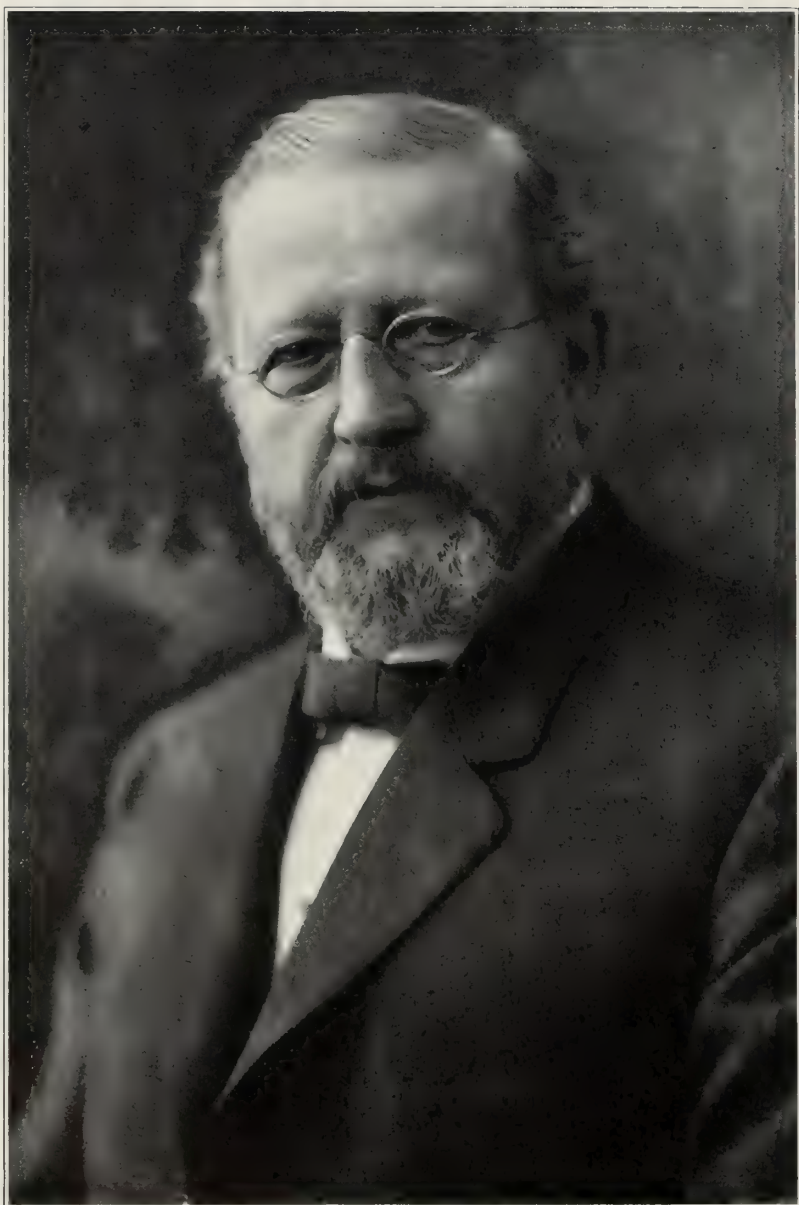


Arthur W. Binks









*Geo. Prussing*

It was nearly twenty-five years ago that he became interested in the grain business here. He became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1901; and was an active operator on the Board right up to the time of his death.

Mr. Binks was married on April 23, 1899, to Miss Kathleen Artman, a daughter of John and Mary Ann Artman of Somonauk, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Binks have maintained their home at La Grange for many years. Here, in the

midst of home surroundings Mr. Binks always found his greatest happiness. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

Mr. Binks died on December 27, 1920. Many people who have been benefited by his ready help, and many others who had opportunity to realize the quality of his kindly nature, are sorry to miss daily contact with him.

He is buried in Oak Mound Cemetery, near Somonauk.

## GEORGE CHRISTIAN PRUSSING.

George C. Prussing was born in Lubeck, Germany, January 9, 1846, a son of Ernst Prussing and Maria (Knoop) Prussing. He came to Chicago with his parents when he was twelve years of age, and thenceforward his life and enterprises were blended with the growth and development of the city. Coming here and entering business life when a boy, he grew up with Chicago. His education was acquired in the public schools of this city and a business college, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity.

On January 1, 1868, Mr. Prussing entered the building field as a contractor and brick manufacturer, and for nearly half a century was one of the most prominent men in this field of activity. He was president of the Illinois Brick

Company from 1904 to 1906, vice-president and a director of the Purington Paying Brick Company, of Galesburg, Illinois, vice-president of the Takamine Ferment Company, and a director of the LaSalle-Portland Cement Works. Although he retired from active business several years ago, he remained a director in the various companies.

On September 16, 1873, Mr. Prussing was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Miller, of Chicago. Although prominent in social circles and a valued member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Builders' Club, Mr. Prussing's interests were centered in his home. His death, which occurred November 28, 1919, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

## DAVID GORE.

David Gore, the son of Michel and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Gore, was born in Kentucky in 1827, but moved with his parents to Madison County, Illinois, in 1835. His grandfather Gore was from South Carolina, and fought in the Revolutionary War.

David Gore spent his boyhood in Madison County. His early work had been chiefly connected with the clearing of timber lands and while still a boy he drove ten head of oxen to Alton, delivering to the penitentiary, then located there, material for making barrels. When he was less than twenty years old Mr. Gore enlisted for service in the Mexican War, and served until its close. Following his discharge he returned to Illinois, and started farming for himself near the little settlement of Plainview in Macoupin County. Soon after he started general farming in his new home, he became interested in the study of soil chemistry. From these early pursuits Mr. Gore became

one of the pioneer advocates of scientific farming, and for forty years his contributions to the problems of Illinois husbandmen were of the best. But first of all he worked out his ideas on his own fine farm, a 572-acre estate near Carlinville where he moved in 1861. At one time David Gore operated over 2,000 acres of rich Illinois farm land.

David Gore was probably the first persistent advocate of "rotation of crops" in this state. He practiced what he preached and explained, by conversation and rural journal articles, the simple, but generally scorned plan. But his success was so marked that he soon won a high place in agricultural circles, and in 1874 he was chosen on the farmers ticket as the candidate for state treasurer. He defeated the Democratic entry, but the Republican ticket won and from 1880 on Mr. Gore was a consistent Democrat, holding many important posts in that party's conclave.

In 1884 David Gore was elected state senator for a four-year term. In 1878 he had been named a member of the state board of agriculture and served as such for sixteen years, being its president from 1892 to 1894. During this period he was busy at all times in enlightening the farmers of the state and nation, and was a valued associate of the first secretary of agriculture, Norman J. Coleman, and of J. Sterling Morton who held that important post in President Cleveland's second cabinet. In 1893 Mr. Gore was named by the Illinois State Legislature vice president of the Illinois World Fair Commission. In 1892 he was elected auditor of public accounts and held that office for four years.

David Gore was the co-inventor of the sulky plow and used a "reaper" of his own before McCormick gained fame and fortune with his great invention. He also invented a simple method for laying drainage tile so that the "pitch" might be correct, and when a mechanical method was finally found to do this work, his plan was followed.

Mr. Gore developed the well-kept hedge fence in Illinois before "wire" days. During the years

he contributed to many magazines on agricultural subjects, and often spoke before institutes on the subject he knew so well, modern farming and farm chemistry. He was indeed fifty years ahead of his time, and the things he advocated and demonstrated in 1875 are today generally accepted.

David Gore married Cinderella Keller of Kentucky in 1854. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom survive. They are: Forrest D. Gore, of Carlinville, Illinois; Truman K. Gore, of Pensacola, Florida; Victor M. Gore, of Benton Harbor, Michigan; Mary Adella (Mrs. C. W. Brown), of Rapid City, South Dakota, and Edward E. Gore, of Chicago.

Thaddeus V. and Sarah Cinderella Gore were the two children of David Gore who have passed away.

David Gore retired from public life in 1897 on account of failing health, but for the rest of his life he continued to take an interest in farming affairs. His wife passed away in 1906, but Mr. Gore lived until 1911, passing his declining years in Carlinville among the neighbors he loved so well.

## W. SEYMOUR BUTLER.

Among those of longer residence at Oak Park, Illinois, W. S. Butler will be very pleasantly remembered. Mr. Butler was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, on August 30, 1844. His parents were Deacon Daniel Butler and Julia Hinsdale Butler, who were natives of Northampton, Massachusetts, and New York City, respectively.

Deacon Daniel Butler was one of the early merchants in Wisconsin. His drygoods store at Green Bay grew to be an institution of much importance to the community, serving the people of the country for many surrounding miles. Deacon Butler also did much to further pioneer church work in that section of the State.

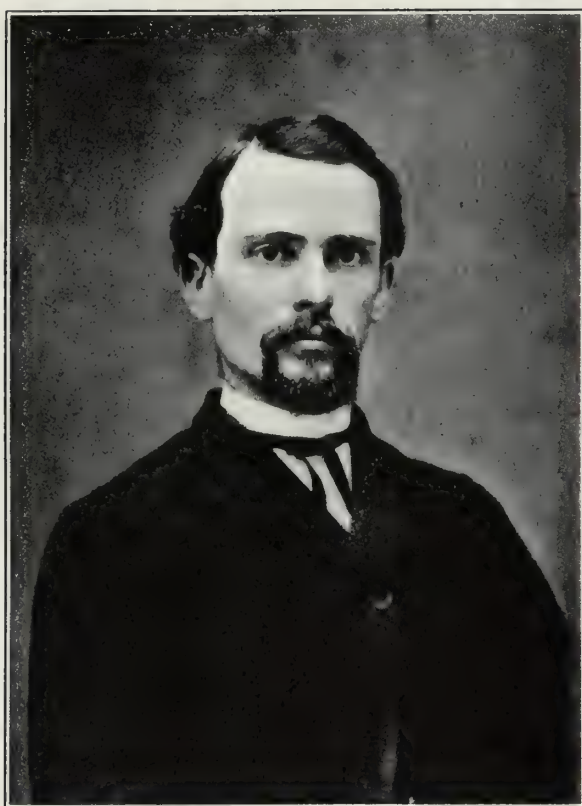
W. S. Butler, after studying in the local high school, went to work in his father's store. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served with honorable record until the end of hostilities. He then returned to the store at Green Bay and continued there until ill health necessitated his retirement from business in 1898.

At that time Mr. Butler had sufficient resources to make him financially independent. He never again resumed active business, but turned his interest to the furthering of charitable and humanitarian work.

Mr. Butler was married on November 25, 1869, in Milton, Wisconsin, to Miss Laura Sanborn, a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Wood) Sanborn. This began an association which continued, very happily, for over fifty-two years.

The Butlers established their home in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1899 and continued to live there, also maintaining a winter home in Florida. Their membership was with the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. Mr. Butler was a Knight-Templar Mason.

W. Seymour Butler died on June 28, 1922. He will be truly missed for his friendships were, many of them, of years standing; and the influence of his life was widely felt through his identification with charitable work and welfare activities.

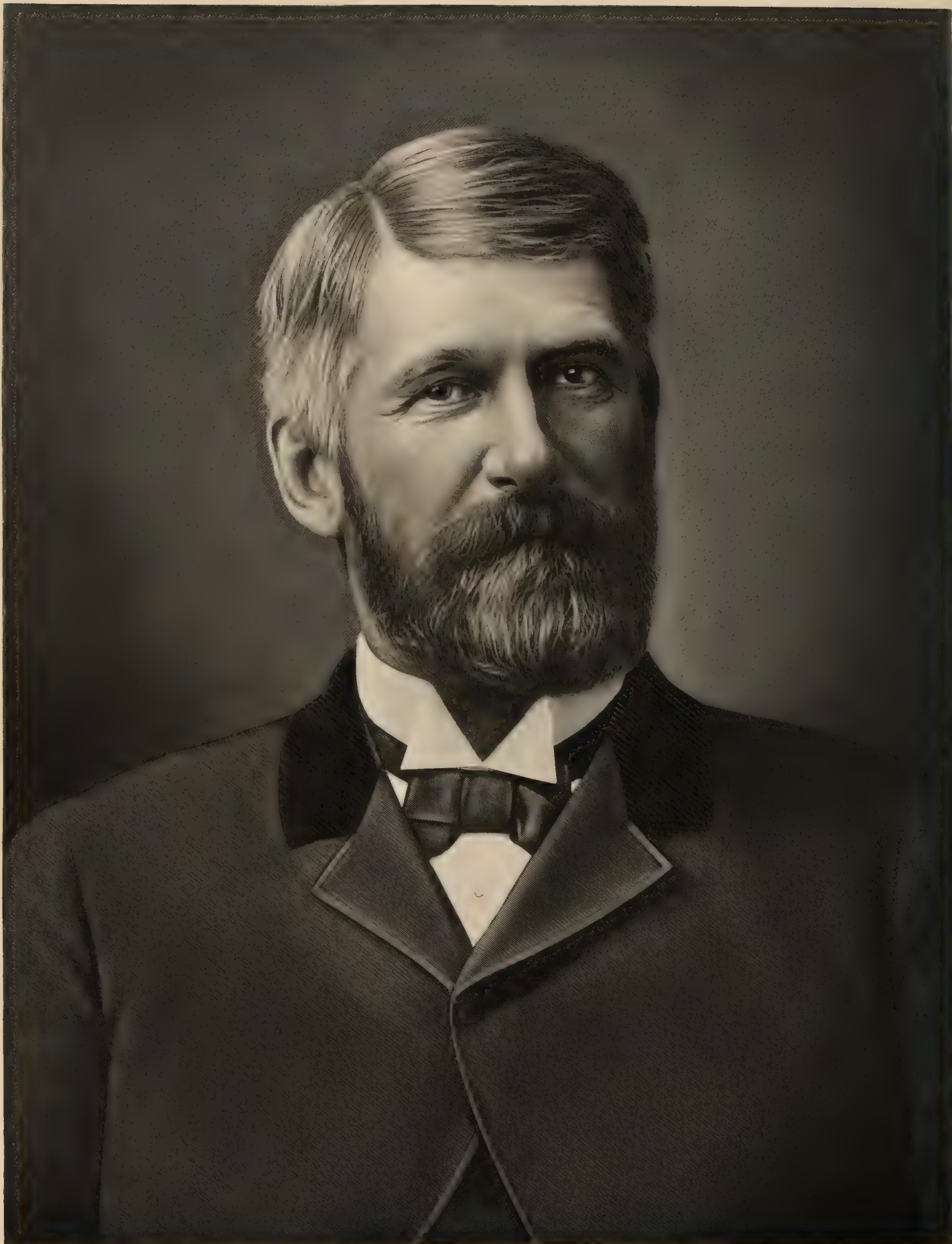


*W. S. Butler*









R. L. Rea

## ROBERT LAUGHLIN REA.

Among the distinguished men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the medical profession of the country, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Doctor Robert L. Rea, for many years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the medical profession of Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. In his home, in social and in professional life he was kind and courteous, and though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, his work remains as a force for good in the community.

Doctor Rea was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, July 1, 1827, and when seventeen years of age he went to live with his first cousin, Mrs. Mary (Rea) Manlove, and her husband, Absalom Manlove, of Fayette County, Indiana. Here he received the encouragement, affection and educational advantages of a son, and soon acquired sufficient knowledge to teach a country school, in which profession he engaged for five years. He also did his share of all kinds of farm work, making a full hand in the harvest field, feeding and caring for stock, breaking land and felling trees, which proved valuable during the formative period of his life, thus developing a magnificent physique which served him so well in later years. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for this profession with Dr. W. P. Kitchen, of Brownsville, Indiana, and in September, 1851, established himself in practice at Oxford, Ohio. To further his education he later matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and was graduated from that institution in 1855, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately thereafter, Doctor Rea was made demonstrator of anatomy at his alma mater and about the same time was appointed resident physician at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, although young to have been chosen for these two important positions. His connections with the hospital ceased at the expiration of a year, but he remained a member of

the college faculty during three terms. Resuming his practice at Oxford, he began delivering a series of lectures on anatomy and physiology before the young ladies of the Western Female Seminary, of which he was a trustee. His fame spread until, at the solicitation of the late Dr. Brainard, he consented to accept the proffered chair of anatomy at Rush Medical College, Chicago, which he filled for sixteen years without the loss of a single lecture hour. At the end of this time he severed his connection with the Rush Medical College, and afterwards assumed a similar position with the Chicago Medical College. He had decided to give up lecturing, but was induced to become professor of surgery by the founders of the latter institution, among whom was Dr. W. E. Quine.

In 1882 Doctor Rea became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in it held the chair of surgery. The noted Dr. I. N. Danforth estimated Doctor Rea as follows: "Doctor Rea was like himself and like no one else. He was a strong character, although self-dependent; asking advice of nobody, but pushing ahead in obedience to his own iron will. As a teacher of anatomy he was great, perhaps not excelled by any teacher in America. It was impossible to attend his lectures and not learn anatomy. He was admired rather than loved by his students, but in after years, after they had measured up to his colossal proportions, they began to love him. No more powerful mind has adorned the medical profession of Chicago than that of Professor R. L. Rea." To this may be added the testimony of the celebrated Dr. N. S. Davis: "He was a strong, generous, open-hearted man, one of the most thorough and successful teachers of anatomy that we had in a century; a man of good impulses, and more successful both as a physician and surgeon than the average. He was always popular with the students, and had the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others." In the same vein is the tribute to his memory and worth from Dr. Archibald Church of Chicago, who was devotedly constant in his attention to the late physician during his last illness: "Dr. Rea was perhaps the most forceful teacher of anatomy that ever addressed a class. His magnificent physique, the ardor of his enthusiasm, the very peculiarity of his man-



ner, enforced attention and fixed his instructions in a remarkable way."

For four years Doctor Rea filled the chair of surgery in a young college, when he resigned his professorship, after forty years of consecutive experiences as a teacher. Repeated illustrations of the veneration and love in which he was held by those who had the privilege to listen to his instructions were afforded on a trip made by him and Mrs. Rea to the Pacific coast not many years before his death. At every halting point the Doctor and his wife were made the recipients of distinguished attention by his former pupils, their families and friends, and early and late they were besieged by visitors. In addition to his engagements at the seats of learning, Doctor Rea carried on a large and lucrative private practice, and was for many years surgeon-in-chief to the Pennsylvania Railroad. As a practitioner he was firm, yet gentle, resolute though sympathetic. Never hesitating to adopt heroic measures when necessary, he ever brought to the bedside of the sufferer his own gentle nature.

Doctor Rea was at one time a member of the Presbyterian Church, but later he became a Unitarian, and afterwards held membership with Professor Swing's congregation. He was also affiliated in early life with the Masonic fraternity. He was a lover of music, the opera, and all those influences which are uplifting. His interest centered in his home, where he found genuine pleasure in the companionship of family and friends, and of his books. He kept in close touch with all that research brought to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors gave impetus to the work of science throughout the entire country. He always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and he gave generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. In professional life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was

honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

During the war of the Rebellion, Doctor Rea at considerable personal sacrifice entered the Federal service as an army surgeon. The celebrated Robert Collyer of New York City, then a chaplain, served by his side, and often acted as a hospital nurse under the surgeon's direction. He paid tender and glowing tribute to his superior, as follows: "When I went to Fort Donelson to nurse wounded, it was my good fortune to be the personal attendant of a gentleman whose skill and ability as a surgeon was only equaled by the wonderfully deep, loving tenderness of his heart, as it thrilled in every tone of his voice, and every touch of his hand, and it all comes to me now; how he would come to the men, fearfully mangled as they were, and how the nerve would shrink and creep, with a wise, hard, steady skill he would cut to save life, forcing back tears of pity that he might keep his eye clear for the delicate duty, speaking low words of cheer in tones heavy with tenderness; then, when all was over, and the poor fellows, fainting with pain, knew that all was done that could be done, and done only with a severity whose touch was love, how they would look after the man as he went away, sending unspoken benedictions to attend him."

The management of his pecuniary affairs, Doctor Rea entrusted largely to his faithful wife, who was for so long his helpmate. He saw a competence consumed in the great conflagration of 1871, but with such signal ability, rare discernment and sound business genius did his wife manage the slender remnants of his fortune, and his subsequent accumulations, that, before his death, he saw his wealth multiplied many times. In the drawing of his last testament he exhibited that broad sympathy which was the guiding principle of his life, for, after providing for his widow and sixteen nieces and nephews, he made provisions for the endowment of the Rea professorship of anatomy, in the medical department of the Northwestern University, and bequeathed \$5,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be devoted towards defraying the support of four students each year, and named as residuary legatees the Illinois Nurses' Association, the





*Gilbert Beebe Maulove.*



Illinois Training School for Boys, the Home of Self-supporting Women, and the Illinois Humane Society.

In 1925 Mrs. Rea presented the new Northwestern University with her splendid gift of \$100,000 to endow the Robert Laughlin Rea Chair of Anatomy at that great Institution. In the Medical Library of Northwestern University will be found a most interesting collection of mementos of Dr. Rea.

Doctor Rea died July 10, 1899, and after his demise numerous members of his profession, among whom were Doctors Senn, Quine, Billings, Fenger and Brower, expressed the deepest regret and outdid themselves in praise of him. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and his loyalty, his high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellow man and his quiet and unswerving allegi-

ance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect command respect, and yet this was not all of the man. In every relation of life were shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. What a magnificent legacy such a man leaves to the generations who shall come after him!

Doctor Rea was married, July 2, 1874, to Miss Permelia Mellie Manlove, a daughter of Absalom Manlove and Mary (Rea) Manlove, of Fayette County, Indiana, and a woman of refinement and much beauty of character. She still resides at the old homestead, 17 West Huron street, and is greatly admired for sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities.

## GILBERT BEEBE MANLOVE.

Biography finds its justification not only in the fact that it is a memorial to the lives of exemplary men, but also in the fact that it is an incentive and an inspiration for the young. The record of no Chicago business or professional man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of the late Gilbert Beebe Manlove, lawyer, scientist and inventor. Entirely unostentatious and free from pretense, he devoted his life to the betterment of the country, and though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he lives in the memory of his friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and a progressive enterprising man.

Mr. Manlove was born in Fayette County, Indiana, December 7, 1850, a son of Absalom Manlove and Mary F. (Rea) Manlove, and came of a prominent old established Maryland family which dates back to the colonial epoch in American history. The progenitor of the family in this country was Mark Manlove, a native of England, who immigrated to America in 1665 with his wife and twelve children and settled in Maryland. The line of descent is traced through his son William; his son Mark, who married Margaret Hart (or Hunt); their son William, who married Elizabeth Brown; their son William, who married Hannah Robinson; their son George, who married Rachel Dunning; their son William, who married Prudence Cook

and who was the grandfather of Gilbert Beebe Manlove, the subject of this sketch.

When nineteen years of age, after acquiring a substantial country school education, Mr. Manlove matriculated at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he took a course in law. He then became associated with his brother, William R. Manlove, in the practice of law at Indianapolis, and continued in this field of activity for three years. In 1877 he formed a partnership with James Buchanan, a leader in the Greenback party and an inventor of the pneumatic stacks for threshing machines. In 1883 Mr. Manlove retired from this firm and removed to Pinal, Arizona, but four years later settled in Chicago, where for eight years he was one of the city's most expert abstract examiners. During 1895-99 he gave up active business and devoted himself to the closing years of his sister's husband, Dr. Robert Laughlin Rea, who died in 1899.

Mr. Manlove was of an inventive mind, and being interested with his brother in the Manlove Gate Company, he purchased his interest and then made later improvements and inventions in the gate, which made it an assured success, and the New Manlove Automatic Gate is now used throughout the civilized world and takes precedence over all similar devices on the market. At the time of his death Mr. Manlove had nearly completed an invention for an automatic switch for railroads, which as a labor-



saving device was complete in detail. He was given to scientific researches and was considered an authority on ornithology, entomology and natural science, and few men gained a higher reputation for ability and keenness of discernment. He possessed unbounded loyalty and enthusiasm and as a boy tried to enlist as a drummer-boy in the Civil War, although living in a district of the strongest sympathy for secession.

Of a quiet, unostentatious nature, Mr. Manlove was charitably inclined, and never so happy as when promoting the welfare of deserving young men or giving comfort to the aged and

infirm. His ability to make friends, who were legion, numbered among others the personal friendships of James Whitcomb Riley, Walter Q. Gresham, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Harrison and Prof. Harvey Wiley. Of wide public interests, he was a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions, and his humane sympathy and charities brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship. He died February 5, 1909, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mellie Manlove Rea, in Chicago, Illinois.

## JAMES BEATTY MUIR.

James B. Muir was born in a log cabin on a small farm in Bedford Township, Monroe County, Michigan, on December 18, 1849. His parents were James H. and Lydia (Gould) Muir, natives of Williamsport, Maryland, and Woodstock, Connecticut, respectively. The father came to Michigan about 1835, having walked the greater part of the way there from his home in Maryland, carrying with him his worldly possessions in a small tin trunk.

James B. Muir was reared on the farm and attended district school. He continued his studies at the Ypsilanti Michigan State Normal School, graduating in June, 1873. He then entered the law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, completing his course and receiving his degree in 1875.

He first began practice in the town of Sidney, Iowa, but, after about a year spent there, he moved to Chicago. He lived here continuously

from 1877 until his death. Throughout this period he was active in the practice of law, earning an honored name and a gratifying success. In 1904 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Muir was married on July 21, 1896, to Miss Helen J. Close, a public school teacher of Chicago. There are no children. Mrs. Muir died on February 29, 1920.

Mr. Muir died on November 22, 1924, leaving two brothers and one sister surviving him, Dr. William G. Muir, of Harper, Kansas; Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Miss Helen B. Muir, of Chicago.

Mr. Muir belonged to Templar Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., and to Covenant Lodge No. 526, A. F. & A. M.

He practiced law in Chicago and had maintained residence here for nearly fifty years.

## WILLIAM REID MANIERRE.

William Reid Manierre was born at Chicago, Illinois, April 25, 1847, a son of the late George and Ann Hamilton (Reid) Manierre. An extended mention of his father is given elsewhere.

He was educated at Snow's School, Chicago, at Lake Forest Academy, and at the Old Chicago University. In 1878 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Union College of Law.

He enlisted for service in the Civil War, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. During the war he served

in the Marine Bank, under J. Y. Scammon; and later was assistant cashier of the Sub-Treasury at Chicago.

He was a member of the law firm of Manierre & Pendergast, from 1878 to 1881. Since 1881 he was proprietor of the Central Warehouses. In 1898 the Manierre Yoe Syrup Company was organized and he was its president. He was also proprietor of the Fowler, Manson, Sherman Cycle Manufacturing Company.

He was alderman of the old Eighteenth Ward from 1883 to 1889; was alderman of the Twenty-fourth Ward from 1895 to 1897; was county commissioner from 1891 to 1893. All



*James B. Muir.*









Andrew J. Redmond

of his life he was a staunch Republican; and he gave excellent service to the people of Chicago in public office. Mr. Manierre was one of the organizers and was presiding officer at a number of economic conferences between business men and working men. He was a member of the World's Fair Commission on Labor in 1893; and was the arbitrator who was largely instrumental in settling the "Deb's Strike" in 1894. He was a member of the Civic Federation and of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

Socially he was a charter member of the Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle clubs, and of the South Shore Country Club, and also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago. Mr. Manierre was a member of the Grand Army

of the Republic. It was he who proposed legislation looking toward a memorial in the South to Northern soldiers. He was also an organizer of the Ethical Society.

Mr. Manierre was married in New York City, April 25, 1875, to Miss Julia Orr Edson. He and his wife had the following children born to them: George, Marguerite, Julie Edson, William R., Jr., Wilhelmine, Edson, Aline and Harold Manierre. The family home for many years has been at 1507 North Dearborn Parkway, Chicago.

William Reid Manierre died at his home in his seventy-eighth year, March 3, 1925. His life was a worthy chapter in the history of a distinguished family. He was one of the prominent warehouse men in the United States.

## ANDREW JACKSON REDMOND.

As an attorney and as a public-spirited man and good citizen, the late Andrew J. Redmond made a record not frequently equalled. This resume of his life and work will serve not only as a just memorial to his memory, but also as true incentive to others. Andrew Jackson Redmond was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1864. He was a son of Murt and Elizabeth (Harris) Redmond. When he was still a child he was brought to Illinois by his parents who settled in DeKalb County, and there he was reared on the farm his father bought. After attending the local schools he became a student in the School for Teachers at Oregon, Illinois, and later of the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon, from which he was graduated with honors. To secure the money with which to continue his education, he then taught school for a time. In 1889, he came to Chicago and entered the law school of the Northwestern University. He was graduated therefrom in 1891 with highest honors. After his admission to the Illinois bar, he entered at once upon the practice of his profession at Chicago, and continued, with marked success, until his death.

In 1898 Mr. Redmond was attorney for the town of Cicero which then comprised Oak Park, Austin, Berwyn, Morton Park, Clyde, LaVergne, Hawthorne and Grant Works. He also rendered service of a most valuable nature as attorney for Barrington, Forest Park, Wauconda, Lake Zurich and River Grove. In 1916 Mr. Redmond was the candidate of his party

for the office of judge of the superior court, for which office he was splendidly qualified. However, Mr. Redmond's greatest achievements came to him as an attorney engaged in private practice. He had an enormous capacity for work. He was able to discern and to decide. He was unalterably a just man, and his soundness and his strength were widely recognized.

On April 18, 1894, Mr. Redmond married Miss Emma Robertson, a daughter of John Robertson, a banker at Barrington, Illinois; and they made their home at Barrington until 1897, when they moved to Oak Park, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond became the parents of the following children: Pearl W., who was born in 1895, died in 1899; Jasper R., who was born in 1897, died in 1912; and Donald H., who was born in 1904, died in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond attended the First Baptist Church of Oak Park.

Mr. Redmond was frequently a speaker before the young people's meetings and the adult bible class. He was known throughout the state as a lecturer. There was never a Fourth of July or Memorial day exercise, at which he was not called upon by various organizations, to deliver patriotic addresses. He also lectured before different women's clubs, always giving freely of his time. His eloquence was such that many testify that he was the most impressive and moving speaker they had ever heard. He was possessed of a genial and sympathetic personality. His last address was made on July 4, 1918, in Oak Park. Those



who knew him intimately were aware of his charity and kindness, and many acts of helpfulness, which he performed, will never be known, because they were prompted from the goodness of his heart and he regarded them as sacred. Many young men have said they owe their success in business to his encouragement and helpfulness. He has been known to spend his money liberally in the defense of some one whom he believed to be unjustly prosecuted.

Few men of the state have been as prominent as he in Masonry. He belonged to Cicero Chapter, R. A. M., and received knighthood in Siloam Commandery, No. 54, Oak Park, of which he became past commander and he received the degree of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory. In September, 1918, at Boston, Massachusetts, he received the thirty-third degree. He was a member of the Illinois Masonic Veterans Association, a fact which attests twenty-one years of faithful service in the cause of Freemasonry. In 1908 he was recognized by the Grand Com-

mandery of Illinois, and made grand warden. Each year thereafter he was regularly advanced until he was made grand commander. At the close of the Triennial Conclave, in 1910, he was chosen as historian of that notable event. After a year of arduous labor he produced a volume "The History of Templarism," which includes a record of the 31st Triennial Conclave. This has been accepted everywhere as one of the most valuable contributions to Templar literature in recent years. In the preparation of this Mr. Redmond showed himself to be possessed of unusual literary ability. Mr. Redmond also belonged to the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Oak Park Club and the Oak Park Country Club, and in them, as elsewhere, he was held in the highest esteem. Andrew Jackson Redmond died November 27, 1918. Both in life and death, Mr. Redmond set a strong and truly beautiful example of upright earnest living and highest integrity.

## BENJAMIN THOMAS.

The remarkable development of the railroads of the country and their successful operation have afforded ample opportunities for men of unusual strength, many of whom have centered their efforts at Chicago, admittedly the railroad center of the United States. One deserving of especial mention was the late Benjamin Thomas, president of the Chicago & Western Indiana & Belt Railroads, and a man of uncommon business ability.

Benjamin Thomas was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1839, a son of Benjamin and Jane (Savage) Thomas, natives of New York State. Mr. Thomas attended school at Newark, New Jersey, and later taught Latin in the Lyceum at Jersey City, New Jersey. Educational work, however, did not appeal to him, and he became a telegrapher of the Erie Railroad, thus entering on his railroad career. He showed such adaptability that his rise was very rapid, and in time he became superintendent of the Delaware Division of the Erie Railroad, then general superintendent, and finally was made general manager of the road. In 1887 he terminated his connection with the Erie Railroad and came to Chicago as general manager of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. In 1888

he was appointed general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana & Belt Railroad, and still later became president of the system. He was chairman of the General Managers Association for fifteen years. The connection of Mr. Thomas with the remarkable development of Chicago's Railway facilities has been of much permanent value.

In 1861 Mr. Thomas was married (first) to Eloise Little of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Mrs. G. W. Bartlett, of Racine, Wisconsin; and Holgate Thomas of San Francisco, California. On December 18, 1883, Mr. Thomas was married (second) to Lillian Gaylord of Port Jervis, New York, and they had one son, Gaylord Thomas of San Francisco, California. Mr. Thomas for twenty-three years was a member of the Union League Club. He belonged at the time of his death to the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Midlothian Country Club. Mr. Thomas will be remembered by those who knew him well as a constant student and reader. He was a great lover of books and his collection of them was wonderful. His memory was most remarkable; and the outlook on life which he had at-



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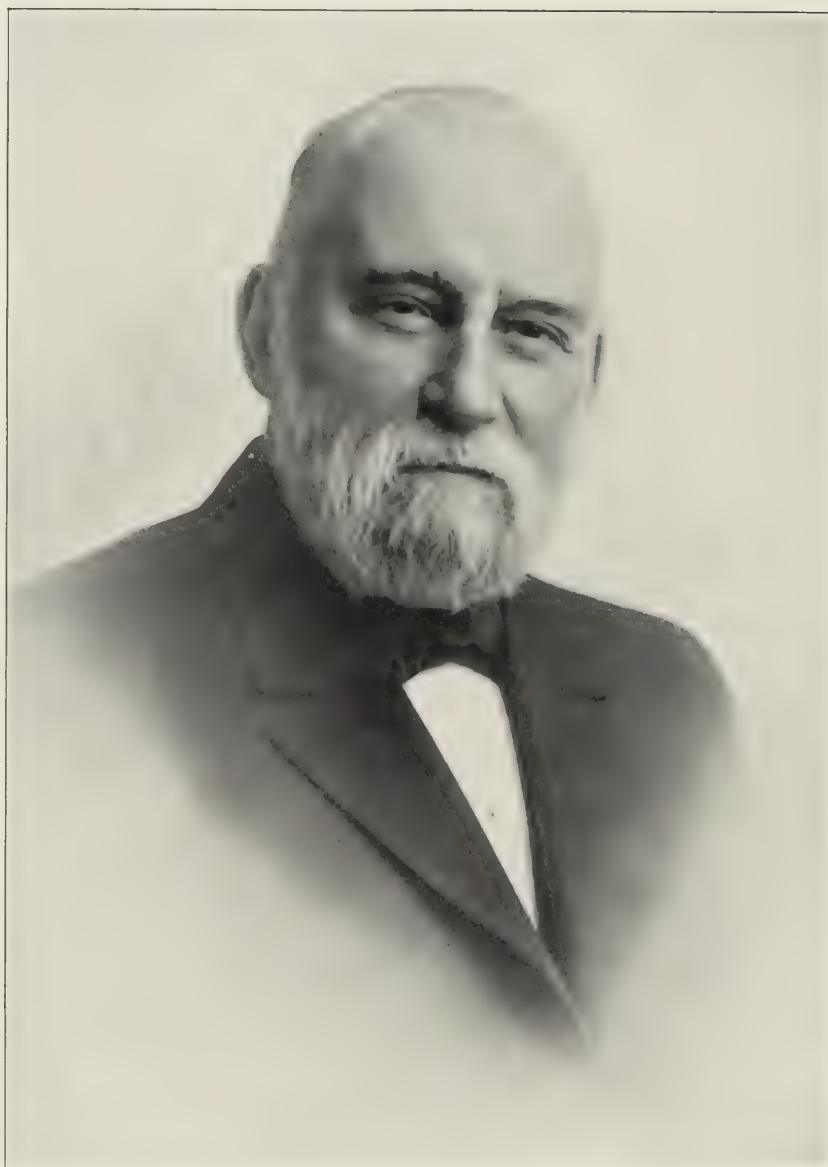


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*B. Frank Howard*

tained, through his books and through his personal touch with business affairs of large mo-

ment, was most broad and charitable. Benjamin Thomas died January 6, 1921.

## B. FRANK HOWARD.

There are many high rewards in character and in influence that may be gained through a life of earnest endeavor, guided and regulated by a sense of broad obligation. Such a life was that of the late B. Frank Howard. Mr. Howard came to Chicago in 1858, where he gained, step by step, the fruits of well directed effort, becoming internationally known as an authority on grain and provision statistics.

We print here a brief sketch of Mr. Howard, for his years have been filled with substantial results. He was born near Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1839, the son of Thomas Marlow and Elizabeth (Thomas) Howard, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His mother died when he was fourteen years of age, and circumstances made it necessary that he become self-supporting. He went to work in a local newspaper office at Norristown, Pennsylvania, learning the compositor's trade. When he was nineteen, he came West with his employer, Mr. J. K. Moore, who intended establishing a newspaper in the town of Clinton, Iowa. Circumstances did not warrant the venture, so Mr. Howard came to Chicago. This was in 1858. Since that year until his death he was continuously active in business here, a leading statistician and publisher of grain and market reports.

On December 1, 1862, Mr. Howard became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and was connected with "Wells' Commercial Express." On May 1, 1867, he began his own publication later known as "The Daily Trade Bul-

letin," devoted to the reporting and printing of market reports. This business proceeded under Mr. Howard's guidance for a period of fifty-four years. He continued actively engaged in publishing "The Daily Trade Bulletin" up to his eighty-third year and was a much beloved figure in Board of Trade circles.

In 1917, the long established firm of Howard, Bartels & Co. was incorporated with Mr. Howard as president. Mr. Howard was secretary of the National Pork Packers' Association in 1873-5, and was also a former secretary of the Chicago Packers' Association. He served many years as delegate from the Chicago Board of Trade to the National Board of Trade at Washington; he also served on the Committee on Crop Reports, and was a member of the executive council of the National Board of Trade.

Mr. Howard was married in Chicago, on December 22, 1862, to Sarah Elkins Whitney, a daughter of John G. and Lucinda (Titus) Elkins. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, Annie Elizabeth Howard, Sarah (Mrs. George C. Winslow), and Grace (Mrs. D. Amos Johnson), and one son, Frank Russell Howard, who succeeds him as publisher of "The Daily Trade Bulletin."

Mr. Howard belonged to the Old-Time Printers' Association. He was a Mason, belonging to Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., and to the Masonic Veteran Association. Mr. Howard passed away at his home in Chicago, on December 15, 1921.



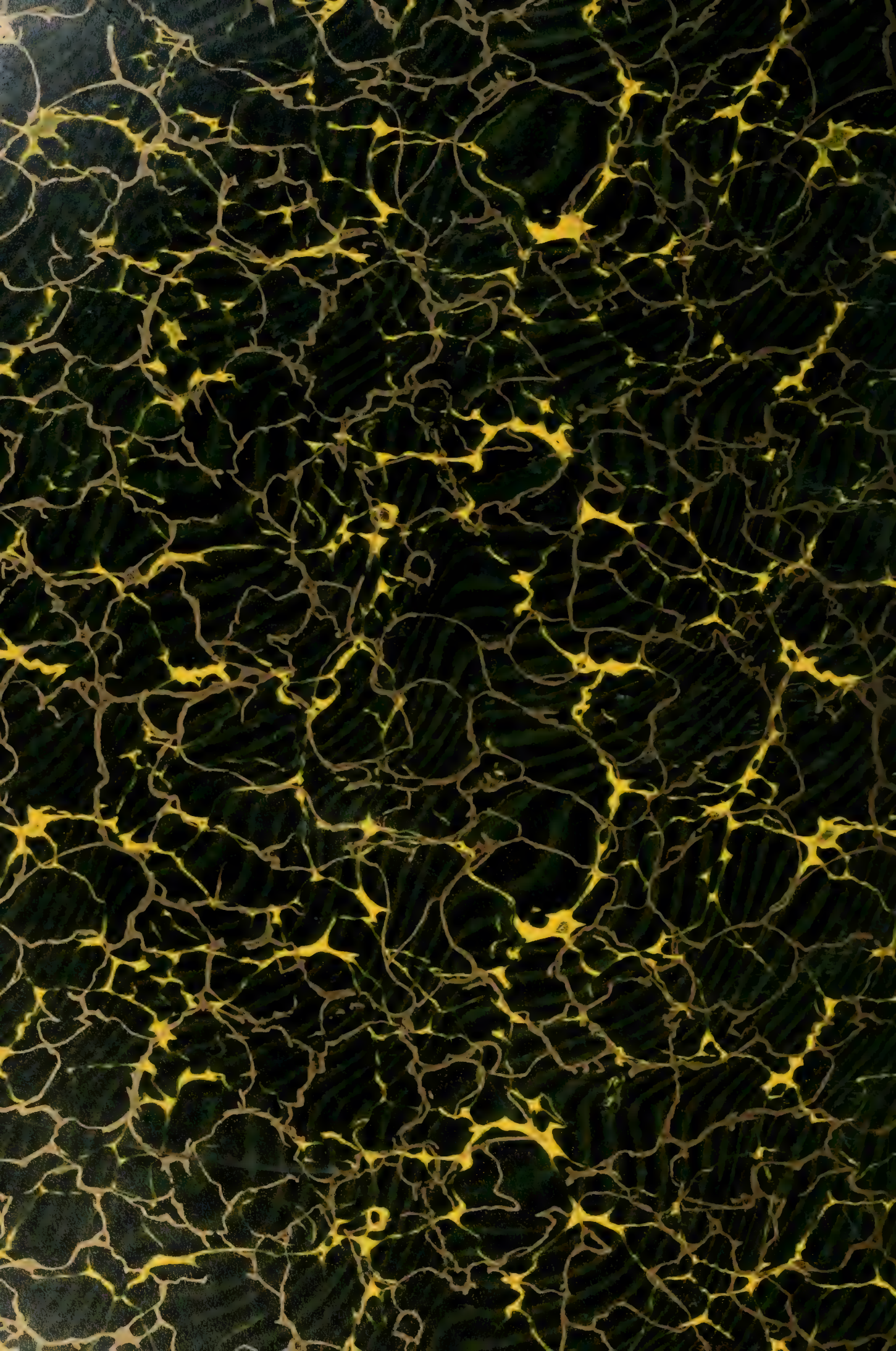






















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